public institution. And it will come to this! Already, the organ of Archbishop Hughes declares the Public School system to be unconstitutional, and of the very essence and operation of *Despotism*." This cry against the school tax could be used as well by those who have no children to send, or those who care not enough for education to have them enjoy the benefits. Our American system says, "Pay for your neighbors then. This bulwark of our republican liberties must be maintained. It is better than standing armies, or a Pope's police, or criminal institutions." And a true hearted American who looks with such an eye upon our free principles as all worthy to be maintained by the widest diffusion of knowledge, could not object, and would not.

The only instance, perhaps, of a people *ever applying to be taxed*, was for this very object of Common School education. Thousands of the largest property-holders and tax-payers in New-York, feeling the dreadful evil and burden to society and the danger to our free institutions, of having no adequate school system, *petitioned to the Legislature to be taxed*, so as to provide for it.—And when we consider that nineteen out of every twenty in the land are taught in these Public Schools, we see the monstrous mischief of invading this universal system. It is a glorious scheme, which will rear many a barrier against Romish aggression. Its *magnitude* appears in the fact that in this State, it embraces *half a million of children*, and employs more than *eleven thousand teachers*. Its increasing *popularity* is shown by an addition of *a hundred thousand scholars in the last three years*.

But everywhere it is plain that this ecclesiastic's objection is an ecclesiastical one.—And yet, 2dly, There is no just grievance in regard to *Religion*.

The laws of Pennsylvania submit the whole matter of regulating the local schools to the popular vote in each district. This is a plan adopted and approved by the people; and every way in keeping with our free institutions. The people are satisfied with the working and the results. Improvements there should be, but not in the Bishop's direction of attaching his church school to the State system.

The denouncement of our plan of "*majorities*"—of "*the tyranny of local majorities*," &c., we very well understand. It reveals a deep enmity towards our popular government, which even now would like to override all majorities and popular votes, by ecclesiastical domination. Were it not for these *odious majorities*, the Bishop of Pittsburg declares that he would be quite satisfied with the provision in the laws of this State, for allowing public monies to schools which are connected with religious societies. Give up the only guaranty left to the State—abolish the popular feature and the local inspection—and he will be satisfied! We see, then, that all that prevents this loose and hazardous allowance of 1849 from answering his purpose, is, that the schools must conform to the Public School system, and be subject to inspection by the Directors of the District, as elected by the people. This should rather alarm the Commonwealth, and call for a revision of this article. It is a wedge, to be driven, it seems, through and through. I will only say, that such a provision existed, prior to 1841, in New-York. But the advantage taken, and the abuse growing out of it, led to an utter repeal of the measure. The fund was declared as properly applying to education for civil purposes alone, as distinct from anything sectarian, and with a view to the security and permanency of our republican institutions. And the experience of our own State, if we read aright the omens, may yet lead to the same results—and that by the *wisdom* of our legislators, not by their "pusillanimity," as charged upon them by the Bishop.

Why, we ask, does not so lenient and yielding an arrangement of the State give sufficient redress, without further modification? Why will it not suit, while the State demands any inspection, even of local directors, or any responsibility to a Board representing the State and elected by the people? This, if our citizens will now consider, must expose the drift of these Romish claims, and the extent to which they will press their exclusive demands, against the spirit of our republican institutions.

It is boldly avowed that *their religion* is offended. This we can understand only when we consider that it is a *political religion*.—Nothing religious is here imposed by the State. The Bible is used where the popular majority calls for it. And even this accommodating plan does not satisfy, because that "tyrannical majority" has the control, and not an ecclesiastical power.

What then can we do? Will not our legislators see how futile are all attempts to conform our American system to this foreign one? Will they not say to all such pleas for special legislation—We cannot help you. If your religion is such that it cannot conform to our free institutions, there is no redress. We shall not legislate against you. We cannot legislate for you. Your system is fitted for ecclesiastical rule. Ours is not. If your conscience is offended by submitting to majorities, we cannot help it. Conscience is indeed sacred. But we cannot respect even conscience so much as to regard it where it is false, or to give up the free principles bought with our fathers' blood, for any such asserted grievance. It may be a grievance that the Pope does not rule here, with swarms of friars, monks, priests, nuns and mixed prelates. But we cannot accommodate you at so dear a rate. It may be a grievance that the Bible insinuates itself into all our public institutions, not by statute, but by the free choice of the people. But you must submit. If it be a grievance that we educate the masses, independently of the Roman Catholic Church, and that many do, perhaps, imbibe a spirit of error, and among our free children, that makes *poor Romanists*—we cannot help it. We wish all to be American. And we believe that universal education, and a free Bible, are the highest security, under God, of our republican principles. We do not wonder that, in this view, you so concertedly and steadfastly oppose them. But we cannot help you. It is YOUR, THAT ARE INTOLERANT, NOT WE. We bid you welcome to our land as it is. And where the desert has blossomed under these auspices, we wish it not again to become a barren and desolate waste.

