Now where is the wretch who would dare to go up and take that fluttering and panting birdling from the bosom of its mother and say, "It is mine; I will sell it like a calf; I will sell it like a pig?" What right had that mother to her babe? Was it because she was "Fanny Forrester," the gifted authoress? was it because she was the wife of a venerable and venerated missionary? No, it was because she was its MOTHER; and every slave mother has just as good a title to her babe as "Fanny Forrester" had to hers. No laws can make it right to rob her. I say, in God's name, my child is mine; and yet I have no right to mine that a slave father has not to his child. Not a particle. The same argument that proves my right to my personal liberty proves the right of every human being to his. The argument that proves my right to my children gives the same title, the same sacred claim, to every father. They, as I, get it from their God, and no human enactment can annul the claim. No, Sir, never! Therefore, every slave has a right to his freedom, in spite of your Slave laws. Every slave has a right to run away, in spite of your Slave laws. I tell you, Mr. Chairman, and I tell you all, that if I were a slave, and had I the power, and were it necessary to achieve my freedom, I would not hesitate to fill up and bridge over the chasm that yawns between the hell of Slavery and the heaven of Freedom with the carcasses of the slain. Give me my freedom! Hands off! Unthrottle that man! Give him his liberty! He is entitled to it from his God. With these views, I do not think, of course, it is any harm to help away a slave. I told you that a year ago. I need not repeat it.

A member—"You steal them."

Who steals, when a man comes and takes my child from my hearthstone? Who steals, when he comes and takes the babe, flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone? Who steals? I tell you that I have no more hesitation in helping a fugitive slave than I have in snatching a lamb from the jaws of a wolf, or disengaging an infant from the talons of an eagle. Not a bit. Long enough has the nation crouched and cowered in the presence of this stupendous wrong. Here and now I break the spell, and disenchant the Republic from the incantation of this accursed sorceress. It is simply a question whether it will pay to go down into the den where the wolf is.—[Laughter.] If you would only go into your lair, and crunch the bones and tear the flesh of your victims, we might let you alone, but you will not. You claim the right to go with this flesh in your teeth all over our Territories.—We deny it.

My time is passing; I must go on. I wanted to say considerable more about John Brown.

Mr. Adrain—I propose that we give the gentleman more time.

Mr. Lovejoy—I will answer all questions if the House will give me more time. [Cries of "No! no!" "Give him time," &c.]

Mr. Singleton—No Sir; any gentleman shall have time, but not such a mean, despicable wretch as that!

Mr. Lovejoy—When the Jews could not do anything else they spit upon Christ, and said he was possessed of a devil. [Laughter.] One of the earliest settlements of Virginia was made by a fugitive slave. John Smith was captured in war and sold to a high-toned, chivalrous Turk, and put at the task of threshing. The master rode up to the barn-door one day, and said, "Jack, you rascal, why don't you thresh faster?" Jack—horresco referens!—flew at his master, killed him with his flail, (oh, for a Harper's Ferry Committee!) sprang into the vacant saddle and escaped, and came and settled Jamestown. Oh for a South side preacher to admonish John to stay and serve his master, whose money he was, like a good "Christian dog!" A moment, Sir. Let us look at this question aside from its moral aspects. And I want to know what right Slavery, or a slaveholder, has to go with slaves into the common Territories of the United States. You talk about the equality of the States, and I grant it. The citizens of a Slave State have all the rights in the Territories that a citizen of a Free State has. You have the right, I concede, to go into the common Territories and live there, with any kind of property we can take, but you have not the right to take slaves. This is the distinction I make. At a liberal estimate there are not more than two millions of people in the United States interested in slave labor. There are only four hundred thousand slaveholders. There are thirty millions of people in this country. There are twenty-eight millions interested in the system of free labor, and two millions in that of slave labor. The free system accommodates some eight millions in the Slave States better than the slave system. Here is the point. If Slavery goes into the Territories, free labor cannot go there. The presence of Slavery without any local law for the purpose is the exclusion of free labor. If you take Slavery there, I cannot go there with *The N. Y. Tribune, The Evening Post, The Independent*, or any similar paper, religious or secular. I cannot go with the minister I desire to hear preach the gospel. Free schools cannot go there. You say, indeed, we can go. Yes; so all may go to a public house. It is common to all who choose to make it their temporary abode. All are invited to the *table d'hote*.—The landlord opens the doors of the dining hall, and says, "Walk in, gentlemen;" but if a man sitting there is leprous, dripping with contagious disease, no one will go in. It is really as much an exclusion as if the doors were closed and barred against his entrance. So if Slavery goes, Freedom cannot go. I favor the equality of the States. I favor the right of every citizen of a Slave State to go into the Territories; but I deny that he has the right to practice slaveholding there, for it is not an institution—it was never instituted; never established by law—but a practice like polygamy. I say that they have not a right to go there and practice this high crime, so injurious to man, and so offensive to God. And this is the question: whether these twenty-eight million people shall be accommodated, or two million people shall be accommodated; for, I repeat, the presence of Slavery is the utter exclusion of free labor and the institutions of Freedom. I deny no one their rights. The Slave States are equal to the Free States. It is a poor, pitiful, and paltry patriotism that cannot take in the entire extent of its country; but I do deny that Slavery has the same right as Freedom in this country. Freedom is the Isaac; Freedom is the heir of promise. Slavery is the Hagar and Ishmael, and they must go into the wilderness, and Freedom shall have the entire inheritance. God and the fathers gave it to freedom and free institutions. It belongs to freedom—not to me; not to the citizens of the Free States, but to freedom, to the utter exclusion of slaveholding. Now, gentlemen, I know you are in a mood to take a little advice. [Laughter.] I tell you I love you all. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. McQueen—I utterly repudiate your love.

Mr. Lovejoy—Sinners did that of Christ; but he loved them still. [Laughter.]

Mr. McQueen—I do not think he loves you much.

Mr. Lovejoy—I am afraid that I am not much like him. He went, however, and preached to the spirits in the prison; and I think I never approximated so nearly to him as in this regard, while making proclamation of the holy evangel of God to sinners in this House. I tell you of the Slave States that you must emancipate your slaves. It belongs to you and not to us. You must transform them from slaves into serfs, and give them homes, and protect and guard the sanctity of the family. We shall not push you. If you say that you want a quarter of a century, you can have it; if you want half a century, you can have it. But I insist that this system must ultimately be extinguished. There is no question about it. You who advocate the perpetuity of Slavery are like a set of madcaps, who should place themselves on the top of an iceberg which had disengaged itself from the frozen regions of the north, and begun to float downward, and downward, through the warm climates. The sun shines and melts it; the soft winds blow on and melt it; the rain descends and melts it; the wave ripples round it and melts it; and then these wild visionaries, who fancied they could sail an iceberg through the tropics, start up, and blaspheme sunshine and rain and zephyr; and mouthing the heavens, tell Jehovah that unless he stops the shining of the sun, and the blowing of the winds, and the falling of the rain, they will crumble his universe "from turret to foundation stone." [Great laughter.] Do you not think God would feel bad; and would not the archangels tremble at the chivalry? [Renewed laughter.] You may call this extravagant; but you can no more perpetuate Slavery, and will no more dissolve this Union, in order to perpetuate it, than you can stop the shining of the sun, or the ripple of the sea, the descent of rain, or the blowing of the wind; ay, no more than you can subdue the ocean, when it lashes itself into fury and dashes its crested billows against the rocks. It is as preposterous to think of taking Slavery down through the civilization of the ages as it is to think of floating an iceberg through the tropics. It is the order of things. I am willing to concede that you can do anything that any equal number of men can achieve. I did mean to taunt you about Harper's Ferry, but I believe I will not. I am willing to concede that you are as brave as other men; although I do not think you show it by this abusive language; because brave men are always calm and self-possessed. God feels no anger, for he knows no fear. I say, you can do anything that other men can do. You can preserve and perpetuate this system, if any equal number of men could do it; but the stars in their courses are fighting against you; God, in his providence, is fighting against you. The universe was established upon the great principle of justice and truth.—It may be jostled out of its place for a little while, but it will, sooner or later, fall back to its grooves. You must sacrifice Slavery for the good of your country. Do this, and you will have the sympathy, the prayers, and the co-operation of the entire nation. Refuse or neglect this; refuse to proclaim liberty through all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof, and the exodus of the slave will be through the Red Sea. It is a well known physiological as well as psychological fact that ancestral characteristics re-appear after a long interval of years, and even of generations, as streams disappear and gush out at a distant point. It is also well known that the Saxon blood is being infiltrated into the blood of the enslaved. By and by some Marion will be found; calling his guerrilla troops from the swamps and everglades of South Carolina; and Patrick Henry will re-appear in the Old Dominion, shouting, as of old, "Give us liberty, or give us death!" Then will transpire those scenes which troubled the prophetic vision of Jefferson, and made him tremble for his country, when he remembered that God was just and that his justice would not sleep forever, and that every divine attribute would be arrayed upon the side of the struggling bondmen. And he justified the uprising, by saying the little finger of American Slavery was thicker than the loins of British despotism. Sir, Virginia cannot afford, the country cannot afford, to continue a practice fraught with so much of peril. It is better to remove the magazine, than to be kept evermore in dread of a lighted match. The future glory and usefulness of this nation cannot be sacrificed to this system of crime. The nations of the earth are taught by our example. The American Republic must repose Queen among the nations of the earth. Slavery must die.—*Carthago est delenda.* The philosophy, therefore, and the lesson which the Slave States ought to have learned from John Brown, and from all these events, are not these expressions of rage and vengeance. Instead of being stimulated to revenge, Virginia ought to have learned the lesson of penitence. Instead of arraying herself in sheep's grey, she ought to have put on sackcloth and ashes. Instead of imbibing the distillation of corn, mixed with the products of the poultry-yard, she ought to have drunk the waters of bitterness, in view of her sin of slaveholding.

