Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.

It is a favorite theory with the advocates of a Free Trade policy that a rate of Protective duties has a tendency to increase the prices of manufactured articles to consumers, and thus cast a heavy burden of taxation on the people at large. The theory can be refuted by the experience of the people in the single case of American manufactured cotton goods, in which we can at this moment, easily compete with European manufactures. This has sprung in a great measure, from a judicious system of Protection, accorded at intervals. Our cotton goods manufacturers have thus grown so strong that under any phase of the market, they can stand alone. But there is probably, no article of American manufacture, in which the effect of Protection to build up the trade, and reduce the price, is more strikingly shown, than in White Lead.—Independent of any consideration of this character, the history of the rise and progress of the manufacture of White Lead in the United States, is very interesting. Taken in connection however, they cannot but attract our most careful attention.

Before us we have, compiled by Wetherill & Brother, of Philadelphia, and addressed to Hon. Simon Cameron, Tables of the annual prices and quantities of Lead, and the manufacture from it, from the year 1783 to the close of 1858.

In 1832 on the 18th of May, the firm of Wetherill & Brother, White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral and Litharge Manufacturers, in Philadelphia, addressed a circular especially to the Members of Congress, in consequence of the new Tariff, at that time proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, being construed to reduce the duty on very many articles paying specific duties, to an *ad valorem* duty of fifteen per cent. White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, were to have the duties so reduced; all of which were manufactured here in quantities fully equal to the entire demand for American use. In connection with that circular was appended a tabular statement, giving the average price per year, from 1783 to 1831, of those articles; together with the quantity of pig lead received from the American mines from 1823 to 1831.

By the first statement, which is before us, we observe that from 1783 at which time it was but little used, until 1808, when it had come into greater demand, there was a progressive advance in the price of White Lead, from $10 64 to $19 per 112 lbs. This great advance in price could not have happened, had encouragement existed in the form of duty, to enable those articles to be made in the United States, for in 1809, when the manufactory of Samuel Wetherill had become fully established, the article of White Lead, to which his operations were then confined, was reduced in price. This advantage, small as it was, might have been realized one year sooner, but that his works were destroyed by fire, believed at that time to have been the work of an incendiary.

In 1810 and 1811, when the quantity of White Lead made by him was considerably increased, the price was further reduced; but in 1812, '13, '14, and part of 1815, in consequence of the war with England, there was great difficulty in obtaining pig lead.—That article was brought from the Missouri mines up the Ohio river to Pittsburg, and wagoned across the mountains to Philadelphia. Yet in the latter part of the year 1815, notwithstanding pig lead was $20 per cwt., the price of White Lead was kept down by Mr. Wetherill, while he had any on hand, to $24. But as soon as his stock was exhausted, and we were forced to depend on foreign supply, it rose to $40 per cwt. In the latter part of 1815, when he recommenced manufacturing, it was reduced to $24, and in 1816 to $12 per cwt.

From 1816 to 1826 White Lead experienced no fall. During that period several additional manufactories were established, which, by greatly augmenting the consumption of pig lead, sustained the high price of that material. This, and the increasing demand for White Lead, were the causes why that article maintained its price. But in 1827, when the annual production of our lead mines had increased to a quantity which affected the price, a corresponding reduction in the price of the manufactured article took place; so, in 1828. In 1829 and 1830, all our lead works were in full vigor; and, relieved by the increased protection Afforded through the Tariff of 1828, from every fear of foreign rivalry, a healthy home consumption sprung up, which placed the article to the consumer at the almost increditable reduction of fifty five per cent. on the price of 1808.

Although in 1809, the home production of White Lead had the effect of placing the article to the consumer at a reduced price, yet Red Lead, on the contrary, of which none was made here, advanced during that year from $13 to $14 per cwt. But after Samuel Wetherill commenced the manufacture of it in 1811, the price to the consumer was reduced to $10 50. And when he recommenced, after the war, the price was again reduced from $16, to which it had risen, to $9 50 per cwt.

On Litharge, the duty, prior to 1828, was 15 per cent. *ad valorem*,—when it was advanced to 5 cents per pound. Until then, the American manufacturer was foiled in every attempt to introduce his own article into the market; the foreign (British) agent promptly depressing the price to below the cost of making whenever the American Litharge was brought forward. From that time, however, when ample protection was granted, he has been able to meet the demand, and at a price 25 per cent. lower than while the British had the control of the market.