We say, in conclusion, that in a religious point of view, we hold our system of State Education to be greatly defective. But, as provided by the State, and with a civil object, we do not expect it to conform to our church views. Nor do we know that it could be made more strictly religious in its provisions, without becoming thereby more objectionable to the Bishop himself, as well as to many others. We take it, therefore, as the civil training which the State owes to the masses for its own security. We believe that if God were more devoutly recognized in the schools, and the Bible more used in them, the State would be more secure.

How can a State like ours, which demands as a qualification for an oath or an office, that a man believe in certain great Bible truths, do less for its rising generations than to see that they are taught such truths in the public schools? Shall we yield every religious privilege to a foreign interest? We cannot.

Yet the church has also a duty which it owes to our children. And because my church is not the same as the Bishop's, I would not demand that its teaching be adopted in schools which are for the universal public. I would plead for Church Schools in addition to those of the State, but not as part of the State system. The Presbyterian Church takes this position and acts upon it, as do other churches of our common Protestantism. We pay cheerfully for our Common Schools, and for our Church Schools besides. Why cannot the Bishop do likewise? For training the multitudes whom our Church Schools could not reach, we cheerfully bear our share of the public burden—if the cost of instruction can be called a *burden*, when it saves from so much degradation and crime, which involve so much heavier expense.

A grave question for Protestants now arises. As it is the Bishop's policy to withdraw his people altogether from any connection with the Public Schools, why should we not claim for them that elementary religious instruction which is agreed to by our common Protestantism, and which has been withheld, mainly to suit the demands of the Romish Prelates among us?

Let Protestants also be awake, lest for lack of vigilance, these ever new encroachments invade our most sacred rights, and destroy our liberties before we are aware. Will not our State Legislators be advised, *by the presence and threats of Romish Bishops in the Legislatures of Michigan*, and see to it that no each be conceded, where they will take an *all*. Let us also demand our Protestant rights while we may. Restrictions could be imposed on such a polical religion without any breach of toleration. Let us, at least, see to it, that the *half a million* of children in our public schools in Pennsylvania, be taught the great truths of Scripture, and the principles of Republican Liberty. If the Bishops are to threaten our Legislators with the Catholic vote, let us call for the Protestant vote, and it shall speak with a voice of thunder through the land.

Governor—I have aimed to speak plainly and earnestly, not severely. I have pleaded for my Country, not for my Church. Butes I love my Bible, which is prohibited by the Pope as containing "damnable heresies," and for which NEW BRETHREN are now dying in prison by his side—and as I believe, before God, that the Papacy are making signal efforts to subvert our liberties, by breaking in places our great system of Popular Education, so as to gather what they may of the fragments—I have not found it in me to be silent. Especially should we not, by holding our peace against such prelatical assaults, make it as though we lived in Rome, and dared not to speak, even for God and Liberty.

With high respect,
I am yours faithfully,
M. W. JACOBUS.

The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 26,

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY PRESS.

Enterprise is always commendable, and "opposition," it has been well said, "is the life of trade." But there is such a thing as over-doing it, and this last malortune, to reduce our abstractions to a practical application, has undoubtedly befallen the newspaper business of this County. The general imbecility of our County press is notorious and quite as despicable—we mean to be truthful not *severe*. On certain topics—it matters not how important or interesting to our citizens or how much canvassed elsewhere—the majority of our papers are as mute as an oyster; and why? Simply because the "almighty dollar" is the counter argument with the Proprietors. Their bread and meat unfortunately depend upon the caprice of their little list of subscribers, and they, accordingly, practice "discretion," that "better part of" editorializing as well as of "valour."

