The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 16.

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

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. M'CLURE, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

PROFESSOR JACOBUS' LETTERS.

We publish, this morning, the Third letter of Rev. PROFESSOR JACOBUS to BISHOP O'CONNER, on the School question.

Next week's Edition of the *Journal* will contain the whole series, consisting of three letters, together with several other interesting articles in the same connection.

We will print a large number of copies beyond our usual Edition, to supply the public demand as far as possible for this interesting correspondence. We have already many orders on hand—others wanting copies would do well to give us notice as early as possible, for fear we may run short. Copies will be furnished at the following rates:

Price, 100 copies at		$2 50
" 50 "		1 50
" 25 "		1 00
" 12 "		50

THE GENERAL MINING LAW.

We have not done with this Law and its advocates yet. The position of the people of Schuylkill with respect to corporations, general or special, is or ought to be by this time pretty generally understood. We have no objection to other Mining Regions enjoying the full benefits of this or any other species of legislation they please, but Schuylkill wants no such enactments to help her—*individual enterprise*, alone, has proved itself amply adequate to the business of the Region. This principle, upon which the Mining operations here are exclusively based, has worked well for over Twenty years and bids fair to answer the purpose as long as we have coal to mine.

The two systems of Mining, by Corporations and by Individuals, cannot exist together. Compare this Region with others worked by Companies, and note the difference, in every point of view. The cause is obvious. The tendency, direct and unavoidable, of Corporations is toward Monopoly.—All business enterprise, outside of the Company's immediate dictation and control, is discouraged. Stores, shops, manufactures and indeed all branches of business are monopolised by the Company, and all must work for *their* profit. They tolerate no opposition. All tends to enrich *them*, and them only.—But under the auspices of the Individual Enterprise policy, the result is directly the opposite. Every branch of business is encouraged—manufactures, trades, professions—all flourish. Enterprising men select such locations to establish themselves. The population rapidly increases, because immigration is encouraged, and because the native inhabitants live comfortably and have every opportunity to build up for themselves a prosperous business of some kind. Numerous towns grow up, and every thing bears the stamp of enterprise, industry and prosperity. This last is the principle upon which the Mining operations are based in Schuylkill County, and such are the results everywhere observable.

The attempt, at this time, to impose upon us the GENERAL MINING LAW and the previous efforts to obtain *special* grants, against which we have heretofore so long fought, both originate in the same despicable source—*speculation*. The name and form of the enactments differ; but really and *practically* they are one and the same, advocated by the same parties and with the same object in view. They come, almost wholly, from individuals, who have no right to meddle in our affairs, who are not engaged in Mining and who do not even reside in the County.

It is rumored that two or three Companies have been chartered in the County during a former Session of the Legislature, at the instance of certain parties, some of whom in our midst were at the same time professing opposition to such enactments.

If this turn out to be true—and we shall make diligent inquiry about it—it should still more than ever rouse the opposition of our people against the toleration of Mining corporations in our midst. If passed at all, it has been done in the most clandestine manner—without any intimation of the sort given to our citizens and in the face of their well known opposition to such enactments. The people should use every effort to have these charters revoked at the earliest possible day, and thus manifest their disapproval of this species of sneaking legislation, alike unworthy of and disgraceful to the authorities that sanction it, and the private individuals who take advantage of it. It, moreover, teaches us that we are not safe, while a single Mining Corporation remains in the County, and the people should at once insist upon refusing the renewal of every such charter now existing, at its expiration.

The people of Schuylkill have so long suffered from these attempted impositions, that we think it would now be advisable to shift our ground of self-defence. Let our members of the Legislature hereafter be chosen with special reference to this subject. Elect only men pledged to oppose every effort to impose enactments of general or special Mining privileges on the Region—legislation that our business does not require and to which the people here must ever object.—This seems to be the last resort for us, and we recommend its adoption, as the only remaining means of self-preservation.

THE MAINE LAW.

We have not observed any action taken as yet by the lower House of the State Legislature upon the question of submitting this subject to the people, passed some time since by the Senate. Only two days of the present session remain, but we hope the matter will still be attended to, if it has not already been taken up. Of the two branches, certainly the House should be the more willing to favor a measure, so purely democratic in character, as allowing the people to speak for themselves.