Mr. Martin (Va.)—And if you come among us, we will do with you as we did with John Brown—hang you up as high as Haman. I say that as a Virginian.

Mr. Lovejoy—I have no doubt of it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

There are thirty-five opera houses, theatres and hippodromes in Paris, with its 1,250,000 inhabitants.—In London, with about 3,000,000 inhabitants, there are twenty-seven similar places of amusement.

We met with a queer epitaph the other day.—Here it is:

"Here lies
Elizabeth Wyse.
She died of thunder sent from heaven
In 1777."

The mercury, at Machias, Sunday morning, the 12th inst., was only 5 degrees above zero. In the vicinity of Bangor, ice was formed of sufficient thickness to make skating. On the Penobscot river, on the 15th, the mercury fell to 10 degrees above zero. Such severe weather down East in the middle of April is unprecedented.

It is said that the deaths by consumption among the stone-cutters of Quincy, Milton, Rockford, and the marble works of Vermont, since they have ceased shaving, have decreased fifty per cent. Thousands of artisans whose employment is prejudicial to healthy lungs have decreased their liability to disease in the same or greater proportion by letting the moustache grow.

A tornado passed over Carlinville, Ill., last week, destroying and blowing down houses, barns, trees, fences, etc. The roof of the Lutheran church was blown down some distance, and the wall much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half. Children were also picked up and carried a considerable distance by the wind. Cattle were killed in every direction. A man named Low was killed by lightning, and many persons wounded.

Great men never swell. It is only three cent individuals, who are salaried at the rate of two hundred dollars a year, and dine on potatoes and dried herring, who put on airs, flashy waistcoats, swell, puff, blow and endeavor to give themselves a consequential appearance. No discriminating person can ever mistake the spurious for the genuine article. The difference between the two is as great as that between a bottle of vinegar and a bottle of the pure juice of the grape.

On Tuesday morning last a prize fight came off at Riker's Island, in the East River, near New York, between Harry Gribbin and Ed. Wilson, two well known pugilists, who were attended by several hundred of their respective friends. It is stated that the men fought for upwards of an hour, at the end of which time they were so bruised, bloody and disfigured that their own friends hardly knew them apart. The stakes were $1,000, but at the end of the 59th round the parties were unable to continue the contest, and consequently the referee declared it to be a drawn battle. No movement was made by the police to interrupt the affair, although it was well known that it was to come off. Gribben had been in training for months past at Weehawken, N. J.

A most horrible affair occurred on Monday last at the Bellevue Hospital, New York. It appears that on Sunday last, Mary Connor, a poor Irishwoman about 30 years of age, was admitted to the Bellevue Hospital being far advanced in pregnancy. She was placed with several other patients in what is termed the "Waiting Ward." She received every attention that her case required, and was not visited again by the attending physician until six o'clock the following morning. She then stated to him that she believed she had been delivered of a child during the night. On an examination being made, the dead body of an infant, of which the face, arms and feet had been gnawed by rats or some other animals, was found in the bed. The woman stated that when taken with the pains of labor, she had been quite unable to summon assistance, and that during the night she had felt rats crawling about the bed, but had been unable to drive them away. A *post mortem* examination of the infant's body was made by the attending physician, who found that it had been born alive.

Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

Next to the fun now gleaned from perusing the last Papal Bull, and from glances at the telling illustrations of *Vanity Fair*—a New York comic paper—stands the side-splitting humor of our cotemporaries of the Democratic side of the house. With immense displays of cannon cuts, and headings of job-type size, they commence with Connecticut, and until they reach Wisconsin, there is but a single cry of exultation, embodied in the thrilling word, "*victory!* VICTORY!! VICTORY!!!" Their readers naturally imagine from the hubbub created by our facetious cotemporaries, that the detested Republicans are utterly routed, horse, foot, and dragoon, and that by the time the Presidential election arrives there will not be even so much as a grease-spot left of them. Let us glance at the merits of the last "Democratic victory," premising that it is a fair sample of its glorious predecessors—

In the Wisconsin Judicial election, the Democracy claims a triumph in the election of Luther S. Dixon as Chief Justice—we will concede that he is elected, although if so, it is by a majority of about 250 in a poll of 115,000 votes, or about 8000 less than were cast last Fall. Now, the facts of this Judicial contest are these, as contained in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, dated, "Madison, Wisconsin, April 19, 1860":

The Democratic State Convention met February 22, 1860, and remembering the miserable show which its party made with a candidate for Supreme Judge last year, adjourned without making any nomination.—Judge Dixon, however, having recently—in January—made a decision in which he acknowledged the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court on the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, had thus far put himself *with* the Democratic party, and so far *against* a very large majority of the Republican party, that the former was ready to take him up as an independent candidate, while the latter determined to nominate another man, and did nominate, at the Convention of February 29, the Hon. A. Scott Sloan, who was known to entertain opinions opposed to the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Court. It was evident from the first that Mr. Sloan would have the unrelenting and persevering opposition of a great many lawyers, Republican in politics generally, but who agreed with Judge Dixon on the legal question at issue, while it was just as certain that these men would labor as hard for Dixon. Besides this, Judge Dixon, as Circuit Judge in the counties of Dane, Columbia and Jefferson, had been very popular (and in effect these counties alone gave him some 2,500 Republican votes on the 3d of April.) A portion of the most ultra State Rights Republicans, not satisfied with Mr. Sloan's position without written evidence, insisted on his declaring where he stood on the appellate jurisdiction question; and there was a probability of a third candidate coming out if Mr. Sloan had not responded. He did respond; and thereupon the anti-State-Rights, or Dixon men, were at once greatly horrified; just as it was in some degree worse for Sloan to declare himself on one side than for Dixon, by his decision, to place himself on the other.

Well, the election came off; the Democrats, who can control the great mass of their voters by the crook of a finger of a leader, polled straight for Dixon as an "independent" candidate, and enough Republicans voted for him to secure his election.

Now, the Democratic papers are claiming a "Democratic victory!" Let me quote a single paragraph, then, from Judge Dixon's decision in the Booth Habeas Corpus case, and see what the Democracy *here* call "Democracy." The Judge said:

Nor do I wish to be understood as saying that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional in all its parts; but that Court (the United States Supreme Court) has passed upon it. In my opinion it was a proper subject for its action, and I am bound to regard its decision. If this were an entirely new question—if it had not been, as I think, constitutionally adjudicated by the action of the highest authorities, I should unhesitatingly decide the act unconstitutional. The arguments against it made by this Court and elsewhere, are to any mind as matters of logic, conclusive.

Let me add that this "State Rights" or "appellate jurisdiction" question forms no part of the Republican Platform in this State, though a very large majority of the Republicans of the State have again and again expressed themselves on the "State Rights" side. At the late election this expression was made very distinctly.

We may readily judge from the above of the extent of the victory gained in the Wisconsin election by the Democracy. But the party is hardly to be blamed for the deceptions practised by its journals previous to the meeting of the Charleston Convention. Its slaveholding allies wanted some evidence of the party's vitality in the North; and that vitality is really so demoralized, that the party has placed itself in the most equivocal positions, in order that it may be enabled to boast of equivocal victories.

The Democratic party "is sly, dev'lish sly," as Joey Bagstock says, but we think it had better depend upon something more substantial than its *victories* this Spring in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Harrisburg, etc., to indicate success at the approaching Presidential election. Assuredly, the "unterrified" are more easily satisfied, than they were wont to be of yore.

DON PEDRO II. RAILROAD.—recently we noticed the complaints of "W. R. W.," who is employed as a workman on this Brazilian project. They have brought out another correspondent—"G. W. F."—who writing to us from Mauch Chunk, answers "W. R. W." as follows. It seems that our Mauch Chunk correspondent also had some experience on the Don Pedro II. Railroad. "G. W. F." writes:

First your correspondent complains of his treatment aboard ship, etc. To that I can say nothing, as I went out in a private vessel. Next is the work, etc. Your correspondent may be quite sincere, and found it as he represents, if he has made an engagement with a sub-contractor. He controls his own men, and treats them as he is inclined; but the work and contractors should not be blamed for it, but should rest on the head of him who he thinks deserves it. They do not interfere in any sub-contracts, as it is hard enough for them to fill their engagements within the time specified. The shanties as your correspondent calls them, are not more nor less than comfortable log houses, plastered with mud, perfectly dry, thatched with straw, and in every respect all a person would wish. As for being nearly drowned out, I have been in many of them during the rainy season and have never seen them overflowed. I assure you those under the employ of the contractors, no matter who they are or what their employment, are treated as well as circumstances will admit. Of course a person going out must not expect all the comforts of a home. The black beans (frejal) and touchino (pork) that your correspondent so sneeringly complained of, are the only articles during the wet season and the heat of summer, that can be eaten with safety.—Lastly, I consider the wages insufficient for the hardships to be encountered, and would not advise any to go out, who can possibly get employment at home. I can vouch for the facts being as I found them. From observation about a dozen out of every 30 or 40, were dissatisfied and complaining, whether others deprived themselves for their benefit or suffered equally as much. I have as late date as January 13th, and they say as far as the contractors can do so they make all as comfortable as possible. I am not connected in any way with the company, and only answer your correspondent's assertions because there are many from the mining sections of the country out there, who have friends and relatives who would feel distressed if they thought they were oppressed and suffering.