There are eight newspapers published in the County—five English and three German, (five in Pottsville):—while in fact there is but respectable support, if the patronage were fairly distributed, for about *four*. The consequence is that, with the present superabundance, each is dependent, more or less, upon some particular clique or faction, political or otherwise, whose peculiar notions and interests it is bound to consult above every consideration of truth and justice to the public at large. Hence the trammeled condition in which we now find our County press generally. It is unfortunate both for them and the public. For the former, because in many cases, no doubt, they would but cannot do better, and for the latter, because they can never get a full, truthful expression of an opinion on any subject from such papers, where their patrons are concerned; and the interests of these last are multitudinous, though seldom observable to the naked newspaper-reading eye.

It takes a goodly list of patrons to pay an Editor's type, ink, paper and workmen's bills, and to render his sheet what it ought to be and what all *profess* to be—independent. Hence, if the inexperience of an ambitious printer is occasionally played upon by a small, selfish portion of the community, who need some such agent to subserve their peculiar interests, not only is the misguided proprietor eventually ruined, but the entire community must suffer, more or less, by the dissemination of prejudiced newspaper opinions, where they might reasonably expect the "whole truth and nothing but the truth."

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A bill is now pending in the lower branch of the New York Legislature, authorizing the Board of Education at Auburn, in that State, to establish a public school for the children of Roman Catholics only.

This is the question which is being agitated, directly or indirectly, over the whole country, and the only way to prevent its evil consequences is for the people to set their faces firmly against it at once—such things will not admit of being tampered with. The fact that the existence of two distinct kinds of Public School organization in New York city, has rendered the whole plan more or less inefficient and, in some instances, positively obnoxious, is argument sufficient against sectarian influence in the Public School management. The true popular Educational policy is a plain, straightforward system, swerving neither to the right nor the left, to suit the peculiar prejudices of any bodies, religious, politic or social.

As to the interest of politicians in the matter, from the capital their speeches and votes may manufacture, on either side of the question, we have only this to say,—let the *people* but take their stand and the politicians will not be long in determining which side to advocate. They are a great set of cowards—these same politicians—and smart enough too, to know which side of their bread is buttered. They lead the people as long as the latter choose to submit, but they are very traciable animals, when the people take the reins.

PROF. JACOBUS' SECOND LETTER.

We invite attention to the second letter of Rev. Prof. Jacobus in reply to Bishop O'Connor, in to-day's paper. The Bishop is fairly met, and, we think, beaten on his own ground. These letters should be preserved, especially by our Pennsylvania readers—no more powerful or perfect vindication of the present system of our Public Schools can anywhere be found.

The fact stated in the present letter, that many of the most intelligent and influential Catholics, in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, prefer the present plan of popular education to that aimed at by the Bishop, and refuse to lend their aid toward the late Romish movement for the disorganization of the Public Schools, is amply corroborated by our own personal experience and observation hereabouts. We have known many Catholic parents, whose children were withdrawn from the Public Schools, through *superior* influence, make application to the Directors, after a short trial, for their reinstatement, at the same time declaring their intention to support the Public Schools in future, at all hazards. This goes to show not only the superiority of our present system over the Romish sectarian institutions, but also another important fact, that the Bishop's movement is perhaps somewhat premature—at any rate not always in our schools deserves and, we hope, will always meet with just such a rebuke.

☞ A German paper calculates the number of political prisoners confined in the prisons of Europe at 76,890, and that over 200,000 have fled to avoid imprisonment for the same cause.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions* of the County of Schuylkill. Agreeably to the Act of Assembly relative to the Schuylkill County Prison, the Commissioners respectfully present their first Report:

The Prison was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 7th day of June, 1852, and our report is made up to the 31st of December, 1852, including, making a period of not quite seven months.

The number of Prisoners removed from the Orwigsburg Prison to the new Prison, was 27, viz: 5 convicts and 22 waiting trial.

During the said period of 7 months, the whole number of prisoners received was 198, as per table No. 1.

Table No. 1. will show all the commitments from the commencement, viz: 7th June, to 31st December, 1852, distinguishing the number of each class of crimes charged, their color and sex.

Table No. 2 will show the number of prisoners before and after trial, and the various offences for which they were tried.

There have been received for trial 141, committed for intoxication 4; for disorderly conduct 1; as vagrants 4; and sentenced 48.

There have been discharged from Prison 107, and remained in Prison on the last day of January, 1853, 31, viz: 23 convicts, 1 vagrant, 2 for costs and surety for 1 year, and 5 waiting trial.

Of the 198 prisoners committed, 116 were married 74 single, and 8 widowers, 55 whose parents are living, 53 who have only one parent, and 90 that had no parents living, 110 could read, or read and write, and 88 could neither read or write.