From statistics of Pig Lead received from American mines at New Orleans," we glean the fact that prior to the year 1828, the greatest product was six millions, nine hundred and eighteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-five pounds. The law of that year advancing the duty to three cents per pound, and amounting to a prohibition, although it did not go into operation until the first of September, yet had the effect to stimulate the miners to extraordinary exertions, and the quantity raised in that year was nearly double that of 1827—viz: eleven millions, nine hundred and forty-one thousand, two hundred and eighty pounds,—eighty-three per cent. of which was converted into White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, and Orange Mineral. Not less than that proportion of all the Pig Lead brought into market, is annually thus consumed.

To further illustrate this matter, we will extract from the Tables before us, the prices of the single article of White Lead, for a series of years. The intelligent reader will readily perceive the effect of the Protective policy in reducing the prices to the consumer, by the consequent growth of home manufacture and competition:

Years.	Per 112 lbs.	
1825,	$12 00	
1826,	12 00	
1827,	11 50	
1828,	11	Duty on Pig Lead 3 cts. per lb.
1829,	8 50	
1830,	8 25	
1831,	9 23 to 9 78	Effect of protective policy illustrated
1832,	9 50	Under protection our own Mines
1833,	9 50	become dangerously productive.
1834,	9 55	
1835,	7 75	Our own products have the market,
1844,	7 25	and prices reach a minimum.
1845,	7 50	
1846,	7 00	
1847,	6 00	
1848,	6 18	
1849,	7 31	
1850,	7 00	

The above figures exhibit with truthfulness, deserving particular notice, the effect upon the single article of White Lead, of judicious Protection. Other descriptions of Lead manufacture were similarly affected. The effect was to rapidly increase the production of our own mines, and to benefit the consumer, as well as the producer and the manufacturer.

Without further comment, we hazard the opinion that this statement in reference to Lead, will hold good with every other article of American production and manufacture.—They need but fostering laws, to obtain a fair footing in market, and then in quality and price, they will defy foreign competition.—This is all that is sought when we demand Protection, and the American people should not rest satisfied until the desired result is attained.

In conclusion we would but remark in connection with the Lead production of this country, that the quality of the Pig Lead raised at the upper end of the Western mines, for purity is not exceeded by Lead from any part of the world. It has been selling at a small advance above the price of the foreign production. At the same price it will command a preference. The value of those lands to this country is incalculable. The productions from them should be encouraged; and by all means should the American Lead miners and smelters be allowed to work their product from American soil. The various manufactures from Lead at the present time in this country command a capital of about ten millions of dollars.

THE WAGES BILL.—We are quite sure that the workingmen of this County are satisfied with the results of the labors of our representatives in the late Legislature, particularly with the act which secures to them the prompt payment of the wages of their labor—an act, the passage of which is due to their exertions. It remains however, for the brilliant *Standard* of this Borough, to vent its ill nature on our representatives. And the occasion is, that the speeches of our representatives in the House, were published but never delivered. This is a mighty much ado about nothing. We copied them from the *Legislative Record*, the official journal of the Legislature. The speeches were prepared for delivery; but the late hour at which the House was in session at the time the Wages Bill was pending, suggested the propriety of not occupying the time of the House in delivering them. It was deemed wrong to jeopardize the passage of the bill by a postponement; the speeches were formally submitted, and were considered as much part of the proceedings, as if they had been delivered. This is the mighty "mare's nest" our neighbor has discovered. Let him hatch from it what political capital he can.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for May, contains a charming steel engraving, entitled, "He's Coming." The other illustrations numbering twelve, are patterns and a beautiful, colored fashion plate. In this department the *Home Magazine* holds its own with the more costly publications of Godey. The literary contents of the May number, are from the pens of favorite contributors to this Magazine.—This Magazine as a publication for family reading, has no superior in the country, and from its popularity and wide circulation, we are sure the fact is generally recognized. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2 a year. Copies of the May number can be obtained at Bannan's store.

