The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, March 26.

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

THE MINE HILL STRIKE.

Having been shown the following letter to Mr. WILDER some days ago, we solicited a copy for publication, both as an act of justice to him and in further explanation of the lately mistaken cause of the difficulty among the workmen on the Road:

MT. CARMEL, PA., *March* 21, 1853.

R. A. WILDER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I perceive by the papers of Saturday that the cause of the recent "strike" by the Engine crews was the supposed withholding of the per centage upon the Mountain and Tremont Cars.

Having prepared the Check Rolls for December and January, I would mention that by your direction the usual per centage was to be allowed and fifteen per cent. was added upon all the Mountain Cars with eight per cent more for such as went to Adams & Heckscher's Collieries as far as the Conductors' books indicated the latter.

There was also added fifteen per cent upon all the Tremont Cars, but this I presume should have been fifty per cent. Yours Truly,

A. W. REA.

It may be proper to add, that MR. REA is not now in the service of the Company. This letter is wholly gratuitous, being naturally elicited by the recent publications regarding the affairs of the Road.

Our attention has been called, in this connection, to a communication in the Minersville *Bulletin*, purporting to have been written by "An Engineer," in the employ of the West Branch Company. We doubt it exceedingly. If he is, we can assure him that no proceedings of the "Strikers" have at any time been handed us for publication nor have we ever been advised directly of their movements or "motives" as declared "at Schuylkill Haven," or elsewhere. On the contrary, it seems to us now, viewed by the light of subsequent developments, that a studied reserve and careful secrecy, so far as we are concerned, were imposed upon their proceedings. We published the facts of the case as they were communicated to us, and our statements have so far been followed up by evidence that seems to stamp them indisputably as *truth*. That's what we always aim at—what we aimed at in this particular instance, and what shall ever guide us in the treatment of similar cases.

The course of the *Journal* has ever been in favor of the laboring classes—not by pandering to current prejudices, and calling them the "dear people" to deceive and betray; but by advocating measures to secure them fair and equitable wages—to improve their comforts and to elevate their moral, mental and physical condition; while these pseudo-philanthropists, these demagoging harpies, in the assumed garb of "An Engineer," would soon destroy the victims they fatten upon, by taking away the ability to pay equitable wages, on the part of the employers.

As to the insinuations in the communication referred to, about the propriety of officers discussing the rate of wages "among themselves," we would simply ask,—have not employers a equal right to discuss among themselves what wages they will pay, as the employed to call meetings and decide what they will or what they will not take? It is simply a bargain between two parties, and it is certainly new ethics to us that one shall not have the right to determine what they will give, as well as the other what they will take? And if an appeal is made to the public that a Company is oppressing the men in their employ, have not the Company an equal right with the employed to publish a statement showing that the charge of oppression is not well founded? It was no breach of confidence on the part of the Company to publish the list of wages paid the men were the first to strike and appeal to the public, and the charges made against the Company justified them in publishing the statement in self-defence. There are always two sides to every question. It was certainly farthest from our intention, in our remarks last week, to take sides with either party, or to give offence to any one. What we said was, as we conceived, a simple statement of facts, to account to the public for the cause of the "strike" and the subsequent return of the men to work; and, moreover, we can assure "An Engineer" that it will take more than one column of the *Bulletin* to convince us that he expresses any thing like the general sentiment with which our explanation was received by the men on the Road.

The cause of the recent difficulty on the Road turns out to be just what we stated it last week—the letter above confirms the straight story we made of the whole matter. Mr. WILDER may have his faults—who has not?—but we are assured by some of the heavy Operators on the West Branch, that but for his incessant application to business, and his constant and unsparing watchfulness in everything that pertains to the interests of the Road, the Company would have many more complaints preferred against it than at present. His position is by no means an enviable one, and no man, in a similar situation, where so much strictness and punctual discipline are required, can be found without personal enemies among the subordinate officers or men in his employ. This possibility explains, in a measure, the secret of the late trouble. The discontent of a portion of the men, for the mistaken cause before explained, was taken up by a few *outsiders*, some instigated by personal malice toward Mr. W. and others for equally unworthy motives, and fanned into an open rupture.—One of these outsiders, of the first class mentioned, was lately in the employ of the Company, but now, unfortunately both for himself and the public, has aspired to the management of a newspaper. In this capacity he undertakes to work off some of his personal rancor toward Mr. WILDER, and, no doubt, pay him off for certain treasured "old scores" when they were together on the Road.