Table No. 3 will show how the prisoners were disposed and how discharged 161; and those remaining 23 convicts, their sentence varying from 1 month to 5 years; 2 for costs and surety to keep the peace for 1 year, 1 vagrant and 5 waiting trial.

Table No. 4 will show the nativity of all the prisoners received, 198; together with their color and sex.

Table No. 5 will show the ages of all the prisoners received, 198; and also their color and sex.

Table No. 6 will show the various charges upon which the 48 convicts were sentenced, their color and sex; and Table No. 7 will show the terms of their sentences. Table No. 8 will show their nativity. Table No. 9 their ages, and Table No. 10 their habits.

There was paid to the keeper up to the 1st of January, 1853, for Prison fees, and boarding by prisoners, and convicts on being discharged, and by him paid into the County Treasury, as per Auditors' Report, $342 68.

The expenses at the Prison, as per County Auditors' report, amounted to $2195 78. This, however, includes numerous articles, purchased for Prison use, such as coal, Clothing, Flannels, Hardware, &c., amounting to $690 87, and Salaries of Keeper, Matron and Underkeeper, &c., amounting to $750 43, leaving the actual expense for maintenance of the prisoners and convicts, to be $753 49. The average number of days that boarding was furnished to prisoners and convicts, is $42 39, the cost of boarding a prisoner a fraction over 18½ cents per day. On the other hand, if we take the cost of maintenance to be as per County Auditors' report, viz: $753 49, and deduct the amount of Prison fees and boarding paid to the Keeper, and by him paid into the County Treasury, viz: $342 68, the cost of maintenance is reduced to $446, 80, making the actual cost to the County of boarding a prisoner, a fraction over 10½ cents per day.

The commencement of an institution of this kind is accompanied with a great many difficulties. The arrangement of the numerous books necessary to be kept in order to comply with the regulations stipulated in the Act of Assembly, and much inconvenience was experienced by the persons having the supervision of the inmates, on account of the unfinished state of the building when first occupied, and the great interest manifested by the citizens of the County generally, relative to its management. From the daily journal kept by the Keeper, it appears that from the 7th June, until the 1st January, 1853, no less than 7,693 persons were admitted as visitors to the Prison.

Considerable delay has occurred in the introduction of labor. More time was lost than the Commissioners had anticipated, and no labor could be introduced prior to the 1st January, 1853. We have now, however, started 4 Looms since the said 1st day of January. On two of which we are making Ingrain or two ply Carpet, and on the other Rag Carpet, all of which are turning out Goods of excellent quality, and we confidently believe that the Prison will become a source of revenue to the County before long.

We have now employed 13 convicts, 4 Weaving, 2 Spooling, 2 Robbing, 1 Sewing Bags, and 4 Shoemaking.

The Commissioners have every confidence in the Labor system in our Prison, believing that it will turn out profitable to the County in a short time, and an advantage to convicts who seem to be more cheerful when employed, and we believe labor to be conducive to their health.

The Prison may now be said to be complete, and in full operation, and after the experience of more than 6 months, we find the building to answer well in all its departments. An ample supply of spring water from the County Basin. Cells well heated and ventilated. The health of the persons confined is beyond question. As an evidence of the fact, out of 198 prisoners who have been confined since June, not a single case of sickness of any kind has originated in the Prison. We think the citizens of the County have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the skilful and workmanlike manner that the Architect Superintendent, and Mechanics have performed their respective duties in the erection of this building.

The annual account of the Prison is settled up to the 1st January, 1853, by the County Auditors in connection with the account of the County expenditures. All of which is respectfully submitted

Schuylkill County Prison, 9th Feb., 1853.
THOS. FOSTER,
GEO. HARTLINE,
ISAAC STRUCH,
Commissioners.

TABLE NO. 1.

Showing all the commitments to the Schuylkill County Prison, from the commencement, viz 7th June until 31st December, 1852, a period of not quite 7 months, distinguishing the number of each class of crimes charged, including 27 Prisoners removed from the old Prison, and their color and sex.