"THE MUSICAL GUEST."—This beautiful publication continues to increase in interest to our musical friends. Number 2 contains; Ah! Gently Guide My Steps, (Prayer from Anna Bolena— V. Bellini;) The Convent Bell, (from the new Opera, "Rose of Castile"—Balfe;) The Rose of Tralee, (written by John Brougham—H. C. Watson;) Clementina Brown, (new negro melody—A. Christie;) and La Sebduisante, (Redowa for Piano-Forte—C. Schubert.) For ten cents, which is the price of each number of the *Guest*, a person gets as much music, and in as good style, as in single pieces, he would have to pay a dollar for. Published weekly by M. Bell & Co., 13 Frankfort street, New York. Subscriptions received, and single copies sold at B. Bannan's store. It is evident that this publication is destined to satisfy a musical taste in this country, which has heretofore been held in check by the expense of published music. It is a gratifying fact.

QUENTIN DURWARD, by Sir Walter Scott.—Peterson & Brothers have given us, in the above named volume, the fifth number of their cheap edition of the works of the works of Sir Walter Scott, and a popular edition it is too, and we are glad to find they have made a tremendous hit with this cheap edition of the Waverley Novels. There is a constant demand for these immortal productions of the Scottish Shakspeare, and here, at last, we have an edition for the million—each volume costing but twenty-five cents, and the whole series comprised in twenty six volumes being furnished for the small sum of five dollars, and sent postpaid to any part of the United States. "Quentin Durward"—which teems with romantic incidents and fine portraitures of character—has just been issued. Such an opportunity to obtain these glorious fictions has never before been presented to the masses of this country; in no other shape can these works be obtained in so desirable a shape for anything like the price. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—From the publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson and Company, of Boston, we have received the May number of this creditable Magazine. The opening paper, "The Gymnasium," is a spirited, practical, historical and learned argument in favor of manly exercises. "Why did the Governess faint?" is a well told story. "Two Years After" is a really original and very musical poem. "A Bundle of Old Letters" gives a number of interesting familiar letters of the revolutionary times. "In the Pines" is an agreeable narrative of a visit to a well known region in New Jersey. "The Last Bird" is a well expressed Bryantesque little poem. "The Utah Expedition," "Bulls and Bears" and "The Minister's Wooing" are continued. The Professor is charming as ever at the Breakfast Table. "A trip to Cuba" is a lively opening report of what promises to be a very good series. The title poem—an Inscription for a Camphor-wood Alms Chest—is graceful and appropriate. "The Walker of the Snow" is a well written poem, of the ballad form. In the review department is a second paper on Wilson's Mexico—very caustic on the author, and very earnest in a vindication of Prescott. The other book notices are well done. The number is altogether calculated to sustain the reputation of this Magazine.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA: *A Narrative of Seven Years' Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary, and part of Central Asia.* By THOMAS WILLIAM ATKINSON. *Illustrated. Philadelphia:* J. W. BRADLEY, *48 North Fourth street.*

The present cheap edition of ATKINSON'S "ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA" has been issued under the conviction that the work possesses so much interest, and is of such positive utility, that it ought, forthwith, to be popularized, and placed within the reach of the general reader throughout the country.

Siberia has been considered a cold, barren country, inhabited chiefly by squirrel and sable hunters and state prisoners. Mr. Atkinson, after five years exploration, under the protection of the Emperor Nicholas, shows it to be one of the finest countries of Europe—the New England of Russia—having the most active mining and manufacturing establishments in the world, producing iron and its manufactures unsurpassed in beauty, variety and perfection; gold, silver, copper, platina, and gems of great value, among which is the splendid Malachite, so admired at the World's Fair. He shows that the natives vie with the English in cutlery, with the Italians in painting and sculpture, and with all the world in education, luxury, and refinement. He shows that the scenery of the country surpasses that of Switzerland in grandeur and picturesque beauty, and that the soil is equal to that of our own Western States in fertility; and finally, that this noble country is penetrated by grand, navigable rivers emptying into the Pacific Ocean, and open to the commerce of our Pacific States. Such a country ought to be as well known to us as England, or France, or Germany. Mr. Atkinson's book introduces us to a knowledge of it in the delightful form of travels, which commencing in the mining districts of the Altai Mountains, reach to the remote Tartar regions on the Chinese border, where the Emperor's authority is scarcely recognized; and where Mr. Atkinson, in the prosecution of his explorations met with many thrilling and perilous adventures.