POLITICAL ORGANS.—The Senate's committee appointed to investigate the abuses of the public printing, have brought out some curious testimony with respect to Democratic newspapers, especially those that partake of the character of political organs. A Democratic newspaper of this class, indeed, appears to be worthless as a business or property, and useful only for a political machine. Mr. Rice, late of the *Pennsylvanian*, the Administration paper of this State, testified before the committee that he "sank money upon it at all times," adding that the people of the State would not support a Democratic newspaper, nor the people of Philadelphia either. The *Pennsylvanian* was kept alive not by the ordinary business of a newspaper but by party subsidies and party patronage. It was looked upon he said, as a political machine, to be kept running and at work, even though unprofitable as a business operation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE for May is a fine number in every respect. This publication is unquestionably, the best $2 monthly published.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The April number is ready, and contains the following articles: Wellington's Career, a good sketch of that General's operations in Spain; Lady Hamilton, an interesting article in which the writer says, in regard to the vexed question of the nature of the intimacy between that person and Nelson, that the most reliable testimony tends to prove that it was only Platonic; Our position with China; *Stabat Mater*, a good translation of that well-known old hymn; Alison's History of Europe, an able and interesting article, in which the hasty and inconsiderate review of the *Edinburgh Magazine* is well answered; Norman Sinclair; Poetic Aberrations; The Rulers of the Land; Our Worthy Friend Nap; What we have done for the Princes of India, and Parliamentary Duelling. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—An interesting article on "Instinct," by Leonard A. Jones, is the opening paper in the May number. This is followed by "My Own Story," by Mrs. R. H. Stoddard; "The Playmate," by John G. Whittier; "The Maroons of Surinam," by T. W. Higginson, author of the "Maroons of Jamaica;" "Circumstance," a peculiar but well written tale, by the author of "The Amber Gods;" "Urania," by J. D. Stockton; "Mary Somerville," a sketch by Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket; "Roba di Roma," is continued; "Threnodia;" "Gen. Miranda's Expedition," by F. Sheldon; The Professor continues his story; "Nathaniel Hawthorne," a discerning and appreciative article, is by E. P. Whipple. In conclusion, he says of Hawthorne:—"In intellect and imagination, in the faculty of discerning spirits and detecting laws, we doubt if any living novelist is his equal; but his genius, in its creative action, has been heretofore attracted to the dark rather than the bright side of the interior life of humanity, and the geniality which evidently is in him has rarely found adequate expression." The reviews and literary notices complete the number.

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1860.—April.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's changes	D.	H.	M.
28 Saturday	5 2	6 52	Full M.	5	5	4 ev
29 Sunday	5 1	6 53	Third Q.	12	8	38 ev
30 Monday	5 0	6 54	New M.	21	0	48 m
1 Tuesday	4 59	6 55	First Q.	28	9	40 m
2 Wednesday	4 58	6 56				
3 Thursday	4 57	6 57				
4 Friday	4 56	6 58				

Thermometrical Record for the Week.

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

	8 A.M.	2 P.M.	7 P.M.	
Apr. 21—Saturday,	68	78	65	clear.
" 23—Monday,	59	55	54	"
" 24—Tuesday,	65	66	58	"
" 25—Wednesday,	43	52	49	snow.
" 26—Thursday,	40	54	50	clear.
" 27—Friday,	61	58	55	"

The Cadets of Temperance attended the funeral of a son of Mr. Kopitsch in this Borough, on Tuesday afternoon, in quite a large body.

April is indeed, a fickle maiden. On Wednesday, she treated us to a fall of snow.—The blossoms of fruit trees looked quite blue under the cool treatment.

Excellent sewing machines are now sold cheap. Those at Green's Jewelry store, Centre street, sold for ten dollars, have attracted much attention during the week.

A portion of the Second street front of the stone wall of the old burying ground, on Centre street, below D. Hill's, fell inward this week.—Supposed to have been caused by frost.

Ice was formed on Wednesday night.—Severe weather for buds and blossoms. Frost has done considerable damage to fruit trees in this State this Spring, particularly in the Western part.

An occultation of the planet Venus took place on Tuesday evening. The weather was not favorable here for a view of the astronomical phenomenon, as the heavens were hid from view by dense masses of clouds.

We learn from the Minersville *Coal Ledger* that there is a good prospect of water being introduced into that Borough during the coming Summer. A full supply of water is certainly, very desirable to a town, either for domestic purposes, or to guard against the ravages of fire.

Homicide.—We are informed that a difficulty happened at Verner's Colliery, Glen Carbon, on Sunday last, between two Irishmen, named William Large and Joseph Colliard, which resulted in the shooting and killing of the former by the latter. They quarreled about a piece of garden. Large leaves a wife and five children.—Colliard succeeded in making his escape, and has not yet been arrested.

The Pottsville Cornet Band, N. J. Rehr, Leader, will give a concert at the Court House on Monday evening next. They will be assisted by Mrs. Tracy, Prof. Dell, the Citizen Vocalists, Union Vocalists, Pottsville Quartette Club, and Pottsville Harmonia Band. The Band has also engaged the services of Prof. Julius Cæsar Hannibal, who will deliver an address on the occasion. As the programme is varied, and promises a pleasant entertainment, we presume that the attendance on Monday evening will be good.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that Eugene Thiodon, said to be a fine violinist, will give a concert in this Borough, shortly. The Philadelphia *Monitor* thus alludes to his ability:

We had the pleasure of hearing Monsieur Thiodon; he plays without affectation or any apparent effort; he renders a smooth and low passage with infinite grace, and with a true perception of its real significance; in other words, he sings on his violin, which is the perfection of all instrumental performances. His variations on the Last Rose of Summer, were received, in breathless silence, by a crowded and delighted audience.

Chess Tournament.—The Schuylkill County Chess Tournament will commence its session next Tuesday, May 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at Thompson's Hall, corner of Market and Second streets, Pottsville. The rules of play and all the final arrangements will then be completed, and the *First Section* of the Tournament will be commenced.

Chess players from Carbon Co., from Columbia Co., and from other parts of the State, are respectfully and cordially invited to take part. All those having entered the lists or wishing to do so, should be present at the opening of the Tournament on Tuesday evening.

H. EDMONDS,
W. THOMPSON,
H. PLEASANTS,
Chess Tournament Committee.

The Case of Amos Schraeder.—Since our last, we learn that the County Commissioners have offered a reward of $200, for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Amos Schraeder.

Mr. Dovey of Silver Creek, informs us that Schraeder left his employment on the Saturday previous to the supposed murder. On the day however, of his death, Schraeder went to Silver Creek for his October wages, and was paid $26 10. From that sum he paid for board, $11 to a Mr. Wessner, and $10 to Charles Latham. On the way down from Silver Creek to Port Carbon, it seems that Schraeder spent 25 cents for liquor.—What became of the rest of the money is not known.

It is somewhat singular that Wessner and Anthony Stuck, both well acquainted with Schraeder, should fail to recognize him on the day of the discovery of the body. Both of them were at the spot, and saw him. Schraeder's face was a marked one; not easily undistinguishable, and was in a good state of preservation.

The manner of the man's death is still involved in mystery; but we have hopes that it will yet be dispelled.

Prof. F. Stouch, the able teacher of dancing, gave a very pleasing exhibition at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, of the progress his pupils had made during the successful season which he has just closed here. The Hall was thronged by the parents and friends of the pupils, and we have seldom witnessed a more enlivening terpsichorean scene. The "Chestnut Street Quadrille;" the "Caledonian;" the "Wreath Dance;" the "Tyrolienne;" "Highland Fling," etc., were executed in a creditable manner by the juveniles, eliciting hearty approbation from the auditory. At the conclusion of the regular programme, the floor was cleared, and the older persons present "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," until the "wee, sma' hours ayant the twal." It was a very pleasant party, and we trust that Prof. Stouch will be as he contemplates, make another professional visit here during next winter.

A pleasing episode of Thursday evening's exercises, was the presentation to the Professor by his pupils, of a neat set of sleeve-buttons and studs. The presentation was made by Mr. C. Bosbyshell, and received by G. M. Dallas, Jr., Esq., for the Professor.

Prof. F. Stouch's new quadrilles should be more generally danced here at our parties. They are really, very pretty.

An Improved Lubricator.—Besides economy in fuel which is secured by using Coal in locomotives, the repair and oil reports of railway companies have long proved the necessity for economy in lubricating expenses. What is demanded is, that there shall be less lubricating material used, and that what is used shall be more effective. In the present state of affairs, new and improved lubricators must command attention, and if performing what is claimed for them, must be adopted.