	White. M.	White. F.	Colored. M.	Colored. F.	Tot.
For Murder,	5				5
" Manslaughter,	1				1
" Assault and Battery to commit Rape,	7				7
" Assault and Battery to kill,	1				1
" Burglary and Rape,	7				7
" Horse Stealing,	3				3
" Riot,	11				11
" Larceny,	17				17
" Adultery,	3				3
" Obtaining goods under false pretence,	1				1
" Passing counterfeit money,	1				1
" Passing uncurrent money,	2				2
" Attempt to rescue Prisoners,	1				1
" Disorderly or Tippling Houses,	7				7
" Assault and Battery,	4				4
" Assault,	11				11
" Surety of the Peace,	20				20
" Malicious conduct,	1				1
" Contempt of Court,	2				2
" Fornication and Bastardy,	1				1
" Fugitives from Justice,	1				1
" Absconding Apprentice,	1				1
" In default of Bail to prosecute,	4				4
" Vagrants,	4				4
" Intoxication,	11				11
" Trespass,	1				1
" Deserting Child,	1				1
	142	41	9	6	198

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing the whole number of Prisoners, both before and after trial, committed to the Schuylkill County Prison, from 7th June, to 31st December, 1852.

Prisoners received for trial,	141
Intoxication,	4
Disorderly conduct,	1
Vagrants,	4
Sentenced,	48
	198
Discharged as per table No. 3,	167
Remaining in Prison, 1st Jan, '53,	
Convicts,	23
Vagrants,	1
For Costs,	2
Waiting trial,	5
	31
	198

Of the 198 Prisoners there were

Married,	116
Single,	74
Widowers,	8
	198
Parents living,	55
One Parent,	53
No Parents,	90
	198
Can read or write,	110
Can not read or write,	88
	198
Temperate,	4
Moderate drinkers,	51
Intemperate,	143
	198

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing how the prisoners committed to the Schuylkill County Prison, from the 7th of June, until 31st December, 1852, were disposed of.

By Magistrates,	71
Acquittals,	16
The Court,	13
Expiration of Sentence,	28
Commissioners,	13
Sheriff,	5
District Attorney,	4
Habeas Corpus,	8
Payment of Debt, Costs and Cost,	1
Conveyed to Poor House,	1
Fugitives from Justice delivered,	1
Death,	1
	167
Remaining in Prison.	
Convicts,	23
For Costs and Surety,	2
" Vagrancy,	1
Prisoners waiting trial,	5
	31
	198

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing the Nativity of all the Prisoners received from 7th June, to 31st December, 1852, together with Color and Sex.

NATIVITY.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Colored Females.	Total.
Pennsylvania,	1			1	2
Schuylkill County,	8	8			16
Berks do	4	2	1		7
Dauphin do	1	1	3	3	8
York do		1	2		3
Adams do			1		1
Bucks do	1				1
Northumberland County,	1				1
Columbia do	2				2
Lancaster do	1				1
Philadelphia City,			1	1	2
Baltimore City,	2				2
New York State,	2				2
Delaware, do			2	1	3
France,	1				1
England,	14				14
Ireland,	82	23			105
Scotland,	4				4
Wales,	4	4			12
Germany,	8	1			9
Hungary,	2				2
	142	41	9	6	198

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the ages of the 198 Prisoners received from 7th June till 31st December, 1852, with their Color and Sex.

	White M.	White F.	Colored M.	Colored F.	Total.
Under 20 years,	14	9	1	1	25
From 20 to 30 yrs.	51	10	3	4	68
" 30 to 40 "	51	14	2	1	67
" 40 to 50 "	17	6	1	1	25
" 50 to 60 "	7	1	2		10
" 60 to 70 "	2	1			3
	142	41	9	6	198

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the charges on which the 48 convicts were convicted, together with their color and sex:

	WHITE. M.	WHITE. F.	COLORED. M.	COLORED. F.	Tot.
Burglary and Rape,	1				1
Manslaughter,	2				2
Asst. and Bat. Intent to kill,	1				1
Horse Stealing,	1				1
Adultery,	1				1
Riot,	5				5
Larceny,	5	2			7
Passing uncurrent money,	1				1
Disorderly House,	5	9	1	1	16
Assault and Battery,	9		1		10
Surety of the Peace,	1				1
Contempt of Court,	2				2
	34	11	2	1	48

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing the term of Sentence of the said 48 convicts, their color and sex:

	WHITE. M.	WHITE. F.	COLORED. M.	COLORED. F.	To.
10 days and under,	4	2			6
1 month,	9	1	2		12
2 months,	2	3			5
3 months,	8	2		1	11
4 months,	3				3
6 months,	3	1			4
1 year,	2				2
1 year 3 months,	1				1
2 years,	2				2
2 years 9 months,	1				1
5 years,	1				1
	33	12	2	1	48

TABLE NO. 8.