To become extensively popular, it is only necessary that the true character of Mr. Atkinson's book should be known, and that it should be afforded at a reasonable price. To accomplish this object, the publishers now offer at the low price of $1 25, an exact and complete reprint of the English edition, which costs $12.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1859.	Hdy.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S CHANGES.	D. H. M.
30	SATURDAY,	4 0	6 54	New M.	2 5 Eev.
1	SUNDAY,	4 59	6 55	First Q.	9 0 Sev.
2	MONDAY,	4 58	6 56	Full M.	16 4 Mev.
3	TUESDAY,	4 57	6 57	Last Q.	24 5 Eev.
4	WEDNESDAY,	4 56	6 58		
5	THURSDAY,	4 55	6 59		
6	FRIDAY,	4 54	7 0		

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

P. R. & P. TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Pennsylvania Hall, Pottsville.

		8 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.	
Sat.,	April 23,	47°	47°	37°	cloudy.
Mon.,	" 25,	7	63	60	— "
Tues.,	" 26,	57	12	67	— "
Wed.,	" 27,	54	55	56	rain.
Thurs.,	" 28,	47	62	60	clear.
Fri.,	" 29,	56	68	67	— "

The Weather.—Beautiful.

Held to Bail.—On Thursday Thomas Carlin was held to bail by Squire Reed, in the sum of $200, to answer the charge of assault and battery on Michael Flannegan.

Lin. Bartholomew, Esq., Attorney at Law, has located his office at the corner of Centre and Market streets, second story. Adjoining Mr. Bartholomew's office D. B. Green, Esq., has also established his.

Opening of Normal School Postponed.—Teachers and Normal School students are informed that in consequence of illness, Mr. J. K. Krewson is compelled to postpone the opening of the Normal School from Wednesday, May 4th, to Tuesday, May 17th, 1859.

Messrs. Nichols & Beck have opened a new dry goods and grocery store at the corner of Centre and Market streets. As they are determined to sell a good article at the lowest cash prices, it is but reasonable to presume that they will receive a fair share of public patronage.

We observe that by the explosion of the boilers of the steamboat St. Nicholas, below St. Louis on the 24th inst., Thomas Carter of Tamaqua, this County, was badly scalded. We have no particulars. By the shocking occurrence some sixty persons were killed, and a large number wounded.

Mrs. Abigail Smith, widow of the late Wm. Smith, will continue the boot and shoe business in all its branches, at the old stand in Centre street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, this Borough. As Mrs. Smith will use every exertion to give satisfaction to her customers, she should be liberally patronized.

National Light Infantry.—The new gray uniform of this Company is very neat, and it undoubtedly, the most serviceable that could be adopted. The corps contemplates having a parade on Monday next, and in the evening giving a concert at the Court House. The programme for the occasion is well arranged, which in connection with the object should fill the house.

The annual anniversary of the pupils of the Protestant Episcopal Sabbath Schools of this parish, took place in Trinity Church, this Borough, on the 24th. The church was thronged. Some five hundred children were in attendance. The exercises on the occasion were of the most interesting character. The missionary offerings of the pupils amounted to $208. They were accompanied by neat and appropriate mottoes, very creditable to those who designed and executed them.

Explosion in a Colliery.—At D. P. Brown's Mt. Laffie Colliery on Wednesday morning last, while fire damp was being fanned out of one of the breasts, to another a naked light was exposed.—The result was an explosion of the gas. The fire was communicated to an open keg of powder, which added to the disastrous consequences. Several men were injured; two so severely that it is doubtful whether they will recover. We were unable to learn the names of the injured men.

As manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in boots and shoes, Messrs. Thomas Foster & Co., of Centre street, this Borough, enjoy an extensive business. And justly, for their stock is of the choicest description, while as makers their work is of the most unexceptionable character. As the firm resolves that its terms shall be as reasonable as its goods are excellent, the citizens of this Borough and of the County generally, will find it advantageous to patronize the establishment.

Remarkable Escape from Serious Injury.—On Monday evening last, a flood lamp in the hand of Miss Ellen Huntsinger, of this Borough, exploded, setting her clothing on fire. She ran through several rooms, and finally into the yard, the flames from her burning clothing reaching above her head. She fortunately, took the precaution to hold her breath, and thus avoided inhaling the flame. After the fire had been extinguished, her clothing was discovered to have been burnt almost to a cinder, yet strange to say the only injuries she sustained, were burning of her hands, and of her neck slightly. Miss Huntsinger may attribute her remarkable escape from serious injury to the fact that she had on at the time of the occurrence a woolen dress, and to her presence of mind in holding her breath.