Private malice sticks out too conspicuously in the *Register's* article of Saturday on this subject to have much weight with right-thinking, unprejudiced men. The writer's mean insinuation against the honesty of Mr. W.—that he had pocketed the extra pay allowed the men by the Company—is too shallow to need a refutation. If Mr. W. wished to cheat the Company, he is certainly smart enough to adopt some other plan than this, where the most casual examination would lead to detection.

LOCOFOCO PORTRAIT.

By way of refreshing the memories of our Locofoco friends, we present below a few portraits drawn by Opposition artists. The Easton *Argus*, the Locofoco organ of Northampton, in noticing the effort to nominate Mr. BRAWLEY in 1851, (the present candidate for Surveyor General) said:

"J. PORTER BRAWLEY, of Crawford county, is named by one or two newspaper correspondents for Surveyor General. He would do very well for *Whiskey Inspector*. If the Democratic party wishes to prosper, *it must nominate sober and honest men*—men of good character personally and politically."

The Jackson *Democrat*, now the Fulton *Democrat*, copied the above extract, and added:

"That's the talk! Besides, BRAWLEY has been repudiated by the Democracy of his own county, and is connected with the rotten faction headed by J. E. M'FARLAND, of Crawford county, sufficient in itself to sink any honest man. *Both are exceeding fishy politicians!*"

THE EXCITEMENT created in this Region by the announcement of the unexpected and apparently clandestine passage of the General Mining Law in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has drawn largely upon our columns this week and among other interesting matter, forced us to omit our Mining Department.

THE GENERAL MINING LAW.

The Deception at Harrisburg

Last week we copied the following from the legislative proceedings:

Mr. STRONG presented a petition of the owners of Coal lands, Coal dealers, Miners and others, in Schuylkill county, connected with the mining of more than one million of tons of Anthracite Coal, in favor of a General Mining Law.

We at once pronounced it a bare-faced deception, and the following letter proves that we were correct. We knew that Mr. Strong was the pet of the Stock-jobbers and Corporators in the city—but we were not prepared to believe that he would resort to such a subterfuge to carry a Bill through the Legislature. Here is the letter:

HARRISBURG, *March* 23d, 1853.

MR. BANNAN—*Dear Sir*. I looked over the Petitions in favor of the Supplement to the General Manufacturing Law. I find 122 names in favor of it, principally from Pottsville, Tremont, and Schuylkill Haven, and 112 names from Philadelphia, styling themselves "Coal and owners." I have not the time to copy the names. It was impossible to stop the Bill in the House or to have Schuylkill county excluded. *I [illegible] from expectations [illegible] with one or two exceptions [illegible] from all the Bill.* I had kept it here in the House until I received this information. Yours Truly,

JACOB HAMMER.

The respectable persons, who gave MR. HAMMER the above information, *have most grossly misrepresented the facts—directly the reverse is the case.* We think it is due to MR. HAMMER, who has been considerably censured by many citizens, that he should give the names of the parties who gave him this information. Such, men ought to be marked and watched by the community.—They of course have a right to their own opinions, but they have no right to misrepresent the opinions of others on a question of such vital importance, involving investments to the amount of millions of dollars, in order to give them a chance to dispose of some lands at high prices in Stock-jobbing and swindling Corporations. No wonder there was such a tremendous effort made to carry the Bill through the Senate, before the people *here* became acquainted with their deceptions and had time to expose them.

Should the Bill unfortunately pass, including Schuylkill county, by such disreputable means, and in spite of our remonstrances, it will become absolutely necessary for the People to take a bold stand and forbid any person attempting to carry the law into effect—demanding its suspension until the whole subject has been fully investigated, and the People of the county have passed judgment upon it. No Legislature has a right to force any law, partaking of the character that this act does, upon any county, in the face of a opposition of nine-tenths of the people; it is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and subversive of the very principles upon which our Government is founded—*it is a monstrous perversion of Legislation*,—the same kind of legislation that caused, our Revolution; and when it is known too that such legislation was instigated by fraud, deception, and all kind of legislative log-rolling and villany of the deepest dye, the People have the undoubted right and *ought* to resist it until fully investigated.—We are aware that it is a bold stand to take—but it requires bold and determined action to check the monstrous corruptions engendered by the grasping, reckless, soulless and foul spirit of monopoly, which is sweeping over the land, blasting almost everything it touches; corrupting the fountains of justice; buying up the corrupt law-makers, who seek the posts for a living, or to make money, like cattle in the market, converting our Legislation into a mockery and a farce, and legislators into mere puppets, who dance at their bidding.

THE CORRUPTION OF LEGISLATION.