In considering this subject, we cannot help remarking that a fact worth noting is, that comparatively little oil is required to keep the extensive and rapidly moving bearing surfaces of a locomotive in good condition, when it is applied only to the whole of these surfaces. A single drop of oil may be so directed that it will spread itself over an entire journal, and make an absolute thimble of ungent between it and the journal box, rendering an additional drop, and especially a copious effusion from the liberal spout of a carelessly handled oil-can, superfluous, as they will not increase the diameter of the thimble of oil. The drop of oil is sufficient for all practical purposes, while it lasts, and its value will not be enhanced because a spoonful of oil was added and ran off to waste. There must be over that journal a trustworthy sentinel, whose duty it shall be to renew the necessary drop of oil, and preserve the rest from waste. The first office is to economise repairs by reducing friction, and the second to save the precious ungent. It is a satisfactory fact that it is claimed for the improvement under notice, that it uses but little oil, and that little to the greatest advantage. It is the invention of Edward Andrews and John H. Carr, of Palo Alto, this County, patented on the 13th ultimo, and for interesting data in regard to its operation, we refer to a Notice in our advertising columns.

The lubricator is designed for and adapted respectively, to axles, shafts and journals of all kinds. The invention consists in forming an air-tight chamber in the end of the axle or journal, and then introducing the lubricating material into the chamber by means of a tube. There is also, a small hole leading from the chamber to the outer circumference of the journal for the purpose of supplying the bearing of the journal with lubricating material, thereby preserving the material from all dust, dirt and decomposing influences.

The invention is certainly an important one to railway companies, and will undoubtedly, secure their attention, promising as it does economy in repairs and in the consumption of oil.

Census of 1860—Questions to Answer.—On the first of June the work of taking the census commences. It is desirable that it be taken with great accuracy, and to assist the officers who will be engaged in the performance of this duty, it has been suggested that the publication of the questions necessary for all heads of families to answer, would be of great benefit. With this view we publish the following, and would suggest to our readers the importance of being prepared to answer the questions properly:

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode, on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family.
The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto.
Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age.
Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.
Married within the year.
Attending school within the year.
Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.
Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiot, pauper or convict.
Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.
Number of improved acres.
Number of unimproved acres.
Cash value of farm.
Value of farming implements and machinery.
Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz: number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milk cows, and other cattle, swine and sheep.
Value of live stock.
Value of animals slaughtered during the year.
Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz: number bushels wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds of wool, and pounds of tobacco.
Value of orchard products in dollars.
Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay; bushels of clover seed and bushels of grass seed, pounds of hops, pounds of sugar, gallons of molasses, pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home made manufactures.
Name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of $500.
Name of business, manufacture or product.
Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.
Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantities, values, kinds of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.
Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.
Annual product, viz: quantities, kinds, values.
Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, or whether white, black, or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory, or Country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or the cause of death.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE BOROUGH.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Schools of Pottsville.

GENTLEMEN:—

Complying with your request as conveyed to me by the Superintendent, my personal attention has been given to the exercises and recitations of the schools during the annual examination just closed, excepting two brief absences occasioned by professional engagements, during which Mr. Keim of your Board, acted for me. The examinations commenced on Wednesday, the 21st of March, and were continued through Thursday, the 5th of April. Assuming that by personal visitation, by the weekly meetings of the Board, and by the monthly and occasional reports of the Superintendent, the Directors are fully informed as to the minutiae and statistics of the schools, my remarks will relate only to points of special and public interest.

Superintendent.—The examination has clearly evinced the benefits of the constant, efficient and amiable supervision exercised over all the schools, teachers and scholars by the *Superintendent*. This is a central influence gives vital force to a smoothly working graded system, so fixes the course of instruction in each school as to prepare pupils, male and female, for advance, and constantly presents a silent but powerful incentive to diligent application in order to promotion; the highest class being open to all pupils who are found qualified to study the branches it pursues.

For local convenience *two* grades are combined in the Fishbach schools taught by Miss Conner, and in both Mr. German's and Miss Smith's on Norwegian street; the African School under Mr. Anderson, completes the gradations of its own pupils.

The examination by exhibiting the faithful observance of the wise regulations ordered by the Board, the good order, the modes both of discipline and of instruction, the very general interest of the pupils in the school exercises, and their manifest improvement, makes it an imperative duty to award to Mr. Sharman and to the ladies and gentlemen who form the corps of instruction, public commendation as teachers. Their profession is hardly second in importance to any; for it has been well said that "No rude hand should play upon the strings where the tones linger forever."

Teachers.—Although we discovered, as might have been expected, wide differences as to talents, tact and adaptation, arising from diversity of age, temperament and previous training, yet the examination has not left a doubt as to the fitness, skill and honestly applied energy of any one of the teachers, for their respective stations and noble avocation. In this the examiner confesses himself to have been most agreeably disappointed; for it is not unusual to find any corps of teachers of the same grade and number, so uniformly well qualified and so generally diligent; he cannot resist the conviction that it is due mainly to the prudential control exercised by the Directors as to selection and maintenance, and very much also to the address and discretion of the Superintendent.

What pleased me more than anything else was the evident fellow-feeling of many of the teachers with their scholars. This sympathy differs vastly from a direct personal interest in the success of our own instructions, and it is as much the opposite of maudlin sensibility. It is an actively benign interest manifested for the pupil inducing confidence, and cheers them o'er the laborious steeps of learning.

Special Exercises.—In the Female Grammar School there is an exercise in original composition every week; and in the High School are exercises weekly in orthography, declamation, composition, and a general review of written arithmetic.

Comparative Grade.—As there is no Female High School the classes in all the Female Schools above the primary, are of higher grade than those of the male department of the same name.

Primary and Intermediate.—The examination of the Primary and Intermediate Schools has deepened my conviction that too much importance can hardly be attached to the schools of the lower grades, because in them is laid the foundation of the whole future education; the kind of instruction which pupils receive in them will further, or retard their whole after progression, and the defects of a bad or even of a proximately fair, primary instruction, can only be, if at all, removed by most irksome toil, and by great waste of precious time at the [illegible]riod of life; and the fact should not be forgotten that large numbers, being compelled to early toil even under the happy sway of our liberal institutions, receive the whole of their knowledge of letters and books in the Primary Schools. The considerable time and labor required for the examination of these departments was accordingly most cheerfully rendered, and I am happy to be thus enabled to affirm that in educational apparatus, in discipline and in course of study, these schools may well be ranked as approximating the standard of perfection.—The incommodiousness of some of the rooms temporarily used for school purposes, particularly in the female department, and the over-crowded numbers of two or three of them are the exceptional points. With improving times, I trust an appreciating community will enable you to remove these difficulties in a manner commensurate with their known liberality and public spirit.

Reading and Spelling.—Throughout the schools a distinct utterance, and correct accent and pronunciation in reading and spelling met our ears, and in the more advanced classes the evidences of careful instruction in emphasis and tone were apparent. In spelling Miss S. Boyle's 1st class was found to have made the farthest advance, and did not miss a single word. In reading it is difficult to assign the palm of excellence; as I can only report by classes, and individual pupils read excellently well in quite a number of the classes. Sargent's Series of Spelling Books and Readers (beyond all comparison, the best published) are in use in all the classes but one. Most of the schools practice the spelling of *sentences* orally, and several by writing them on slates. This mode of dictation is a decided improvement. A class in Mr. Jackson's room went through the dictation and slate exercise with great eclat.

Oral Arithmetic.—The exercises in Oral Arithmetic were satisfactory, with a few exceptions. Female School, No. 2, and Male No. 1, were the nearest perfect. There is great diversity of opinion as to the introduction of very young pupils to this study because it so severely tasks the mind. All must condemn its acquisition by merely memorizing statements without independent thought, for this clogs the mind with the habit of reciting by rote, and depending upon set forms, instead of developing the calculating powers so as to secure quick perception, ready analysis, celerity in combining, with confidence in the results and independent judgments; whereas the mode of instruction in every branch, ought to cultivate self-reliance. In deciding upon the proper age for commencing formally the study of "Intellectual Arithmetic," as it is called, an insuperable difficulty meets us in the dissimilarity of children as to their aptitude to mental abstraction and calculation. 'Tis true, there have been calculating prodigies of only six years of age; yet experience proves that a compulsory exercise of the mental powers prematurely upon subjects, for the clear conception of which they are unequal, invariably weakens the faculties, and begets disgust and unconquerable repugnance to all similar trains of thought.—By having thus been too soon forced into certain studies many minds have been dwarfed and darkened; and it may be questioned if even the premature prodigies did at mature age surpass the average calculating power of ordinary minds. It is therefore, respectfully suggested that Oral Arithmetic, for the younger pupils should only be a *voluntary exercise, taken at their own option, and as an amusement*; *Slate Writing*—And that writing upon slates would be more suitable exercise for most of them, because it affords occupation, useful and agreeable, cannot overstrain the mind, and because this suits the analogy of nature; the imitative powers being called earliest into action and they are the first to, which the human mind is prone. Slate writing has been tried with good effect in several of your Primary Schools.

Penmanship.—Penmanship is taught in the Intermediate and schools of higher grade. Most of the Teachers make use of a system of copies: though several have been quite as successful on the old and time consuming plan of "*setting copies*." Chirographical charts are furnished. Since the books of some of the schools by inadvertance were not presented for inspection, it would be unfair to those whose writing was not seen (and by no fault of theirs) to publish the several cases of excellence which were noted.