In alluding to the signs of Spring life, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, writes thus:

"The ground is all disrobed of snow. Willows are yellowing the edges of low woods. Buds are making the forests look purplish. Grass is everywhere starting, and in favored spots it has lifted up that green, which all summer long shall not wearyout. The plow has already been at work.—Farmers are all astir. Barn yards are every where hens celebrating the earliest achievements in the egg speculations of another season. Calves and lambs are come. Ah, you do not know, poor creatures that live in cities, you do not know that spring has come. But the signs of the year are for the country. Now the pussy is pushing up its ruddy knuckles, honeysuckles are coming with flags are drawing their swords, the swamps are full of blackbirds, wild duck are on the ponds, trout are ready for the angler, long wedge lines of wild geese streak northward, trumpeting as evening comes on, and they are wing-weary. Brook-willows are down with their velvety catkins—mosses in the damp woods are green with the clearest, moistest, and tutenest green. Streams are full and turbid little ones are racing down into bigger ones, and these are pouring into other streams, and everything seems hurrying and hastening as if a universal activity had inspired the year!"

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Annexed is a list of the officers of the various Lodges of this Order in this County, for the term commencing April 1, 1859:

Miners' Lodge, No. 20, Pottsville.—Wm. Hewes, N. G.; Chas. Ange, V. G.; W. J. McQuade, Recording Secretary; Chas. Hoffman, Assistant Recording Secretary; F. D. Kernisler, Treasurer.

Schuylkill Lodge No 27.—No report.

Haydn Lodge, No. 44, Pottsville.—John Drill, N. G.; Fred. Leffler, V. G.; John P. Bertram, Recording Secretary; Jacob Ulmer, Assistant Recording Secretary; Andrew Kienzle, Treasurer.

Girard Lodge, No. 52, Pottsville.—James Orne, N. G.; Holiday Lea, V. G.; John M. Cresland, Recording Secretary; Geo. Shazlis, Assistant Recording Secretary; T. J. O'Conner, Treasurer.

Social Lodge, No. 56, Minersville.—Hugh McGinness, N. G.; Edward Noble, V. G.; Joseph Christ, Recording Secretary; John Jones, Assistant Recording Secretary; Louis Pfeilsticker, Treasurer.

Harmony Lodge, No. 86, Tamaqua.—No report.

Shiloh Lodge, No. 125, Schuylkill Haven.—W. Williams, N. G.; W. B. Rudy, V. G.; F. W. Snyder, Recording Secretary; M. Freshafer, Assistant Recording Secretary; John Rudy, Treasurer.

Minnesota Lodge, No. 136, Minersville.—John Pearce, N. G.; Thomas Kear, V. G.; Samuel Felix, Secretary; H. W. Bressler, Assistant Secretary; John Witteman, Treasurer.

Pinegrove Lodge, No. 149, Pinegrove.—James Rohrer, N. G.; John Zimmerman, V. G.; J. D. Deibler, Recording Secretary; Henry Wernis, Assistant Recording Secretary; John Strumpfer, Treasurer.

Orwigsburg Lodge, No. 157, Orwigsburg.—Reuben Fegely, N. G.; Geo. W. Deibert, V. G.; Christian Berger, Recording Secretary; Thomas Reed, Assistant Recording Secretary; George Wernert, Treasurer.

Taylor Lodge, No. 225, Taylorville.—Wm. Damaine N. G.; Franklin Reese, V. G.; Israel Hood, Recording Secretary, Michael Shappell, Assistant Recording Secretary; Francis Dengler, Treasurer.

Pennoyer Lodge, No. 245, Tremont.—Levi Eckel, N. G.; John Deibler, V. G.; J. K. Fernsler, Recording Secretary; John Yegely, Assistant Recording Secretary; John E. Lehman, Treasurer.

City of the Valley, No. 281, Pottsville.—J. D. Rice, N. G.; Enoch Boyer, V. G.; Geo. W. Good, Recording Secretary; W. W. McAdams, Assistant Recording Secretary; Joseph F. Seidera, Treasurer.

Mineral Lodge, No. 285, St. Clair.—Thomas Watkins, N. G., Jonathan Burgett, V. G.; Wm. Smith, Secretary; Thomas Irwin, Treasurer.

Blaspield Lodge, No. 318, Tamaqua.—No report.

Donaldson Lodge, No 352, Donaldson.—Chas. Lang, N. G.; John Spaneake, V. G.; J. H. Bressler, Secretary; S. G. Webry, Assistant Secretary; Michael Bressler, Treasurer.