This is a subject that is beginning to attract serious attention not only in this country, but in the Representative Government of England. An investigation is progressing in Parliament, which shows that bribery and corruption is carried to a very great extent in procuring seats in that body. The investigation has resulted so far in *the expulsion of seventeen members for undeniable bribery*. It is also intimated that the number of expulsions will be increased. In speaking of this subject, the *European Times*, very properly observes, that "for the honor of sitting in the British Parliament, men, otherwise respectable, will stoop to artifices and trickery of every description, quite beneath the dignity of gentlemen." Such have been the disclosures made in the course of the investigations, that the *Times* pronounces the whole system tainted with fraud and dishonesty, and says that the evil has become so general and so monstrous, that it must be put down, or else the representative principle and the free institutions on which the British people pride themselves, are not worth the corruption and demoralization which follow in their train.

From a work recently issued from the Press of Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., entitled "Politics for American Christians," we find the extracts appended below. The author of the work, *Stephen Colwell*, Esq., spent considerable time at Washington as a committee-man, we believe, trying to prevent a repeal of the Tariff of 1842, and had an excellent opportunity of making himself acquainted with the practices of the members of Congress.

After summing up some of their practices, he says:

"There yet a remnant of good men in Congress but the gangs, hopelessly overpowered, their virtue may remain, but their courage is without. They have no effective influence in it, to the slightest pretence of it. They dare scarcely speak a bit their sentiments to the great duties of their station. The greater number dumb in deference to the idea that honesty and patriotism should have any sway in Congress. Every measure of a general nature, designed for the public benefit, is sunned, and the member who ventures to speak on such subjects, or to urge such legislation, unless he is known to have some special private end in view, is regarded as super-serviceable over righteous and eminently verdant. They pity, if they do not despise, all such as attempt to acquit themselves of the duties of their station and their oath of office. There runs not in Congress, now, the slightest perceivable current of legislative morality, or wisdom, or public virtue. The members have substantially repealed their oaths of office and acquitted themselves of all public obligation. They have resolved Congress into a grand agency of the various political parties, which manage the elections and aim at the control of the offices, the power of the patronage, its treasury and the national domain.

But the disgrace and the mischief does not terminate with the corrupting influence of such conduct on the public mind, and exhibit a number of mere agents and slaves of corrupt parties headed by more corrupt leaders; they become practical servants of empire and craft, men who are actually studying how they may greatly enhance the sures over the rules of public virtue. To rob the treasury of the United States, there needs only a pretence for an appropriation; with a little, here and a robbery in detail or may be enlarged minions, and weep it not for the struggle to gain the largest share of the spoils where there is not enough to satisfy the greedy cravings of all, the treasury would soon be swept of its contents.

And again:

"But we may as well pause from this attempt at enumeration, and say there is no assignable limits to the perils, to the hopes, to the sufferings, to the corrupt practices, to the foreign and tried, treacherous oaths and other official and private obligations, which are committed to and about the Congress of the United States. They are such as brought to light in equal intensity of magnitude in any profession or department of social life, would bring on the perpetrators such a storm of indignation and scorn as would drive them from society, with a reputation from which the pauper and the penitentiary would alike shrink with loathing and disgust.

It is the concurrent testimony of all that there is more corruption at Harrisburg than at Washington, in proportion to the number, pervading, as it does, every branch of the Government.

FROM HARRISBURG.

We observe that, by a vote of the majority, the Committee on Vice and Immorality in the Legislature refuses to submit the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law to a vote of the people. Who are the Committee on Vice and Immorality? Such a Committee ought to be immortalized in our State—their names, or at least the majority of those who directed the Report ought to be known to the people. Can a man be a Democrat who refuses to submit such a question, on the Petition of upwards of 50,000 persons, to the people? Is not this Committee encouraging Vice and Immorality in the State, instead of trying to prevent it?

HAVEN'T room to talk to the *Register* this week—when we have nothing better to do and plenty of space in our columns, we'll pay our respects to that establishment. We promise to do it in proper style, too, when we do undertake it—the public may depend on that.

Local Affairs.

To Lawyers.—We refer the Professional gentlemen, to the announcement of a new Edition of Troubat & Haley's Practice just issued by Messrs. Ray & Brothers' Law Booksellers, and for sale at *Bannan's*.

Military and Citizens Ball.—The N. L. Infantry, Capt. POTT, will give a Ball at the Town Hall next Monday Evening. The officers and members of the Company will appear in their new Continental uniform. Judging from past experience, those who attend may expect a handsome entertainment. The new dress of the Company, will add an interesting as well as novel feature to the affair. Every attention is expected, will be paid to render the evening agreeable and pleasant to all present. This will most likely be the last dance of the season, so take our advice, lovers of the "light fantastic," and go.