Should the Legislature adjourn without determining this matter, or if the House should refuse to agree with the Senate, in the face of the hundreds of petitions on the subject, we recommend the early organization of the whole Temperance force of the State, Form associations, engage speakers to rouse the people and procure signatures to regularly drawn up pledges, against voting for any candidate for the Legislature in future, who is not in favor of submitting the Liquor question to a vote of the people. Take your ground, early, friends, before the party warfare of the Fall commences, lay down your principles fairly and firmly, and then make the politicians toe the mark.

☞ A QUEER FEATURE IN BANKING.—The Bank of Chester County, some days ago, refused to receive any more money on deposit, much to the astonishment and inconvenience of persons who had been in the habit of using this means for the safe-keeping of their superfluous change. The reason is that the charter provides that the total liabilities of the bank, exclusive of its capital, shall not for any period of thirty consecutive days, exceed three times the amount of the capital stock paid in, under penalty of a forfeiture of its charter. The coffers were full, and the officers remained inexorable.

☞ EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE has been unwell at Buffalo for some days past.

Local Affairs.

☞ *List of Premiums for the Exhibition* of the Schuylkill County Agriculture Society in the Fall of 1853 as agreed by the Committee:

CATTLE:		
For the best Milch Cow,		$1 00
2 " " Bull,		2 00
2 " " "		4 00
3 " " "		1 00
2 " " Heifer calf,	Between one and two years old,	2 00
2 " " Bull, "		1 00
2 " " Calf under one year old,		1 00
2 " " Yoke of Oxen, raised in County,		3 00
HORSES AND MULES:		
2 " " Stallion,		4 00
2 " " Brood Mare,		3 00
2 " " "		4 00
2 " " Stallion colt,	Between 2 and 3 years old,	2 00
2 " " Mare "		2 00
2 " " Draught Horse,		3 00
" " Family "		2 00
" " Horses or all purposes,		3 00
" " Jackass,		2 00
" " Mule, raised in County,		3 00
SHEEP:		
" " Buck,		2 00
2 " " Ewes,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Pair of Lambs,		2 00
SWINE:		
" " Boar, 1 year old,		2 00
" " Breeding Sow, 1 year old,		1 00
2 " " " " "		1 00
" " Boar, under 1 year,		2 00
2 " " " " "		1 00
" " Breeding Sow, under 1 year,		1 00
2 " " " " "		1 00
" " Lot of Pigs,		1 00
POULTRY		
2 " " pair of Turkeys,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Geese,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Ducks,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Shanghai Fowls,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Jersey Blues,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Cochin China,		2 00
" " "		1 00
2 " " Mixed Fowls,		2 00
" " "		1 00
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS OF FIELD CROPS, &C.		
2 " " Acre of Red Corn,		6 00
2 " " " Guordseed Corn,		3 00
2 " " "		6 00
2 " " " Yellow "		3 00
2 " " "		6 00
2 " " Bushel of Red "		3 00
" " " Guordseed "		1 00
" " " Yellow "		1 00
" " " White "		1 00
2 " " Acre of Wheat,		6 00
2 " " "		3 00
3 " " Bushel White Wheat,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " " Yellow "		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " " Australian Wheat,		2 00
2 " " " " "		1 00
2 " " Acre Rye,		4 00
2 " " " Oats,		3 00
2 " " " "		2 00
2 " " Bushel Rye,		1 00
2 " " " Oats,		1 00
2 " " ½ Acre White Mercer Potatoes,		4 00
2 " " ½ " " "		2 00
2 " " Bushel " "		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " ¼ Acre " "		4 00
2 " " ¼ " "		2 00
2 " " Bushel " "		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " ¼ Acre Buffalo or Pink eye "		4 00
2 " " ¼ " " "		2 00
2 " " Bushel " "		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " " Liverpool "		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " ¼ Acre Sugar Beets,		2 00
2 " " ¼ " "		1 00
2 " " ¼ " Carrots,		2 00
2 " " ¼ " "		1 00
2 " " Dozen Cabbages,		1 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Bushel Turnips,		1 00
2 " " ½ Dozen Cauliflowers,		1 00
2 " " ½ " "		1 00
2 " " Bushel Sweet Potatoes,		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " Display of Vegetables,		2 00
2 " " Cwt. Wheat flour,		1 00
2 " " " Rye "		1 00
2 " " " Buckwheat flour,		1 00
2 " " " Corn "		1 00
2 " " Bushel Cloverseed,		2 00
2 " " " Timothy seed,		1 00
2 " " Display of Fruit,		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " 5 lbs. Honey,		1 00
2 " " Acre of Timothy Hay,		3 00
2 " " Cured Ham,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY		
2 " " Lot Plows,		3 00
2 " " "		2 00
2 " " Harrow,		1 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Cultivator,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Subsoil Plow,		3 00
2 " " Leaver Horsepower and Threshing Machine,		4 00
2 " " Rotary Horsepower and Threshing Machine,		4 00
2 " " Fanning Mill,		3 00
2 " " "		2 00
2 " " Cornstalk Cutter,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Seed Drill,		4 00
2 " " "		3 00
2 " " Cornsheller,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Hay and Straw Cutter,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Horserake,		1 00
2 " " Grain Cradle,		2 00
2 " " Lot and largest variety of Agricultural Implments & Machinery,		5 00
LADIES' DEPARTMENT—DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURE.		
2 " " 5 lbs. Butter,		3 00
2 " " 5 " "		2 00
2 " " Pair of Stockings,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Mittens,		1 50
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Gloves,		1 50
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Fancy Knitting,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Needlework,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Loaf of Wheat Bread,		1 00
2 " " " Rye "		1 00
2 " " 10 yards Home-made Linen,		3 00
2 " " 10 lb. " Thread,		3 00
MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.		
2 " " Set Horse-shoes,		1 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " Pair Iron Traces,		2 00
2 " " " "		1 00
2 " " Collar,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Saddle,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Team Harness,		2 00
2 " " "		1 00
2 " " Double Carriage Harness,		3 00
2 " " Single " "		1 00
2 " " 2 Horse Wagon,		3 00
2 " " " "		2 00
2 " " 2 Horse Carriage,		3 00
2 " " " "		2 00
2 " " Home-made Cloth,		1 00
2 " " " Satinet,		2 00
2 " " " "		1 00
PLOUGHING:		
2 " " Plowman,		3 00
2 " " "		2 00
3 " " "		1 00