Arithmetic.—Written Arithmetic is also commenced in the Intermediate Schools. As the time assigned did not admit of questioning each pupil upon the rules and principles, each was required to work out on the blackboard and explain sums, selected by the examiner indiscriminately from the rules they had severally wrought during the year. *There were not a dozen failures among the very large number examined, and the cases of prompt, neat and accuracy are too numerous to mention.*

The remarks above submitted as to the cultivation of self-reliance of mind, invention and untrammeled process of thought are equally applicable to the modes of teaching written arithmetic. The specific rules stated in the books ought to be practised upon until their application is thoroughly understood; but then the pupil should, by all means, be encouraged to attempt processes of his own suggestion, particularly in the application of the arithmetical principles previously acquired to the solution of advanced problems in various ways.

Geography.—Geography is also commenced in the Intermediate Schools. Pelton's outline maps, and the works of Colton and Fitch are used. The examination in Geography was confined to class exercise upon the maps, conducted by the teachers. Great readiness was evinced, with few failures, in indicating boundaries, places, mountains, rivers, &c. &c.

Globes Required.—Small artificial globes might be introduced with great advantage at a very small expense.

Grammar.—English Grammar is taught in the Female Grammar School, in the Male, No. 1, and in the High School. Favorable mention is deserved by the 4th and 3d classes in the Female Grammar School for their excellent analysis exercise in Tower's Elementary: to the 1st and 2nd classes in Male School No. 1, for perfect recitation on the parts of speech, and to the 2nd and 3d classes in the High School for excellence in the syntactical exercise upon the black-board. The success of these classes proves that this most difficult and dry study may be made agreeable by teachers with patience and tact.

Etymology.—The class recitations of both the High School and the Female Grammar School in Thomas's valuable work on Etymology and especially in giving the composition, derivation, and meaning of words was creditable.

Algebra.—In Algebra, classes 1st and 2nd in Female School No. 1, the 1st of the Male Grammar School, and the 2nd and 3d in the High School all deserve commendation; the recitation of the 2nd class in the High School through Quadratic Equations was a splendid success, alike honorable to pupils and teacher.

Familiar Science.—The Grammar Schools (Male and Female) have classes in Peterson's Familiar Science, and have been as successful as the confused and heterogeneous arrangement of the work would admit. Well's Familiar Science is an incomparably better class book though somewhat more expensive. But it is respectfully suggested that instruction in the rudiments of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry might prove to be of more practical value.

Chemistry.—The Natural Philosophy class in the High School is just now vacant. Two very large classes have been conducted by Mr. Graves about half way through Well's Chemistry with great interest. Their examination was highly satisfactory. Upon pupils far enough advanced the study of these sciences will confer incalculable benefit.

Introduction of the Sciences into our Public Schools.—As they explain the phenomena of nature, and are the basis of every art and industrial pursuit, public good requires that they be included in every full course of instruction. Their successful introduction into our Public Schools marks both the advantage and advance of our wise and beneficent school system, as it also indicates progressive civilization.

History.—The classes in United States History in Female School No. 1, were not examined for want of time.

Book Keeping.—Mr. Sherman has conducted classes in the High School successfully through Book Keeping in the several forms of Single and Double Entry; *Applied Mathematics*—and through Trigonometry; Surveying; Navigation. The examination on these studies was extended to principles, and their several applications to the solution of problems—and several examples not in the text books were given and were wrought out without failure. The lads did themselves and teacher great credit.

Latin.—Mr. Sherman's classes in the Latin Grammar and through the Reader and in thirty chapters of Cæsar evinced careful drilling and accuracy, and gave promise of classical attainment.

Composition.—"*The Casket*" a school paper, made up of original compositions of pupils in Female School No. 1, conducted by the Misses McCool, is worthy of special mention. The examination of the copy placed in my hands for inspection, its wide range of topics, its variety of style, the amount of thought and sentiment it embodies, proves the capacity of females for authorship, and is a severe test of spelling, grammar and penmanship.

Declamation.—There were no public exercises in Declamation.

Singing.—The Female Primary and Intermediate, and Miss Oswald's, and Mr. German's male schools have introduced singing as a voluntary exercise with most happy results. These schools sang for the visitors, pieces of their own selection with great sweetness. The introduction of singing into all our schools is greatly to be desired. The teacher's skill in the art does not seem to be altogether necessary, since of several schools that sang the teachers assured us of their own inability to sing. Singing has been long practiced in the Public Schools of Prussia and Germany—has been introduced into the school system of Cincinnati and elsewhere in our own country—and always with the happiest results. It is calculated to give pleasant relaxation, banishing tedium from school hours, secures a lasting pleasure in the art and in a most agreeable mode cultures refined sentiment, and moral emotions.

Apparatus and Library.—There was time only for a glance at the valuable Philosophical Apparatus in the High School, and a most rapid survey of the admirable School Library including a wide selection in English classic, History, Poetry and Belles Letters, &c.

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A portion of one day was occupied by the inspection of the school for colored children. Mr. Anderson seems to be fully competent, and if he can secure the confidence and good order of his pupils, will be able to confer lasting good upon a class too much neglected. The inspection was made the happy occasion for distributing a valuable supply of class books—the donation of the Directors. The eleemosynary character of this school especially commends it to the sympathy of the Directors and the Public.

To secure full attendance of pupils at examinations, as a powerful incentive to the thorough mastering of every study undertaken, and as an additional inducement for advanced course of instruction, may I commend the time to extend their course of studies—three things are suggested for the consideration of the Directors, as to the highest Department Male and Female.

Curriculum, or Regular Course of Extended Study and fixed time.—1st. That the course of study be extended so as to include rudimentary works in physical, mental and moral science; and that the whole course be assigned to fixed periods or terms.

Examinations by Rolls, in order to grade, &c.—2d. That the annual examiner, with the superintendent and such others as may be appointed to attend, shall have in their hands full rolls of the classes and mark the grade or standing of each pupil, and that this mark of merit when ratified by the Board, shall entitle the pupil to promotion, or of final graduation with honors.

Certificates and Diplomas.—3d. That certificates of meritorious standing be given to such pupils as are compelled to leave the school, if they are deserving; and that Diplomas be granted under the seal of the Board to all who creditably pass the whole course.

Gentlemen, the examination of your schools though taxing my time, and occasioning some fatigue, has afforded me no slight gratification, by confirming my conviction of the high standing of the Public Schools in Pottsville, under your management. The multitude of children now attending these schools, and the thousands who will fill their places hereafter, will be mainly indebted for all mental improvement and enlargement of soul, to the wisdom and patriotism which sustains these nurseries of our glorious social future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL F. COLT.

Pottsville, April 14th, 1860.

[COMMUNICATED]

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

MESSRS. EDS.:—The School Directors of this County are required by the 39 *Sec. C. S. Law*, to meet on the first Monday in May (the 7th), "and select *viva voce* by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years, &c." This office is deemed of little or no importance by many of the Directors, and it has happened in this County, that a majority of the Directors remained at home, and thereby allowed the few to select this officer. It is a part of the duty of Directors to attend the triennial Convention, as other matters pertinent to the School interests of the County may be brought forward and discussed at that time. But the election of a person as County Superintendent, who is known to possess literary and scientific acquirements, and skill and experience in the art of teaching, is the chief thing before the meeting. In addition to the literary acquirements, the County Superintendent should be a ready speaker, should be active in getting up and holding Teachers' Institutes, should be affable and disposed to harmonize and unite the feelings of the teachers; in short, he should not only be a *scholar*, in the largest sense of the word, but he should be a *gentleman* besides; a man of *energy* and *perseverance*. Does the present County Superintendent come up to the *legal* standard of literary and scientific acquirements? Is he qualified to instruct the best teachers in the County, or to examine them "in *all* the branches required to be taught;" has he visited as often as practicable the schools in all parts of the County; has he complied with the school law, and had orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic taught in *every school*; has he been active in holding Teachers' Institutes; has he labored to educate public opinion in the way of addresses, lectures, &c.; has his aim been to harmonize and concentrate the feelings of the teachers; has he filled the sphere of a *gentleman* in his *official* relations with the directors and teachers of the County; and in short, has he been the leader of, and has he advanced the educational interests of the County?

Directors, I leave these questions for you to answer. A person who has done all these things; worked faithfully, *honestly* and *effectively*, should, by all means, be retained in office. If the present incumbent does not come up to your ideas, of what a County Superintendent ought to be, you will naturally look around to see whom you can select better qualified and better calculated to elevate the standard of teaching in the County. Mr. Geo. B. Allen, Principal of the Schuylkill Haven Public Schools, is a gentleman well calculated, at this time, to make a good County Superintendent, being a good scholar, having had ten years' experience in teaching in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, besides near two years in this County.—He is a ready speaker; has taken no part in the difficulties between teachers and County Superintendent, or between the latter and the State Superintendent. There is probably, no one in the County that could go to work as County Superintendent with less prejudice, nor one who would have more friends at the end of three years than Mr. Allen. I trust there is conservatism enough in the directors of Schuylkill County, men who want an efficient, active man in this office, regardless of personal or political consideration, to select on the 7th of next month, the *best man* in the County to fill the very responsible office of County Superintendent for the coming three years.

Respectfully yours,
PROGRESS.

PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

Sien Fien is the present Emperor of China.

There are 6,000,000 voters in the United States.