Tavern Licenses.—We find the following list of Tavern Licenses, granted at the last Court, in the *Emporium*:

Pottsville—James McKown, Henry Geis, Michael M. Keiner, James Gough, Wm. G. Johnson, John H. Rush, Anthony Dengler, Leonard Hawley, William Matz, Daniel Hill, Peter Woll, George Betz, Mortimer & Brother, Mrs. Simpson, Wm. Geist, Patrick Curry.

Orwigsburg—Daniel Boyer, Benjamin Marlenger, Saml. Levinguder.

St. Clair—Jonathan Johnston, Moses Reber, Christopher Boseberg, J. K. Hetrich.

Port Carbon—Hugh Kinney, Patrick Langton, Solomon Bensinger, Jr., George Dougherty.

Tamaqua—Evan Cann, John Zehner, Michael Baird, John Levitt, Joseph Haughawout.

Newkirkk Haven—John Mackey, M. D. Herbert, Joseph M. Feger, George Kaufman, Nathan Butz, Thomas Long, John Maroney.

Port Clinton—Daniel L. Boyer, Stephen D. Barbiere, Jeremiah Focht.

Deerpeare Borough—John Fox.

Deerpeare Township—John Mohn.

Minersville—Evan Evans, Alexander Jedlow, George Brumm, Jacob Kram, Philip Jenkins.

Pine—John Brown, Jacob Rummel, Jonathan Moser.

Schuylkill—Conrad Graber, Israel Houser, Chas. Bieg, Thomas Gibson, Hannah Bensinger, Eli Miller.

Barry—Andrew H. Wilson, I. F. Davis, Jonathan Faust, Isaac Frehley.

West Penn—William Hehn, Gideon Whetstone, Louis Weide, Peter Seiberling, Samuel K. Repner, Reuben Billman.

Bern—Daniel Rohn, Charles W. Tobias, Benj. Kemper, Abraham Schoerman, Franc. a Bengler, Moses H. Herbst.

North Manheim—Sarah Head, Henry Graver, John Graver, William Marburger, George Gem, James Leesig, Susanna Meyer, Mary Beck, Susanna Cosier.

Blythe—Joseph Millett, Henry Wren, Edmund Ellis, J. G. Koch, Edward Carey, Patrick Dougherty, Daniel G. Barnett, John Bechtel, Joseph Balliet.

East Brunswick—Benj. Bensinger, Joshua Bowker.

Rush—Philip Weaver, Samuel Hursh, James Richard, Henry Haunck, Israel Lindloser.

Wayne—Charles Geyer, Charles Hummel, Jacob W. Hummel, Peter Umbehauer, Israel Wentzel.

Mahanoy—Samuel Miller, Eli Faust, Daniel Frace.

Tremont—Z. Patchell, John Hipple, Daniel McVey.

Branch—Jacob Seeler, Henry Bressler, Abraham Shoffstall, Daniel Tobias.

Upper Mahantongo—John W. Hebler, Daniel Toland.

Lower Mahantongo—Abraham S. Troutman, William Stutzman, Daniel Gable, Moses Heilner, Jacob Kaufman, Daniel Breesler.

Norwegian—Levi Seltzer, Richard Heath, Mr. Gerber, Daniel Edwards, Elijah Bensinger.

Tuscarora—John W. Zimmerman, Clark B. Stewart, Samuel M. Miller.

Orwigsburg—John Kelly, Francis Gallaher, Joseph Neal, Abraham Hoch.

N. Manheim—Arthur C. Faesig.

East Norwegian—William C. Barbour.

W. Brunswick—Samuel Yost.

New Castle—Charles Butting, James Fitzsimmons, Jacob Landenmith, Henry Wasser, John Bitner.

In addition to the above we have procured a list of the Licenses held under advisement, and refused, which is as follows:

Upper Mahantongo—Gabriel Herb, under advisement.

Bethel—Barnes Hartman, do.

Rush—Samuel Hersh, under advisement.

New Castle—Levi Reber, Andrew Gilmore, do.

Barry—Christian Hacker, Levi Fehler, do.

Wayne—Isaac Hummel, do.

Port Carbon—John Gwinner, do.

Minersville—Henry Ellis, do.

Tremont—Rees Jones, do.

Pine Grove—Daniel Zerbe, do.

St. Clair—John Buz, do.

Mount Carbon—John Hoch, do.

Pottsville—John Temple, do.

Several new Licenses were granted—a list of which we will give next week.