Mechanics and manufacturers of all kinds in Schuylkill County are invited to exhibit their productions; for which discretionary premiums will be awarded.

The Committee is aware of the fact that they have not made out a list of Premiums to meet the approbation of all; nor did they strive for that, that being among the impossibilities. They have, however, so far as it was in their power, regulated it according to the available funds that the Society may have to dispose of so as to meet its engagements.

They have made many premiums and low, so as to let as many as possible share in the honors. The amount of the Premium is not the object in view, but successful competition.

J. S. KELLER,
F. S. HUBLEY, } *Committee.*
JOHN RAUSH,

☞ Other *Papers* in the County will please copy.

☞ *Postponed.*—The Eulogy on DANIEL WEBSTER by Hon. JAMES COOPER, announced for last Wednesday evening, was postponed on account of the rain and the muddy walking to the Court House, where it was to have been delivered—Foster's Hall being considered too small for the audience the occasion would necessarily bring together. No other time has yet been fixed for the delivery of the Eulogy, but it will be, no doubt, soon, when the public shall be advised accordingly.

☞ *The Rev. Messrs. Washburn and Steele*, of Pottsville, will address the Bible Society at Minersville on Monday evening, 18th inst. It is to be hoped many of our citizens will attend.

☞ *The Rev. John H. Castle will preach in* the Baptist Church, on Mahantongo street, next Sabbath Morning, at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ *Our Borough Election*, it should be remembered, takes place the first Monday in May. Chief Burgess, Councilman, School Directors, &c., are to be chosen.

TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *D. C. Reinhart, Junior Editor of the* Tamaqua *Gazette*, has withdrawn from the establishment. He is about to visit the Western country, and, perhaps, to locate there. His valedictory is rather sharp. In one of his several pointed paragraphs, he solaces himself with the following comfortable reflection, though somewhat at the expense of his readers:—"And now, firmly believing that our labors among you have been productive of good, and with the consciousness that they have been *but poorly* appreciated we bid you a final adieu, with the best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity."

☞ *Captain Peter Awand, the newly appointed* Postmaster at Tamaqua, has entered upon the duties of his office.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *The New Paper at Schuylkill Haven.*—To explain the non-appearance of the Schuylkill Haven *Weekly Ledger*, whose first issue was to have been made this morning, we are desired to state that the heading and several packages of type were miscarried, on their way from Philadelphia, and not recovered till too late to be used this week. The Proprietor hopes to be able to speak for himself by, perhaps, Thursday of next week.

☞ *At a meeting held on Tuesday evening*, a committee of gentlemen was appointed to attend to notifying the public of Schuylkill Haven from the several pulpits on Sunday next, that a general meeting of Christians will be held on *Wednesday evening*, (20th,) in the Episcopal church, at Schuylkill Haven, for the purpose of organizing a Bible Society for that vicinity. The Rev. Mr. WASHBURN, of Pottsville, and other gentlemen interested in this behalf may be expected to address the meeting.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.]