The canal debt of New York State is $25,000,000.

A woman died recently in Ireland at the age of 140 years.

During March 43 American vessels were lost at sea and 8 lives.

The Kansas Legislature granted 150 bills of divorcement in 40 days.

Black pepper is said to be better than camphor for keeping vermin out of furs.

The Indian outrages on the border are continued with alarming consequences.

The great revival in Ireland has resulted in the conversion of 100,000 persons.

The maple sugar crop of Vermont this season is estimated at nearly fifteen hundred tons.

General Cass, now in his 78th year, is said to have never tasted any kind of intoxicating liquor.

Strawberries can be had in New York. They are rosy, tempting and luscious. Only $2 per quart.

Green peas were exhibited for sale in the Norfolk market on Wednesday—the first of the season.

The season for catching lobsters in the northern waters has commenced, and will last until July.

There is a fair prospect throughout the peach growing districts in Pennsylvania, of an abundant crop.

Macready, the tragedian, has again entered the state connubial, having been recently married in London.

Mrs. Catharine Livergood, of Douglass township, Berks county, died on the 11th inst., in the 102d year of her age.

S. T. Packer and Harris Painter, of Sunbury, have been admitted to practice law in the courts of Northumberland county.

Miss Jean M. Davenport has commenced a libel suit in New York against Dion Boucicault—damages claimed, $5,000.

Green peas, says the Norfolk *Herald*, brought to Baltimore from Edenton, North Carolina, via Norfolk, bring $8 per bushel.

The census just taken in Washington Territory, shows a population of 6,844, and assessed property amounting to $3,293,695.

A Prussian reasoning proves that the difference between civilization and barbarism is that one is the age of lead and the other the age of steel.

The punishment of reading the N. Y. *Tribune* in Harford county, Maryland, is ten years' imprisonment. This is a free country and no mistake.

The N. Y. Seventh Regiment have selected Buffalo for their summer encampment. T. T. Bloomer gives $500, and the Common Council a similar sum. Time not fixed.

The California Legislature have appropriated $250,000 to open nine wagon roads over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and $15,000 to open the eastern boundary of the State.

A young lawyer named O'Hara, who lately settled in Knoxville, Tenn., has first been "rode on a rail," and then driven out of that town for making, it is alleged, impudent and vulgar remarks about the females in the place.

It is said that the Quakers are gradually disappearing from England. Two hundred years ago their proportion in Great Britain was about one in every one hundred and thirty inhabitants. At present they do not count one in a thousand.

Coal oil is fast superseding burning fluid—not only because it affords a safer and better light, but also a cheaper one. One pint of coal oil costing 12½ cents, will last longer, and make a better light, than one quart of fluid, costing 20 cents.

The State Fencibles of Philadelphia have been invited to visit Pottstown, for target practice, etc. It is not improbable that the Cadwalader Grays of Philadelphia, and Citizen Artillery of Easton, will visit Pottsville during the coming summer.

On Monday morning the newspaper express train ran between Albany and Castleton, a distance of seven miles, in six minutes. This is at the rate of seventy miles an hour, and probably the fastest time that has ever yet been made in this country.

A British vessel in the African trade, undergoing repairs at Bristol, England, shows the extraordinary power of the sword fish. A fish drove its sword through a double sheathing of copper, a plank 2½ inches thick, and deep into one of the ship's timbers, when the weapon broke short off.

A steam plow has been introduced into Somersetshire, England. It plowed upwards of eight acres of difficult soil in a day. The same amount of work would have employed nearly forty horses. The expense was 6s an acre, and plowing by the ordinary means would have cost at least double that sum.

The Independent Guard, of St. Louis, Mo., will leave that city on the 30th of June, by way of Cleveland, on a visit to the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. The Guard, which numbers 139 members, will be accompanied by their own band, some 17 pieces in number.

The Chester *Republican* says that the wheat crop of Delaware county promises a heavy yield. The *Republican* also remarks that the system of drilling in wheat has been generally adopted of late, and is now acknowledged to be the only proper method of putting the seed in the ground to insure an abundant yield.

Mr. Hepburn, of San Andreas, California, states that he raised a cabbage in his garden, last year, *fifteen feet high* and instead of having only one head, it had no less than sixty heads upon it. The editor of the Delaware *Republican* raised some last year, five feet in height. He called them three story cabbages.

Solid cast steel spades and shovels are now being manufactured at Sheffield. A piece of solid cast steel is taken, into which, by powerful machinery especially invented for the purpose, a hole just large enough for the foot of the handle to enter is made, afterwards it is forged and hammered down to the required thickness.

The Girl Who Couldn't Help It.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

A mother's pet, a little Jane,
Who was but four years old;
With azure eyes o'er rosy cheeks,
And curls like skeins of gold;

One morning searched the pantry shelves
When mother was not by,
And took, with dimpled hands, from one
A nicely baked mince-pie.

Then, knife in hand, upon the floor
She coolly took a seat,
And gave the cat, and kittens each,
A piece of pie to eat.

Her mother came—amazed, she said:
"Well, here's a pretty show!"
"I couldn't help it, ma," said Jane,
"I love the pussy so!"

The girl, who couldn't help it, grew—
From feeding cats on pie—
To be a girl of sweet sixteen,
Delighting ev'ry eye.

And then, to win her youthful heart
There went a suitor bold;
She gave him both her heart and hand,
Then she her mother told.

Her mother asked:—"Why did you thus
Your hand on him bestow?"
"I couldn't help it, ma," she said,
"I couldn't help it, no!"

"O nonsense, girl!" exclaimed her ma,
"You made the same reply
When you were but a little child,
And fed the cat on pie."

"I know I did," responded Jane,
"And will the reason show:—
I fed the cat, and married John,
Because I loved them so!"

NOTE—
Fair Jane's excuse was good—
'Tis one that's made by all
Whose friends inquire: "Why did you buy
Your clothes at Tower Hall?"

They say: "We bought them there, because
We bought at prices low;
And, by a sense of duty led,
We couldn't help it, no!"

A complete and well assorted stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is now on hand, unsurpassed in style and workmanship, to which the attention of wholesale and retail buyers is invited, at

BENNETT & CO.'S
Tower Hall Clothing Bazaar,
518 *Market street, between 5th & 6th, South side,*
PHILADELPHIA.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A Query. Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact the whole human system. Until Dr. Green discovered the Oxygenated Bitters medical science was at fault and had exhausted itself in fruitless efforts to cure this disease. The Dyspeptic need suffer no longer with a disease that is always painful, and frequently a fatal affliction.

This unique and peculiar compound will as certainly cure the disease as the disease exists. Had it not this power such testimony as follows would not be given in its favor:

Valuable Testimony in favor of the Oxygenated Bitters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.

Having made use of the *Oxygenated Bitters*, prepared by Dr. George B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., and from knowledge obtained of their efficacy in other cases, we cheerfully recommend them to the public, believing they will fully sustain the recommendation of the proprietor. We hope that this valuable remedy may be accessible to all the afflicted.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS, } *U. S. Senators from Vt.*
WILLIAM UPHAM, }
JAMES F. SIMMONS, *U. S. Senator from R. I.*
J. T. MOREHEAD, *U. S. Senator and formerly Governor of Kentucky.*
L. H. ARNOLD, *formerly Governor of R. I.*
WM. WOODBRIDGE, *late Governor of Michigan.*

Its success in severe cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by John G. Brown, J. C. Hughes, and Henry Saylor, Pottsville; C. & L. Huntzinger, Schuylkill Haven; H. W. Provost, Minersville; E. J. Fry and McGuigan & Fowler, Tamaqua; H. Shissler, Port Carbon; Paul Barr, Pinegrove; G. Reagan & Son, Tuscarora; Charles Marsh, New Philadelphia; Jonas Robinhold, Port Clinton; R. H. Irvin, St. Clair; E. Phillips, New Castle; John Williams, Middleport; and by dealers everywhere.

April 7, '60 14-4t

The Great Drawback to persons emigrating to the extreme South and Western country, is the fear they have of the Fever and Ague—the most direful of all diseases. Every day we hear of persons attacked by this disease, and made helpless in a short time, without any means of affording relief. In view of the great demand for a remedy, Dr. HOSTETTER has presented his CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, whose curative powers for all diseases of the stomach have been universally acknowledged. The BITTERS, prepared after a long experience and deep study, have received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every part of our country. To those who doubt their many virtues, all we can say is to try them, and judge for themselves respectively.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

See advertisement in another column. [15-4t

An Elegy—Written in the Sixth story of the "Continental," by a poet now turning gray.

The State House bell proclaims the close of day
The wearied trader hastes to sip his tea;
The pretty store-girls homeward wend their way;
While "devils" wait for *copy*, and for—*me*.

Can my forced strains upon a much used lute,
The praise of "one-price" clothing sing again
Can CHARLES STOKES who the worst of men can *suit*
Be *suited* with an "adver." in this strain?

Yes:—these rude lines from insult he'll protect,
For in the "Continental's" walls so high,
His *clothing does not*—though his *poet may*—
Implore the passing tribute of a sigh.

Strangers visiting the City are particularly invited to call and examine the *New* Style Spring and Summer Suits—Coat, Vest and Pants, all cut in the *Latest* Styles.