Professor Harris gives another entertainment at the Town Hall to-night—he. Sleight of hand and magic tricks are worth a quarter any time.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

Tamaqua Bible Society.—At a meeting of this Institution last week, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President—MRS. RICHARD CARTER, Vice Presidents—MRS. WM. INGARTSON, MRS. DR. HUNTER, Treasurer—Mrs. John Carter, Secretary—Mrs. E. A. Whitaker, Librarian—Miss Matilda Ellis, Managers—Miss Elizabeth McNeal, Miss M. Jane Carter, Mrs. E. Spencer, Mrs. E. Dubois, Miss Margaret Donaldson, Miss O. E. Lattimore, Mrs. A. B. Browne, Miss E. Lauderburn, Miss H. Lauderburn, Mr. Wm. Booth, Miss Spurr, Mrs. Edward Denniston, Mrs. Olmstead.

The Report of the Board of Managers (annual we presume) is as follows:

The Board of Managers of the Tamaqua Female Bible Society, report, that they have received the sum of sixty dollars and forty cents in donations. Twenty dollars have been used to purchase Bibles and Testaments, twenty sent to the Society at Pottsville and twenty dollars and forty cents remain in the Treasury, to be used when required. A Committee of Ladies have visited all the families in this place, and all who were found destitute, and willing to receive the Bible, have been supplied, and if there are any still in need, (Ps. 119, 176) who have not been visited by the Committee, they can obtain them of Mrs. MATILDA ELLIS, Librarian, by speaking to any of the Managers. The Ladies return their heartfelt thanks to the members for their aid, and hope when they visit the Society in again to meet with the same encouragement. It is the object of this society, to first keep our immediate neighborhood supplied with Bibles, then assist in supplying the Country, and then, if means and any surplus made, to send it to the Pennsylvania Society, in Philadelphia. We believe it is generally understood, that all who contribute to the funds of this Society, become members. The Ladies will call on all members, at least twice a year, for the contributions. The Society is now firmly established, and will in our assistance we shall find Tact.

Borough Election.—The Election in Tamaqua, on Friday of last week, resulted in the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:—*Chief Burgess*—ROBT. MCCONAGHY. *Clerk*—E. A. Heaton. *C. Moyer*—*High Constable*—Otto Wiman. *Assistant*—Rowland Jones.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday afternoon a boy named John McDougal, about fourteen years of age, working in Entrikin's Slope had his leg broken and horribly smashed. Amputation became necessary, but before the operation could be performed the unfortunate sufferer died.—*Tamaqua Courier.*

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

At a Borough Election in Minersville, on Friday of last week, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—*Chief Burgess*—Ram McCoughan. *Town Council*—William N. Robins, David Price, Joseph Weaver and William Wentzel. *High Constable*—William T. Kelly. *Clerk*—James Watkins. *Treasurer*—Newton Baker. *Town Clerk*—T. T. Jenkins. *Assistant*—John Strouse, John Wattman, Levi King.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.—A Prospectus in another column announces the forthcoming of a new paper at Schuylkill Haven, under the title of the "WEEKLY INTERVIEW"—to be published by MR. JOHN ROLLINS, late Foreman in the *Miners' Journal* office. Mr. R. has every requisite necessary for the success of such an undertaking, being a practical Printer and possessing industry and devotion to business sufficient to secure the confidence of the community in which he is about to locate. Schuylkill Haven needs a paper, and its citizens should feel grateful for so beneficial an enterprise in their midst. We commend Mr. R. and his new paper to a fair proportion of public patronage.

THE FOLLOWING toast is published in the *Emporium* as having been given at a celebration of St. Patrick's Day:

BY P. CUMMAFORD—The Maine Liquor Law, the mildest Law in existence, its fanatical advocates are its worst enemies.

We do not know who MR. CUMMAFORD is, but we would advise some Naturalist to procure him, (he could be bought cheap, no doubt,) and preserve him in a hogshead of spirits as a fair specimen of a "*Rummy*."

CITY OF READING CHARTER ELECTION.—The election held on Friday last for Mayor and other officers for the city of Reading, resulted in the triumph of Capt. DANIEL R. CLYMER, the regular nominee of the Democratic party for Mayor, by a majority of 102 over JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq., his Whig opponent.

This is close work for the city of Reading, which was formerly one of the strongest Democratic towns in the State.