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THIRD LETTER OF PROF. JACOBUS.

I do not feel at liberty to address myself again to Dr. O'Connor at this present, when I have so repeatedly called for his reply to a question which must vitally concerns our argument. Why is he so silent about this one point—diverting public attention by others that are irrelevent? I ask him, if he is not among us, as a sworn official of that politico-religious power which rules in Rome, and he avoids the answer! I ask him to show us the Bishop's oath, that thus our free citizens may judge what hand is here, working in this specious effort to break down our system of Public Education—and he keeps dark! Plain as it may be to all, how prompt would be his disclaimer, if it could, with any good Protestant conscience, be made. I shall be borne out by a just public, in holding the point as conceded, and in arguing accordingly.

Why not frankly tell us that he is under oath to the Pope, and, as in duty bound, must do battle, after his measure, against our republican institutions and our popular liberties? Why not confess that his fresh zeal is from his recent interview with his sovereign at Rome, and from the new papal decree on this subject? Why not acknowledge, what is so plainly to be seen, that the uprising and aggression of the Romish hierarchy, at this moment, in a war upon our system of popular education, is in obedience to the Bull passed in the Pope's Congress at Baltimore—sent on to their Sovereign through Bishop O'Connor, for the Pope's approval, and returned by the same hand with the Pope's signature and decree?

But waiving this, for the moment, he denies that his plan involves any "special legislation" for Romanists.

Let us see. He asks us, now, at this late day, to adopt his method, to the subversion of our own. He demands that we break down our well established system, at vast pecuniary loss, and at immense disadvantage, every way, as we conceive, to all others: to society, and to the State—and for whom? For Roman Catholics. For what? For the protection of the Roman Catholic religion, which he says is "not safe" in our schools. If this be not a call for special legislation, I know not the meaning of terms.

Observe: It is not as though we were now first seeking for plans. We have adopted our system. It does not satisfy all. But I know of none who have arrayed themselves openly against it, and called for its demolition, save Romanists and Infidels! Nine tenths of the whole community, we may safely say, are content under the present system. It is the benignant provision of the State for her children, that they grow not up in ignorance, idleness and vice, and that they prove not unfit for republican freedom. If this strikes a blow at the root of any foreign policy which manifestly is sustained only by popular ignorance, and which can live only by the death of the public mind, we cannot help the complainant. Our American policy is not bound to conform itself to the Romish Religion and the Papal State. But when our vast and well established system involves large properties; when it furnishes, by its grand economy, the only civil education in the reach of the poor at large; when it could not be broken down, as we believe, without scattering multitudes of this half a million children to the streets; when by the growing ignorance and vice, society would be a grievous sufferer, and the foundations of the State would be undermined, and when the nine-tenths are content, yet we are to yield the majority's interest without a whimper, to the Papal demand... And this is not *special legislation.*

But further: The confessed aim of the complainants is to better teach the Roman Catholic religion, which cannot now be taught in our Public Schools. And for this it is asked, *not that their amount of tax may be set to their account*, deducting or not their charge upon the State—but that they may receive their numerical share of the *general fund*, which is contributed mainly by Protestants, and that so they may enjoy our Protestant funds for the support of the Roman Catholic religion among us!

And this is not special legislation!! The veil is too thin for any disguise. To think by fair pretences to conceal this, is to take for granted quite too much stupidity among us.

He tells us that this scheme—concocted by the Pope's cabinet, in the secret sessions at Baltimore,—is the more equitable, and eligible, and excellent way, and so it is insisted on. But the great majority think otherwise. Shall not we be allowed our choice? Here comes in the "tyrannical majority" of which Dr. O'Connor speaks. The difficulty is, that this majority happens to be on the wrong side for his interest. But it must be on one side or other, unless we yield our government to a monarchy—to the Pope, shall we say? Do we put the minority in Cincinnagons, and doom them to death? Aptly enough are we asked, what would be the case if Roman Catholics were in the majority? Full well do we know. And this official of Rome does not blush to point us to the Madiai, as a specimen of *Protestant minorities*, where Popery has the sway! Talk of Red Republicanism! This is Red, Republicanism which, as surely as it shows the hand among us, will rouse a giant spirit of freedom which will sweep Popery back to its home. If indeed they had the majority this moment, who doubts that our mouths would be stopped—not by stout and solid arguments, but by stouter bullets and prison walls?