Prices for Entire Suits ranging from	$15 to $30
Dress and Frock Coats,	10 to 27
Palto and Business "	6 to 20
Sack and Breakfast "	5 to 20
Surtout and Sack O. Coats,	6 to 30
Garrick & Glengarries,	5 to 25
Pantaloons, Black and Fancy,	3½ to 10
Vests, of every variety,	2½ to 10

At the *only ONE-PRICE* First Class Clothing House in Philadelphia. Please don't forget the number, 824 Chestnut Street, directly under the Continental Hotel. CHARLES STOKES.

Philadelphia, April 23, '60 17-

Holloway's Pills.—In all cases of sickness, well-meaning but too officious friends suggest a variety of remedies. Beware of tampering with the beginnings of disease. Reject everything like experimental treatment. Rely upon Holloway's Pills, the medicine of one-fourth of the human race, civilized and savage, which has the sanction of the most profound scientific men in Europe, and has been under trial for a quarter of a century without a single failure. All diseases which affect the stomach, the bowels, the liver or the lungs, either directly or by sympathy, are cured by this great remedy, without enfeebling the system, by over-purgation. The Pills contain no mineral or corrosive ingredient.

The Mustang Liniment *Cures Rheumatism;*
The Mustang Liniment Cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment Cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns and Warts, and is worth

1,000,000 Dollars Per Annum

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist, in any part of the World—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, *Proprietors, New York.*

[16-4t]

Fresh Spring Goods!

AT THE

"Bee Hive"
Trimming
AND
Variety Store,
Centre Street,
Adjoining
FEGER'S HOTEL.

—COMPRISING—

Trimmings, Fringes,
Beltings, Velvet Ribbons,
Plated Cords, Fancy Buttons,
Bindings, Cords & Tassels,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, and BANDS;
BAJOU'S and JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES;
KID FINISH, SILK & LISLE GLOVES & GAUNTLETS;
STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, best make, at very low prices;
HOSIERY, of the best quality;
SHETLAND WOOL and ZEPHYRS;
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, of all kinds;
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS and FLATS;
LADIES' TRAVELING BASKETS, &c. &c.
H. P. & W. C. Taylor's
SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, TOILET AND SHAVING SOAPS.

[Feb. 18, '60 7-

Religious Intelligence.

UNION PRAYER MEETING is held every Sunday, from 4 to 5 P. M., in the 2nd Methodist Church, Market street.

NOTICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Second Street, Pottsville. Rev. J. W. MECASKEY, Pastor. Divine service every Sabbath at 10 A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, Market Square, Pottsville. Rev. SAMUEL A. HOLMAN, Pastor. Divine Service in this Church regularly every Sunday. Morning, at 10½ o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Prayer Meeting, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship regularly at the Associate Reformed Church Building, Market street—Rev. SAMUEL COLT, Pastor.—Sabbath morning, at 10½ o'clock; evenings, at 7 o'clock. Weekly Lecture and Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, Mahantongo st. ELDER R. H. AUSTIN, Pastor. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Meeting for Religious Enquiry, Monday Evenings. Lecture and Prayer, Wednesday Evenings. Social Prayer and Conference, Friday Evenings. *Pews Free.* '58

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 25 cents to appear in the JOURNAL.

MARRIED.

HUBER—DEIBERT—On Tuesday morning, April 24, in St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Schuylkill Haven, by Rev. Samuel A. Holman, of Pottsville, Rev. ELI HUBER to ELLEN DEIBERT, both of Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

BARKLA—McCAY—On the 26th inst., by Rev. Joseph McCool, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, in Pottsville, WILLIAM BARKLA, of Ashland, Schuylkill County, to ANNE McCAY, daughter of Alex. McCay, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

STEVENSON—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, Mr. CORNELIUS STEVENSON, in the 52nd year of his age.

KOPITSCH—In this Borough, on Saturday, April 21, 1860, at half-past 11 o'clock, P. M., CHARLES G. KOPITSCH, son of Charles H. and Alvina Kopitsch, aged 11 years, 3 months and 2 days.

PALM—At Schuylkill Haven, on the 25th inst., WALTER EDWIN, youngest son of Dr. James P. and Lydia K. Palm, aged 1 year, 7 months and 10 days. Reading papers please copy.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

AT A MEETING of the Pottsville Section, No. 29, Cadets of Temperance, held at their room in the Borough of Pottsville, on Tuesday the 24th day of April, 1860, the following were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, By the death of our dear young friend and brother, CHARLES G. KOPITSCH, this Section has been deprived of one of its most valuable members, his family of a kind and affectionate son and brother, and society of a young man who by his exemplary character and conduct, bid fair to become a most useful and excellent citizen. Therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the parents and family of our deceased brother, our sincere sympathy in their afflictive bereavement, and the assurance that the memory of his virtues will remain embalmed in our hearts as in their love.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the family of our deceased brother, and that they be published in the papers of the Borough.

FOR SALE & TO LET.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Soap Factory, now carried on by Huntzinger & Co. located in Norwegian street, near the Railroad, Pottsville, in the centre of business. Everything is complete, for carrying on the manufacture of Soap and Candles, which are more extensively used in this county than any other part of the State, affording a desirable opportunity of carrying on a profitable business.

Terms will be made liberal to a satisfactory purchaser. Apply to MARY SHANER, Pottsville.

April 28, '60 17-tf

FOR RENT—A Dwelling House in Morris's Addition. Apply to
Pottsville, Feb. 18, '60 7-tf] JAMES J. SEIBERT.

FOR SALE—A Pair of 4 feet BURR MILL STONES—nearly as good as new. H. STRAUCH.
Pottsville, April 14, '60 15-3t*

CONSTANTLY on hand, T Rails for mining purposes, at reduced prices, for cash or good paper. HAYWOOD, LEE & CO.
Pottsville, Dec. 26, '5 52-tf

FIRST RATE OYSTERS at Boyle's—50 cents per hundred. A No. 1 Article, at 75 cents per hundred. T. C. BOYLE.
Pottsville, November 19, '59 47-

FOR RENT.—Dwelling Houses, Offices, Store Rooms, and a Hall suitable for Lectures, &c. For particulars, apply to L. C. THOMPSON, *Cor. Centre & Market Sts.*
Feb. 18, '60, 7-

LOTS IN MAHANOY FOR SALE.—Apply to FRANK CARTER, Agent,—Office, Second Street, between Market and Norwegian Sts., Pottsville; or at the office in Mahanoy City.
April 21, '60 16-tf

SHIPPING WHARF on the Schuylkill River TO RENT—at a very low price, for any length of time agreed upon—or Coal will be received and shipped on favorable terms. Address—"Box 263, Philadelphia Post Office."
March 3, '60 9-12t

COLLIERY TO LET.—The Celebrated LUKE FIDLER COLLIERY, situated at Shamokin, in the Shamokin Coal Basin, and on the line of the Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, will be let upon the completion of the improvements now in progress.

There are 2 veins of Red Ash Coal opened on the property, each 7 feet thick. The coal is of a superior quality, and has attained a high reputation wherever it has been introduced. It is highly valued and commands a ready sale in Baltimore and intermediate places, to which it is sent both by railroad and canal. A market has also been opened for this coal in the North and Northwest. For shipment to the East it may be taken to Delaware City, and, upon the completion in June next, of the extension of the Mine Hill Railroad, to connect with the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, it can be shipped at Richmond.

These veins will yield from three to four hundred thousand tons above water level. There are other veins of White, Red and Gray Ash Coal on the property, which are easily accessible. The capacity of the breaker is fifty thousand tons per annum.

The colliery can be examined on application to D. W. C. Cleaver on the premises.

For further particulars apply to E. M. EASTWICK, *No. 221 Vine St., Philadelphia.*
April 7, '60 [March 10, '60. 10-tf] 14-

FIRST CLASS COLLIERY TO LET.—The Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company offer to let to an approved party, on a favorable lease, their "Locust Summit Colliery," situated in the Locust Mountain at "Locust Gap," within a few yards of the north boundary of the Mahanoy coal basin. It possesses both physical and mechanical facilities for mining, preparing, and shipping coal at the minimum cost, unsurpassed in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It has a breast of the hardest, purest, "Locust Mountain" coal of 600 feet above water level, and from 16 to 18 feet in thickness.

The outside improvements are nearly new, of first class capacity, and every way complete—they embrace all the most approved improvements in machinery, for preparing and handling coal, with the least amount of manual labor and wastage; with schute or bin room sufficient to hold over 2000 tons of coal, divided to suit the proportion of the several sizes in demand. There are three levels or gangways driven into the Locust Mountain on the vein aforesaid—a water level, and a first and second counter—of the aggregate length of 982 yards, with 62 breasts opened to mining, and from which only 38,000 tons of coal have been taken, leaving a large quantity opened for immediate operations without any additional dead work. It has access to the markets of Baltimore and intermediate places by both railroad and canal, and to the north and northwest by the Sunbury and Erie, and Williamsport and Elmira railroads. By about the first of July next as the latest period, it will have an outlet east to Philadelphia and New York, by the extension of the "Mine Hill" railroad to Locust Gap; which is now in active progress of construction. It will thus be seen that the coal of these mines will have several avenues to the markets east, west, north and south, and to all intermediate points of distribution and consumption; an advantage possessed by few coal operators in this country.