CLAY MONUMENT.—We observe by one of the city papers, some days ago, that the artist engaged on the statue of Henry Clay, preparing for this place, fell from the scaffolding around the work, some 16 feet, high, and was considerably injured. We hope this may not retard the work, as the base of the Monument is entirely finished, and the castings of the shaft are rapidly progressing.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 24*th*, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—The weather the past week has been exceedingly mild, and our fashionable promenades have been thronged with youth and beauty. The gentler sex were out in numbers—Philadelphia can justly boast of the beauty of her daughters, and I think can challenge a comparison with any city in the Union. Such weather as we have had the past week has been admirably suited to bring out our beauties. I can assure you they have taken advantage of it—and he, who would not have enjoyed pleasure in a promenade on Chesnut street the past week must have been—*a hater of the sweet sex*. Col. John J. McCahan died on Saturday last in this city. He was a prominent member of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia, and quite a favorite among his political brethren. He has occupied several important stations, and was more recently sent by Governor BIGLER to Europe in reference to a Commonwealth Loan. The trial of AARON SPERRY, for the murder of the two sisters in Southwark, was commenced on Monday, I presume the majority of your readers are acquainted with the particulars of this murder. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the city—and the people have a great curiosity to get a glimpse of him.—The crowd is so great that the police officers have to resort to various devices to get him into the Court-room—some of which are laughable enough—Spring appears to be afraid of the crowd—(I suppose he has heard them cry out "lynch him"—they do it daily). When the bill of indictment was read, he answered "Not guilty!" It is the general opinion that he is the guilty person, nevertheless he appears to be quite composed, and charges the murder on his sister—while the son is the principal witness against his father. The story from first to last is one of horror. The result of the trial is looked for with the deepest anxiety, and the excitement increases as the time for it draws nearer. Madame H. Sontag and her company have engaged the National Theatre, and will appear in Opera at that establishment on Monday next. She has met with great success in this city I presume it will be entirely satisfactory to her. Our theatres are all in the full tide of success, and the lovers of the drama have the opportunity of witnessing nightly most excellent performances. YOUNG AMERICA.

LEGISLATIVE.

From the published records of our State Legislature, we glean the following late proceedings relating to the affairs of this county:

SENATE.—MR. HENDRICKS presented a petition from Schuylkill county, for a change of the law licensing beer houses.

MR. M'FARLAND called up a House bill changing the place of holding the Borough elections in Port Carbon, Schuylkill county.

MR. HENDRICKS called up bill to incorporate the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation of the Borough of Pine Grove, in the county of Schuylkill. Also, a section changing the place of holding elections in Rush township, Schuylkill county. Adopted.

MR. BARNES presented a petition from Schuylkill county for a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

MR. HENDRICKS, one from West Penn township, Schuylkill county, for a new School District. Also, one from the Borough of Pottsville, to extend the limits of said Borough. Also, three petitions from Schuylkill county, in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

MR. HAMLIN, of Wayne, submitted a joint resolution providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on the 12th day of April.

On Monday, the SPEAKER laid before the Senate the annual statement of the affairs of the Little Schuylkill Navigation Rail Road and Coal company.

MR. BURKALEW presented a remonstrance of citizens of Luzerne county against being included in the proposed new county of Anthracite.

MR. HENDRICKS called up House bill No. 279, relative to the sale of Real Estate of S. Thompson, late of Pottsville, Schuylkill county.

HOUSE.—MR. HAMMER presented a petition of citizens of Pottsville for the repeal of part of the law extending Market-street; remonstrance of citizens of West Penn township, against the formation of a certain school district; two petitions signed by eighty-nine citizens of Schuylkill county, for a Maine Liquor Law; three of citizens of said county, in favor of a general mining law.

MR. DENNIS, presented a remonstrance against Anthracite county.

MR. POWNALL presented a bill to erect a new county, to be called Anthracite, out of parts of Schuylkill and Luzerne counties.

MR. WETHERILL, presented many petitions, signed by thirty-four voters of Rush township, in favor of the new county to be called Anthracite.

MR. HAMMER, one of the town council and citizens of Pottsville for the extension of their Borough limits.

MR. BIRTON presented a supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate the village of Port Carbon, in the county of Schuylkill, into a Borough, approved the 23d April, 1852; relative to the election of township officers in the township of East Norwegian, Schuylkill county.

MR. SLIFER moved a new section to authorize the executors of Dr. Jacob Wagenseller to sell or lease certain coal lands in Schuylkill county; which was agreed to.

MR. BIRTON presented a bill to incorporate Port Carbon into a Borough.

MR. HORN, a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Danville Rail Road Company, passed and approved the 16th day of April, A. D. 1849.

MR. HAMMER read in place, an act to erect part of Union township, Schuylkill county, into a separate school District, to be called Catawissa district.

ROMANISM AT HOME.