But strangely enough, we are told that "the question is not of this or that one's claim, nor of its amount." We had thought that this was the *very question*. But when the Bishop is pressed by the meagre amount of their claim, as measured by their tax, he takes this new position. We had thought it was a call for "*justice*," and this is everywhere repeated when it suits. But he is forced to acknowledge that it is a question of "*grant*," and then presumes to demand in what channel the benefaction shall run. Be it so. The simple question then is, more palpably than ever: Shall we give our free contributions—or, rather, shall we allow ourselves to be taxed by the State to support the Roman Catholic schemes in our midst? He is perfectly willing that we should be taxed to support their distinctive and sectarian establishments. But he hurls it upon us as a shame that *they* should be taxed except for their own distinctive benefit.

Let us look at this. The gross injustice of the school tax that burdens the Bishop's mind—what is it? Are we to concede that no one can righteously be taxed except when he receives the direct advantage? Because some hermit never uses the road, shall he pay no road tax? We are all taxed for many public enterprises which do not directly interest us, and for some, indeed, which we would rather oppose.

The Bishop and his people have the very same benefit from the Public School System that I have, and that the many among us have who send their children elsewhere. He has a benefit in the peace and good order of society—in the security of property—and in the preservation of those republican institutions, which we hope to hand down, unimpaired, to our posterity. These are the vast benefits, unless, indeed, it be the object of this Romish movement to revolutionize the State, and to destroy the very free institutions of which every American should boast.

Not to be taxed for Public Education.—This reveals to us, indeed, in what light the Romish hierarchy regard popular knowledge, and how the public ignorance is that atmosphere alone in which their system can breathe and develop its strength. Our theory of society and of government is totally different from theirs—opposite to it, and inconsistent with it, as is light with darkness. We hold our social and political condition to be too valuable to part with, at such a solicitation. We shall resist to the last, any plan, however disguised by fair religious names, which would make us, however indirectly, contribute to the inculcation of such principles as are subversive of all our liberties.—Besides, we know that, like the horse leech or the grave, their cry is Give! Give!—and that they can never be satisfied with concessions, until the neck of this Republic should be put under the iron heel of the Pope.

Because one has no friend in the almshouse or penitentiary, should he claim to be rid of that burden? (Will the Bishop support all the Roman Catholics in these institutions?) Because one has no property to watch at night, should he pay nothing for city lamps, and choose to carry his old lantern, shall he be exempt from that public expenditure? And because a man has no children to send to school, must he therefore be released from the school tax? Or, because he does not care for their education, and prefers that they live and die in ignorance, a public tax, a public disgrace, and a public curse, should he be excused from his quota? Certainly—on the same grounds which are here pleaded by the Bishop, that they do not, can not, or will not enjoy the benefit. And such would be the demand upon us on all hands, if the principle were recognized.—Our Roman Catholic citizens are more willing to bear their part in the public burdens than their Priests are willing to fall in with our governmental policy. The secret is in their political relations to Rome.

The public education here is a great public necessity. For obvious reasons, too, as we have shown, it is a specialty which baffles all the ordinary laws of supply and demand—it languishes on the feeble aid of individual effort, and fails of reaching the scattered masses when it is left to mere private enterprise. Hence the State builds school houses, as it builds its other public edifices, for the public good, and all must bear a share of the burden, better, too, than for alms-houses and penitentiaries. Our republican principles, which rest so much on the public intelligence, make this public education a vital necessity. The Romish priesthood know full well that this is a mighty barrier against their designs—And Rome is moving all its forces to subvert it. And Dr. O'Connor has returned from Rome with the Pope's endorsement of these loyal officials, and of these very measures here! But our free people, and not the religionists of the Vatican, shall be the judges of what concerns the public weal.

Let us look, another moment, at this plea of *conscience!* Far be it from us to be intolerant towards any religion which is properly and only a religion. But what if it be a wily political system under the guise of religion? What if it be Bishop O'Connor's conscience would tracksle to Popery and sell their inheritance for "the Catholic vote."

Will any in this community doubt the warrant for such imputations as I have made, as to the political bearings of this movement, and the political designs which underlie it? Besides all that is openly avowed and carried on, at the polls in Michigan, by bishops and priests at caucuses, and in lobbies, the movement is simultaneous in Maryland, New Jersey, Alabama, and New York, and agitated in other States, "with what meaning we shall see."