Showing the Nativity of the 48 convicts, their color and sex:

	WHITE. M.	WHITE. F.	COLORED. M.	COLORED. F.	To.
Schuylkill County,	3	3			6
Berks, "	1				1
Dauphin "			1		1
York "			1		1
Philadelphia City,			1	1	2
New-York State,	1				1
Ireland,	19	4			23
England,	2				2
Scotland,	1				1
Wales,	5	3			8
Germany,	1	1			2
France,	3				3
	34	11	2	1	48

TABLE NO. 9.

Showing the Ages, Color and Sex of the 48 convicts:

	WHITE. M.	WHITE. F.	COLORED. M.	COLORED. F.	To.
Under 20 years,	6	3			9
From 20 to 30 years,	9	4			12
" 30 to 40 "	13	3		1	17
" 40 to 50 "	2		1	1	6
" 50 to 60 "	2		1		3
" 60 to 70 "			1		1
	34	11	2	1	48

TABLE NO 10.

Showing the Habits of the 48 convicts, the Color and Sex:

	WHITE. M.	WHITE. F.	COLORED. M.	COLORED. F.	To.
Intemperate,	22	10	1		33
Moderate Drinkers,	12	1	1	1	15
Temperate,	1				1
	34	11	2	1	48

Daniel Krebs, Keeper Schuylkill County Prison, in account with said Prison.

To Cash received from Sundry persons during the month of June, 1852, for Prison fees and boarding, on being discharged from Prison,	$7 42
To ditto during the month of July, 1852,	26 82
To ditto during the month of August,	89 29
To ditto during the month of Sept.,	42 62
To ditto during the month of October,	103 42
To ditto during the month of Nov	10 82
To ditto during the month of Dec.,	62 27
	$342 68
Cr. 1852.	
July-1, By Cash paid George D. Boyer, Treas. of Schuyl. Co., for amt. received from sundry persons for Prison fees and boarding on being discharged from Prison during the month of June, 1852,	$7 42
July 27, Ditto Ditto	26 82
Aug. 30, Ditto Ditto	89 29
Oct. 16, Ditto Ditto	42 62
Nov. 9, Ditto Ditto	103 42
Dec 14, Ditto Ditto	10 82
Dec 29, Ditto Ditto	62 27
	$342 68

☞ *Washington's Birthday.*—Military Anniversaries are always at par in Schuylkill county. Last Tuesday was celebrated in Pottsville with the usual military display—four Companies turning out, the N. L. Light Infantry, Capt. Pott; the Artillerists, Capt. Wormelsdorff; the Scott Rifles, Capt. M'Gowan, and the Troop, Capt. Wynkoop; tho' the inclemency of the weather somewhat curtailed the time commonly devoted to parade.

The prominent mark of observation was the Infantry in their new (Continental) Uniform. It was generally admired—we have seldom, if ever, seen a company look better. They appeared literally like the old soldiers we read of. The dress is fashioned after the Continental style of '76; it consists of,—a Blue Cloth Coat, single breasted and handsomely trimmed, with a long skirt; white neckkerchief; ruffled shirt; long buff vests, buckskin breeches, and fair topped boots; with a three cornered hat surmounted with a handsome feather.—The suit is generally very becoming—both officers and men appearing remarkably well. We highly commend this new regulation of the company; for since it is only "*playing* soldier" after all, it might as well be "done up brown," while they are about it.

The Tamaqua *Gazette*, we observe, and other exchanges perhaps, have fallen into an error, in noticing this company which we are desired to correct. It is not a new company—only the old company with a new uniform.

☞ "*Struck by Lightning.*"—A man named William A. Moore, originally from Illinois, was arrested on Friday of last week on his way by stage from Danville to this place, charged with having stolen $200 from Mr. John Deen, a Hotel Keeper in Danville, in whose employ he had been for some three months, until a few days before. He was taken next day before Justice Wilson of this place and examined, but only about $37 were found on his person and that could not be recognised by Mr. Deen; Morris was accordingly discharged, to the satisfaction of all parties. He, however, remained here till Monday, when he was observed to watch the stage (the same in which he had travelled) very suspiciously, on its arrival. The Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Doman, accordingly ordered it to be searched, when there was discovered the sum of $1259 carefully secreted in the back lining of the seat occupied by Morris on the Friday previous. He was then immediately re-arrested and in default of bail in $2000, Enquire Wilson committed him for trial at the next Sessions in Montour county; and on Tuesday he was accordingly taken up and lodged in the Danville Jail.