Persons desiring further information will please address WM. H. MARSHALL, Agent, Shamokin, Northumberland county; or I. S. HESTON, *President*, Newtown, Bucks county, Pa.
April 14, '60 15-tf

Unparalleled Enterprise!

CHARLES STOKES

OPENED, FEBRUARY 6th, 1860, at 824 Chestnut Street, a New and Splendid Stock of Ready-made Clothing, with Cloths, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the latest styles. For Customer Trade having secured the world renowned Battalion-Cutter, ... general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. A leading principle connected with the establishment, is "*One Price and No Abatement*" for Cash.

E. T. Taylor, [Late of 607 Chestnut Street,] *Principal Salesman.*

Philadelphia, January 25, '60

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Left at the Stable of Alexander Little, Mount Hope, April 10, a Wagon, containing Picks, 1 Rake, Garden Hoes and Hammers. The owner is requested to call and remove the same, or they will be sold according to law.
April 28, '60 17-3t

Notice is hereby given that there will be a sale or letting of the opening and making of a new Public Road, in the township of Butler, county of Schuylkill, on Wednesday the 9th day of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the house of the subscriber, in said township. The said Road beginning at the termination of Centre street, at the western boundary of the borough of Ashland, thence running south eighty one-half degrees west to the line of division between the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, to a point southward of and adjoining to the saw mill of Locust Dale.
Gordon, April 21, '60 WM. MYERS, Supervisor. 17-3t

CHIEF BURGESS.—The undersigned will be a candidate for the office of CHIEF BURGESS of the Borough of Pottsville, and will perform the duties of the office with fidelity, if elected. JAMES GLENN.
Pottsville, April 21, '60 16-3t

FAIRBANK'S SCALE.—Notice is hereby given to the community in general that the borough of Orwigsburg have erected a Four Ton Fairbank's Platform Scale, thoroughly tested, and ready for use. By order of Town Council.
Orwigsburg, March 21, '60. 12-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator to the Estate of THOMAS DAVIS, late of St. Clair, Schuylkill county.—All persons indebted to the same are hereby required to make payment and those having claims to present them for settlement, to JOHN R. WILLIAMS, *Administrator.*
St. Clair, April 14, '60 15-6t*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between Robert C. Green and Theodore F. Hoffman, trading as GREEN & HOFFMAN, was dissolved on the 21st of March 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by ROBERT C. GREEN. Robert C. Green will pay all claims against said firm.
Pottsville, March 24, '60 12-8t

IN the Orphans' Court of Schuylkill County.—To all the heirs and legal representatives of DANIEL LINDEMUTH, late of the town of New Castle, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased,—Take notice that an inquest to make partition of, or to value and appraise the Real Estate of said deceased, will be held at the house of Jacob Lindemuth, in the town of New Castle, in Schuylkill County, on Tuesday, the 22d day of May, 1860, when and where you can attend if you think proper.
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, April 18, 1860. JOHN P. HOBART, *Sheriff.* 16-

SCHUYLKILL CO. AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a regular stated meeting in March, the 2nd, 4th and 5th days of October, 1860, were agreed upon as the time for holding the next Annual Exhibition; and also, T. C. Zulick, the Treasurer, was appointed to contract with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for the Fair Ground.

At the regular meeting in April, the President appointed Jacob Miller, Jos. K. Graeff, Dr. J. G. Koch, Henry Byerly, William Lerch, A. J. Medlar and Doherty, a Committee of Arrangements.

H. W. BOWMAN, Cor. Sec'y.
April 14, '60 15-3t

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House in Pottsville, on the first Monday in May, A. D., 1860, *being the seventh day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

JONA. K. KREWSON, *County Superintendent of Schuylkill County.*
Minersville, April 5th, 1860. 15-3t

TULPEHOCKEN and SWATARA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the Commissioners named in the act entitled "*An Act to incorporate the Tulpehocken and Swatara Railroad Company*," approved March 30, 1860, will be held as follows, to wit: At the ... in Lebanon, Lebanon county; at the office of John Stephens, in Womelsdorf, Berks county; at the public house of Henry Brobst, in Rehrersburg, Berks county; at the store house of Frederick Harner, in Millersburg, Berks county. Also, at the house of Samuel Filbert, in Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, and at the office of J. ... Esq., in Tremont, Schuylkill county, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1860, and continuing three successive days, and for such further time, or at such place as the Commissioners present may determine. Said books are to be kept open at least for six hours each day. Two of the Commissioners or more will be present at each place.

The act requires five dollars to be paid upon each share of fifty dollars at the time of subscribing.

Frederick Harner,	Wm. Myers,
D. L. Baldorff,	Henry Hill,
Isaac Gerhart,	J. P. Bechtel,
John S. Hausenet,	Levi Miller,
Jacob Trypo,	John E. Graeff,
Valentine Brobst,	John Kitzmiller,
J. B. Smith,	Wm. H. Seibert,
J. Stephens,	Samuel Gaskins,
	and others.

April 21, '60 16-3t

MEDICINAL.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR.

CAN be consulted at Mr. Joseph M. Feger's hotel, on the Second MONDAY and TUESDAY of every month. A stethoscopic examination of the Heart, Lungs and Throat, free of charge. He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. All diseases of a delicate nature strictly confidential.

DR. W. LIVINGSTON.
April 14, '60 14-tf

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, Or Pain Destroyer,

IS one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless, and it is equally unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhoea, Hoarseness, and other similar, troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily, in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway, *Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.*

JOSEPH MORGAN, Third street, near Market, Wholesale and Retail agent for Pottsville and vicinity.

. And for sale by Druggists and Stores generally.
April 7, '60 14-ly

ESENWEIN'S Tar and Wood Naptha Pectoral IS THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

FOR the *Cure of Coughs and Colds*, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influences. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced. It is invaluable in the *cure of Bronchial affections.*

Price—50 cents per bottle.

Prepared only by A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*, N. W. corner Ninth and Poplar sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—For sale by J. G. BROWN, Pottsville; J. S. IRWIN, St. Clair; M. P. FOWLER & E. J. FRY, Tamaqua; H. W. PROVOST, Minersville; H. SHISSLER, Port Carbon; GEO. K. SMITH & Co., Philadelphia, and storekeepers and druggists generally.
May 21, '59 [tf] 21-ly

Cures! Cures!! Cures!!!

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry cured Edward Hamson, Germantown Road, opposite ... of violent Cough, great wasting of Flesh; could not stand or lay with any comfort. Works at George Swayne's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Mrs. A. D..., No. 1022 Melon Street, of a severe Cough, pain in the Side and Breast, of five months' standing.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Ezekiel Thomas, near Phoenixville, formerly of Philadelphia, of Night Sweats, terrible Cough, Short Breath—his whole system very much prostrated. *Thirty years have elapsed, and he still retains his health.*

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Robert March, Reading, Pa., of an aggravated Sore Throat, of seven months' standing.

Swayne's Wild Cherry, cured the wife of ... Belfast, 25 East Penn Street, Reading. Firmly believes it saved her life. *She was far gone in Consumption* when after its use recovered entirely. Mr. S. S. Stevens, Druggist, of Reading, whose veracity no one can doubt, will testify to the above two cures, as the medicine was purchased from him.

Swayne's Wild Cherry cured Valentine Christman, at the Alms House, near Frankford, Philadelphia, of one of the most aggravated cases of Disease ... which has ever been placed upon record. Testimonial by Robert Glenn, Steward, who purchased the medicine for him, after his physician had given him up as a hopeless case, and beyond the reach of medicine.

The very many cures performed by **Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry**, may be accounted for in consequence of the great experience he (Dr. Swayne) has passed through in connection with Hospitals, Alms Houses, and the various Medical Institutions, where all manner and forms of Disease, was seen, and the different modes of treatment practised, which must satisfy all that it is not sent out as many medicines are, broadcast to the world, by persons who are totally ignorant of the injury they may be doing, having no knowledge of the effect or *modus operandi* of the ingredients compounded, or their incompatibility with each other.

Prepared only by DR. H. SWAYNE & SON, No. 8 North Seventh Street, above Market, Philadelphia.

Sold by JOHN G. BROWN & SON, Pottsville; J. ... BURNS, H. W. PROVOST, Minersville; CONRAD GAY, Tuscarora; CHARLES HUNTZINGER, Schuylkill Haven; JOHN HARDT & J. R. BAILEY, Tremont; WM. PARK, St. Clair; J. WILLIAMS, Middleport; E. J. FRY, Tamaqua; KITZMILLER, STEES & Co., Pinegrove; and by all respectable dealers in medicines throughout the county and State.
Jan. 7, '60 1-

LAND PLASTER.

CALCINED PLASTER, Rosendale and Roman Cement, White Sand, Tar, Rosin, White Grease, at STICHTER & THOMPSON'S, Corner Centre and Market streets.
15-

FARMERS, READ.

AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, a standard article for restoring life to worn out land, and especially adapted to corn, oats, wheat, rye, grass, garden, vegetables, etc. Put up in strong bags of 150 pounds, with a circular containing valuable information. Certificates of the quality and productiveness of the phosphate, given of farmers who have used it in the county. Every farmer should try one bag as a sample, we recommending it as one of the best in market. No humbug.

The subscribers are agents for Schuylkill county, whose samples can be seen and the strength of the article tested before them. STICHTER & THOMPSON, Corner of Centre and Market streets.
15-