Middleport Lodge, No. 474, Middleport.—Hugh Phillips N. G.; B. B. Schuck, V. G.; John R. Porter, Recording Secretary; Chas Reninger, Treasurer.

West Penn Lodge, No. 518, West Penn.—Wm. Bachert, N. G.; Nathan Zehner, V. G.; Louis Hauser, Secretary; Daniel Sassaman, Assistant Secretary; Daniel Wertman, Treasurer.

Locust Mountain Lodge, No. 538, Ashland.—Jonathan Faust, N. G.; Jacob Fisher, V. G.; Geo. H. Helrich, Secretary; R. J. Hower, Assistant Secretary; J. R. Cleaver, Treasurer.

Auburn Lodge, No. 542, Auburn.—J. O. Wilson, N. G.; Morse Hoover, V. G.; Ralph Wilson, Secretary; George Worcester, Assistant Secretary; J. D. Frederick, Treasurer.

Hermlon Lodge, No. 560, Cressona.—John Green, N. G.; W. A. Hammer, V. G.; R. R. Young, Secretary; J. H. Wagner, Assistant Secretary; W. J. Thomas, Treasurer.

The Public Schools of Pottsville.—During the late examination of the Public Schools of this Borough, Mr. W. A. Field was present at the request of the Board of Directors, to report the result. It is as follows, and will we feel confident, be read with interest, by all who feel a just pride in the effective condition of the great bulwark of our national liberties:

Pottsville School Directors:—Having been invited by you through your Superintendent, Mr. Sherman, to assist in the annual examination of your schools and make a report upon the result of the same, I submit this brief sketch, taken from notes and memory. In this report I cannot present to you in detail as fully as I could have done if I had had more time; it would certainly have been more satisfactory to teachers and pupils.—Could more time be appropriated to the annual examination, the result would prove beneficial to the interests of your schools. Wednesday 13th and Thursday 14th (Forenoon), were spent in the examination of the High School taught by J. B. Phillips, assisted by the Superintendent. This school is made up of young men whose average age is 15 years. The pupils were examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Etymology, Grammar, Familiar Science, Physical Geography and Latin. The classes in mathematics passed through their studies very creditably, particularly the more advanced ones; the class in the last half of Greenleaf's Algebra deserves much praise, as its members were well posted on the difficult questions found in this work. The same class was examined in the six books of Davies' Geometry, and the demonstrations showed that the pupils had been carefully and thoroughly drilled in this study. The classes in Familiar Science, English Grammar, Physical Geography and Latin, gave good satisfaction. The gentlemen that listened to the latter recitation, informed me that the class showed a decided improvement on an examination they listened to a year or two since. The class read and translated with a good degree of rapidity and correctness.

Thursday afternoon and Friday morning the Male Grammar school, taught by J. Graves, assisted by Misses Miller and E. Strauch, was examined. The scholars in this school were examined in Reading, Orthography, Etymology, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography, Familiar Science and Algebra. Space will not permit me to report separately the condition of each class; the pupils were ready for their work and most of the classes did exceedingly well. The Principal, at the opening of the schools this session, offered a fine painting to that boy that progressed the most rapidly and did the best in all things up to the annual examination.—It proved an incentive to the whole class, but there were three boys that stood so nearly equal that the teacher thought it best to give three prizes instead of one. The teacher made a few very appropriate remarks showing that it had afforded the class beneficially for the year.—Prizes have been openly and publicly conferred by some of our most distinguished educators, while quite as good authorities have earnestly advocated the propriety of using them and have pointed out the advantages resulting from the prize system. It is the abuse of the system that has created such hostility against it. There is no doubt that prizes can be used to great advantage when placed in the right hands and prudently carried out.

Friday Afternoon, 15th, Miss Lurer's School, Male Primary. Two classes were examined in Reading, Orthography, and the first twenty pages in Oral Arithmetic. The little boys were wide awake and did their parts very well.

Friday Afternoon, No. 2 Male School, Miss T. Strauch, Teacher, assisted by Miss Hertz. Reading, Orthography, Mental and Written Arithmetic and Geography are taught in this school. The classes were not all examined. Three classes were examined in the first half of Mental Arithmetic and in the first principles of Written Arithmetic, Applications in Federal Money, Reduction and Common Fractions, and one class in Geography. The time given to the examination of this school was not more than one-half what was required and consequently the pupils were crowded