We extract the following paragraphs from the Florence correspondence of the Boston *Traveler*:

"There is a dirty looking vagabond here, dressed in a long white robe, made like an old fashioned night-gown, that has stood for three months at the corner of one of the principal streets, with a greasy tow on one hand, having on it the print of the virgin, which he holds out to every man, woman and child, as they pass, to be kissed. Some comply devotedly; others, particularly the neatly dressed ladies, make up horrible grimaces and try to escape, but he pushes it right-at their lips; and many give it a regular Protestant go by. Upon inquiry, I learned that the man is stationed there to beg of the devout more for masses for the relief of souls in purgatory; those who give being *allowed* to kiss the contribution box, which has been blessed, or contains some relic.

Educated Italians, I find, though firm Catholics, are as irreverent in their mockery of these abominations as the most sceptical heretic. In the Church of St. Mark there is one of those terribly agonizing images of the suffering Saviour, which if it awakes any one emotion more powerfully than another, it is that of disgust. It is in a tabernacle with glass doors; the interior is filled with offerings, the aggregate value of which is very great. They are mostly sacrifices of female vanity—ribbons, jewels, &c.; knives that have done some crime are sometimes to be found. I counted more than twelve watches and innumerable silver medals. There are magnificent pearl necklaces, topazes and other precious stones, and particularly a very valuable diamond necklace, which not very long since occasioned great scandal to the clergy of this church.

It seems one of the monks was in the habit of confessing a lady, who finally confessed among other sins, her love to him. The consequence was—as usual. In his gratitude he was stupid enough to subtract this necklace from the tabernacle, and present it to his fair parishioner. It was missed at once, but no one suspected a holy father of being the thief. Some months passed without a clue, until at some late this lady was noticed to wear a necklace that greatly resembled the lost one. It was well known that her fortune would not permit such a purchase. The police were put on the scent, and finally they entrapped her into a confession as to form whom she received it. As it was solely an affair of the church, the necklace was replace around the neck of the wooden Christ, and the Priest "sent off" probably to place him out of temptation."

TELEGRAPHIC.—The following table exhibits the annual receipts of "The Magnetic Telegraph Company," extending from Washington to New York, which was the first organized in this country:

From Jan 27, 1846, to July 1, 1846,		$ 4,229 77
" July 1, 1846, to July 1, 1847,		22,810 28
" 1847,	1848,	32,252 81
" 1848,	1849,	43,367 62
" 1849,	1850,	61,397 08
" 1850,	1851,	62,737 12
" 1851,	1852,	103,360 84

Total amount received up to July, '52, $325,541 42

The number of messages sent over this line in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1852, was 154,511, producing $68,499 23.

For the collection of the Revenue at the port of Boston and Charlestown, 168 persons are employed, with the following salaries:—Collector, $6,400; Naval Officer, $5,000; Surveyor, $4,900; two Deputy Collectors, $2,500 each; one do., $1,500; 26 Collector's Clerks, at salaries from $1,800 down to $1,000; 56 Inspectors, at $1,095 each.

A general railroad law has been passed by the Missouri Legislature, which fixes the gauge or width between the rails of all roads to be constructed in the State at five feet six inches.

Florida has a white population of less than fifty thousand—smaller than any other of the thirty one States—yet St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States, having been founded in 1561.

It is said that Gen. Scott has determined to transfer the head-quarters of the army from Washington to New York.

MEETING OF THE COAL OPERATORS

OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

POTTSVILLE, *March* 19*th*, 1853.

Pursuant to a call of "Many Citizens," published in the *Miners' Journal* of this day, a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the EXCHANGE HOTEL.

On motion, JAMES SILLIMAN was called to the Chair, and the following officers duly elected:

John Pinkerton, William Nice and Jonathan Wasley, Vice-Presidents; J. M. Wetherill, E. O. Parry, Secretaries.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to oppose the extension to Schuylkill County, in the Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, a law, entitled a GENERAL MINING LAW, which law had already passed the House of Representatives of the State.

On motion of S. Sillyman, Esq., a Committee consisting of S. Sillyman, Jeremiah Reed, John C. Neville, James M. Beatty and William Wolff, were appointed by the President, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, on motion of James H. Campbell, E. O. Parry delivered an address, exhibiting in strong terms, the evils that had fallen upon Carbon and other counties by the acts of large incorporated mining companies, and those likely to fall upon this County.