☞ *Railroad Accident.*—Messrs. Andrew Mortimer and E. J. Fry, Postmasters respectively of this place and Tamaqua, we regret to learn, were seriously injured by an accident on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, on their return from the latter city on Wednesday last. The train was thrown off the track by a switch having been left out of place. The Car in which these gentlemen were seated was upset and very much broken.—When things came to a stand still, they were discovered closely wedged under some of the broken timber—a heavy piece having fallen immediately across Mr. Mortimer's neck.

Mr. Fry's injuries were such as to prevent his coming any farther than Baltimore, where he still remains. Mr. M. returned to Pottsville on Thursday night, but has been confined to his bed since. His bruises, tho' numerous, we are happy to learn, are not considered dangerous.

No person was killed by this accident, and our two friends were the most seriously injured of all the passengers.

☞ *The Birth-night Ball*, at the Town Hall, on *Monday* night, was got up in capital style and to the general satisfaction and delight of the large number present. The room was handsomely decorated, the music *nonpareil* and the supper well prepared and plenty of it. Who wouldn't be content with such entertainment?

☞ *What's Up?*—We observe by some bills posted over town that the Mechanics "of the different branches of trade in Schuylkill county," are to hold a Meeting this (Saturday) Evening at the Middle Ward Hotel, to consider "important business."

☞ *A notice in another* column announces that the Ladies of the Second Methodist Church will hold a Fair at the Town Hall, on the 17th of March next.

[REPORTED FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

For the week ending Thursday evening, February 10, 1853, at Pottsville, 610 feet above tide:

	Aneroid Barom'r. Max.	Min.	*Fahrenheit Therm'm'r.* Max.	Min.
Feb. 18	29.20	29.03	32	23
" 19	29.90	28.86	29½	19
" 20	28.93	28.67	29	14
" 21	29.11	29.05	24	17
" 22	29.00	28.92	40	28
" 23	28.61	28.55	38	30
" 24	29.05	28.81	35	21

NEW CASTLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *Election in New Castle Township.*—The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year on Friday, 18th inst.—*Justice of the Peace*—Percival Bomboy; *Supervisor*—Joseph Wold; *Town Clerk*—Ephraim Philips; *Treasurer*—Jos. Hughes; *Judge*—George Gordon; *Assessor*—Harvey Young; *Inspectors*—Levi Reber, Joseph Milvey Young; *Constable*—Daniel Stafer; *School Directors*—Jonathan Boardman, George Reifsnyder; *Auditor*—Peter Silzel.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Thomas H. Walker, Esq., will lecture before our Literary Society on Monday Evening, 28th of February. Mr. W.'s abilities, as a speaker, are known to many of our citizens—quite a literary treat is anticipated.

About 50,000 letters passed through our Post Office during the past year. Upwards of 2,600 were received and over 2,300 dispatched, manifesting, we think, the transaction of a considerable amount of business. The population of Tamaqua at the present time is about 1000.

CONGLOMERATE.

Tamaqua, *February*, 24, 1853.

Borough Election.—The Election held in Tamaqua, 18th inst., resulted in the choice of the following officers:

North Ward.—*Constable*—John Fatzinger;—*Judge*—R. A. Heaton; *Inspectors*—T. J. Allison, Jacob Schwartz.

South Ward.—*Constable*—E. Seigfried; *Judge*—R. Ratchff; *Inspetors*—E. A. Denniston, C. Dannenhauer.

East Ward.—*Constable*—Arthur Wylie; *Judge* Nathan Crouse; *Inspectors*—N. Griesemer, G. W. Deniston; *Assessor*—John N. Speece; *School Directors*—G. H. M'Cabe, Michael Beard.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *A Case of Conscience.*—Mr. William Stenner, of Minersville received a Valentine last week, enclosing three dollars, which, it is inferred from the following hyeroglyphics, the writer had unjustly obtained from the former firm of the establishment:

"William and John Sterner as you were in your cold Firm
Please accept this Valentine
For it is Die to You
I cannot call it mine
Therefore I send it You"

The right kind of a Valentine—that.