The Committee on Resolutions returned, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the Citizens and Coal Operators of the Schuylkill Coal Region, have heard, with surprise and alarm, of the passage of a GENERAL MINING LAW, including Schuylkill County, through the House of Representatives of this State,

AND WHEREAS, The extension of such a law to this County, where individual enterprise has expended millions of dollars, would be most disastrous, we hereby mildly, temperately and firmly demand from the Legislature that the law aforesaid will not be extended to the County of Schuylkill. We refer to the past history of the Coal trade to show that in no other portion of the great Coal fields of Pennsylvania has so much been done for the interests of that trade as in Schuylkill County, where, and where only, individual exertion and enterprise were bro't to bear in full force upon it; and we challenge either those concerned in getting up this law, or those portions of the Coal fields where the Mines are worked by Corporations, to show, by competent proof, the superiority of a corporate system over individual enterprise. We assert that the experience of the Coal trade exhibits, beyond all controversy, that where the Coal is in Schuylkill Co., is mined by individuals, the population increases in two-fold ratio—the value of property doubles and trebles itself—the general property is four-fold to what it is in those regions where the Coal is mined by Companies.

For proof of the first, we refer your Honorable bodies to the fact, that in 1840 Schuylkill County contained only 29,000 inhabitants and in 1850, no rapid had been the increase, owing to its immense trade, the census showed a population of 60,000, and is now 75,000—a larger increase, we believe, than any other portion of our State, not excepting the City and County of Philadelphia, while the population of Carbon County, although the Lehigh Coal Company, and other Corporations have been mining Coal in that County since 1820, just 5 years earlier than it was begun in Schuylkill County, has not yet reached 18,000.

2d, The value of real estate is rising as our population increases, and now it is almost impossible to purchase or rent houses in the Boroughs of Pottsville, Minersville, St. Clair and Tamaqua, and Coal Lands have risen in value full one hundred per cent. in the last five years, while in Mauch Chunk, the prices of real estate have been stationary for years, and the price of Coal Lands, being held by Companies, cannot be ascertained, or the Town Lots are sold on ground rents.

3d. In places where mines are worked by Incorporated Companies everything is done, and every branch of business conducted therewith is carried on, in the name of such Company, or is controlled by it.—The Company has its Store, its Machine Shop, its Carpenter and Blacksmith Shops—nay, so far is this system carried that, generally, where it prevails, a regular tax is levied by the Company on each inhabitant, for the family of the men in its employment, to pay a physician, (generally some pet of the Company,) while we, in Schuylkill, have our County dotted all over with prosperous towns, filled with store-keepers, tradesmen, mechanics and professional men, all doing business with their own private and individual capital, energy and skill. Again, look at the working of the two systems in another point of view. The Lehigh Coal Company commenced sending Coal to market in 1820, and from 1825 to 1841 the trade was almost stationary—about an average of 160,000 tons per annum to market yearly. During the same period the Schuylkill trade nearly doubled, for in 1823, 252,917 tons were sent to market, and in 1841, 584,692 tons.

Last year the Lehigh Co. sent 1,111,026
" Schuylkill " 2,519,493

The contrast is striking, while the Lehigh Region, with all the advantages of stock and scrip, and from its commencing to send coal to market four years earlier than Schuylkill, yet owing to the impulse given to our trade by individual enterprise, skill and capital, We have outstripped the Lehigh Region over 250 per cent. An investigation of all the other coal fields will show a like state of things to exist.

Since 1826, every year we have had to resist the incorporation of Coal Companies for equal rights, with a greasy tow on one hand, having on it the print of the virgin, which he holds out to every man, woman and child, as they pass, to be kissed. Some comply devotedly; others, particularly the neatly dressed ladies, make up horrible grimaces and try to escape, but he pushes it right-at their lips; and many give it a regular Protestant go by. Upon inquiry, I learned that the man is stationed there to beg of the devout more for masses for the relief of souls in purgatory; those who give being *allowed* to kiss the contribution box, which has been blessed, or contains some relic.

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Addresses were delivered by Jas. H. Campbell, Esq., Rev. James Neill and John C. Neville, Esq., the latter of whom moved

That the Chair appoint a Standing Committee of five, for the purpose of obtaining information from the Legislature, as to all matters relating to the County of Schuylkill.

James Neill, Samuel Sillyman, John Pinkerton, James M. Beatty and Jeremiah Reed, were appointed that Committee.

On motion of Samuel Sillyman, the President and Secretaries were appointed to address a letter to our Senator and members of the Legislature, communicating in brief the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, adjourned.

[*Signed by the Officers.*]

REMONSTRANCE.

The following Remonstrance, setting forth the reasons why the extension of the General Mining Law to Schuylkill County is opposed by our Operators and citizens, was unanimously adopted at the Meeting reported above, and has since been generally distributed for signatures:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The undersigned, Coal Operators, Miners, Laborers, Mechanics, and Business Men of Schuylkill county, do most earnestly protest against the passage of the Amendment to the General Manufacturing Law, extending it so as to include the Mining of Coal; and we make this appeal to your honorable bodies, not to pass said am