☞ *Borough Election.*—At an election held in Minersville on Friday of last week, the following officers were selected:

West Ward—*Justice of the Peace*—M. Roland, Adam Malie; *Constable*—Wm. Matthews; *Judge of Election*—John Sterner;—*Inspector*—Philip Jenkins, Patrick Foley.

East Ward—*Constable*—Frederick Turner; *Judge of Election*—T. T. Jenkins; *Inspectors*—Conrad Seltzer, Abraham Trout.

For the Borough.—*School Directors*—Wm. Sterner, Samuel Heilner; *Assessor*—John Jones.

The *Bulletin* remarks, "We consider the above a very good selection, and believe it gives general satisfaction."

☞ The Marriage of Col. May.—A New York correspondent of the Albany *Express*, referring to the marriage of Col. Charles May, U. S. Army, to Miss Josephine Law, daughter of George Law, Esq., the steamship millionaire, says:

"The nuptials were celebrated in solemn grandeur at the Dutch Reformed Church on 21st street, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and at 9 o'clock the bride and bridegroom were received at the mansion of Mr. Law, on 5th avenue, by the company invited to participate in the festivities. The bride was arrayed in a splendid white satin dress, covered with rich Meehlin lace, the cost of which, independent of jewels, was $1,500. The company, numbering four hundred, were welcomed at Mr. Law's hospitable mansion by the soul stirring music of the Governor's Island band. At 10 o'clock, Munck's celebrated artists gave the signal for the merry dance, which was heartily responded to, and continued till supper time. The supper tables were laden with the choicest game, the finest wines, and all the delicacies which the imagination could conjecture. After supper, the dancing was resumed. The company comprised the wealthiest and most respectable of our citizens, and the display of beauty and of riches would seem incredible."

☞ *An American* now travelling in Europe says that "Dutch babies are the most phlegmatic, contented, independent looking creatures on the face of the globe. Unfortunately, I never cry. Perhaps it is owing to this that I pinched several of them as I passed in the crowd. One of them slightly yawned, the others merely gazed placidly at me, but made no sign." Model babies those.

☞ *Newspaper Boys.*—The New Hampshire *Patriot*, the leading democratic paper at Concord, says the printing office of that paper has been the graduating school of a Governor, a Senator in Congress, several representatives to Congress, many editors, some ministers, and many other young men, who have filled at various times numerous responsible stations in the community.

☞ *Toothache.*—Take a paper of tobacco, pour upon it a wine glass of warm water, squeeze out part of the moisture, and after placing the pulp upon a slice of bread, apply it as a plaster to the face. There is nothing like it for the toothache—and it is the only remedy for it in the worst form—the ague in the face.

☞ *The Iron Locomotive* in the world, the Boston *Times* says, is the "Whistler," running on the Western Railroad. It weighs 54,300 pounds, outside connections, has 2 pair of 5 feet 9 inch driving wheels. The engine recently run from Boston to New York, 256 miles, in five hours and five minutes.

☞ *Progress of Steam.*—The 4th February, 1852, there were no less than seven ocean steamers appointed to sail from the port of New York on that day. In 1837 (only sixteen years ago) there was not a solitary ocean steamer sailing between America and Europe. What a change.

☞ *The latest* application of India Rubber, is for horse-shoes. It is stated that experiments made previous to the present cold weather, indicate that they will prove fully as durable as iron, having all its toughness, without its brittleness or weight.

☞ *The new Liquor Law* in Illinois provides that licenses, for the sale of intoxicating drinks, shall range from $30 to $100, and no liquor to be sold less than one gallon in quantity without license.

☞ *So great* has been the scarcity of provisions in the mining districts in California, that in some places floor has been sold at one dollar and fifty cents a pound.

☞ *In England* there are four thousand miles of telegraph; in the United States, twenty-three thousand.

☞ *In England* they have a mode of carbonizing gutta percha and applying it to razor strops.

☞ *There is* railroad enough now in operation to reach round the world, and four thousand miles over.

☞ *The roof* which blew away in the late storm has been *recovered*.

☞ *Natural Magic.*—A pretty girl.

EAR DISEASES.—*Deafness radically cured!*—Dr. Le Baum offers to those suffering from Deafness, Aural Remedies, which have been successful in nearly *three thousand cases* of confirmed Deafness. These remedies have been pronounced by Drs. Kramer, of Berlin, Itard and Detan, of Paris, and Curtiss, Pilcher and Yearsley, of London, as the most valuable and effectual ever applied for diseases of