I quote from the *Freeman's Journal* of New York, since the Council at Baltimore: "*This subject* [of the Public Schools] *contains in it the whole question of the progress and triumphs of the Catholic Church in the next generation in this country.* Catholics! let us all act together! Let us read and listen to the same sentiments, that we may know how to act together!"—Sat. Nov. 20, 1852.

Again—"There can be no sound political progress—no permanence in the State, where for any length of time, children shall be trained in schools without (the Roman Catholic) religion."

Again—"This country has no other hope politically or morally, except in the vast and *controlling extension of the Catholic religion.*"

And again, Jan. 1st, 1853, where this movement is given out as the decreed plan for the year: "Eighteen hundred and fifty two has helped greatly to spread right principles on this subject. What will 1853 do to give effect in law and in acts to the principle that is to germinate the future glory of our country? The Catholic sentiment is a unit. Let us act. Let us speak. Let us make others hear."

In the light of these quotations, we know how to understand the following:

"Every Catholic church—every Catholic school—every convent—every Catholic asylum is a foundation stone of this precious building of our country's greatness."

Then hear the *Shepherd of the Valley*—"If the Catholics ever gain the ascendency here, as they certainly will, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

And again, the same paper referring to the *Catholic Herald*, of Philadelphia, speaks of this Jesuitical denial of Romish intolerance as "that cowardly system of misrepresentation and concealment, which led English Catholics to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of contemporary heretics, by disavowing the practices of their brethren in better days and other lands."

What saith the Bishop to this from his own protege? And again, "the Catholic who says that the Church is not intolerant belies the sacred Spouse of Christ. The Christian who professes to be tolerant himself, is dishonest, ill-instructed, or both!"

These citations will be sufficient to expose the political character of this assault upon our Public School system. I have spoken, not as a Presbyterian, but as an American. I love my country. I blush to speak thus, as I must, of any system which claims to be Christianity. But a sojourn of eight months in the Romish States of Europe, and a month's residence at Rome, in busy examination of this politico-religious machinery—and some intercourse with their propagandists there and in Egypt and Palestine, and *on rate* for India—has opened my eyes to the deep craft, and fearful intrigue that spreads its net work around the globe, and marches now in a fresh crusade, against all civil and religious liberty.

This Bishop concludes that "it will *take time* to make the people understand" his views of justice.

And I earnestly pray—by all the good sense and sound patriotism of the people—even of our Roman Catholic citizens—by the memory of our fathers' blood shedding—by the every day report of Papal leagues with despotism, perfidy, torture, and the violation of every sacred right—that the day when this Bishop shall convert the people of Pennsylvania to his code of justice, may be far distant!

M. W. JACOBUS.

☞ *An Atmospheric Telegraph.*—It is stated that an Atmospheric Telegraph Company has been formed, and that a line is to be erected between Boston and New York, having stations at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Mr. Richardson, of Boston, the inventor, it is said is very confident that letters can be conveyed to New York in 15 minutes! or as speedily as business is now done by telegraph. The vehicle for transport is a lead tube, one inch in diameter, and twenty feet long. The letter or package to be conveyed is folded and placed in a bag attached to a plunger, and is propelled by pressure of air. The plunger is so arranged that the air cannot pass it.—No friction is created. The editor of the Boston *Post*, at a private exhibition, on Saturday last, saw packages pass and repass the tube mentioned above in a second.

☞ *Crucifixion.*—The Hebrews, derived this method of torture from the Romans.

☞ WE COPY the following from a pamphlet entitled "The Indian Physician, or the Afflicted's friend," it is Dr. Cooper's theory of Dyspepsia, in fewer words than we have ever before seen it, viz:—"Dyspepsia is owing to a weakness or relaxation in the lining membrane of the stomach, by which, when in a state of health, a certain fluid called the gastric juice, is given out whenever the food enters the stomach; the office of this fluid is to dissolve or digest the food, and also to prevent it from being decomposed by the heat of the stomach. Now if this lining membrane be relaxed or diseased, it is incapable of furnishing a sufficient quantity of this gastric juice, either to digest the food or prevent it from being decomposed in the stomach. Therefore the food is taken into the system, but partly digested, and decomposed or rotten; consequently it is incapable of furnishing good and nutritious blood by which the system is supported, and gases by the decomposition of the food are emitted in the stomach. These are the causes of the many disagreeable symptoms which attend dyspepsia; and the only way a complete cure can be effected, is by strengthening and imparting tone or strength to this lining membrane. This Dr. J. W. Cooper's Vegetable Dyspepsia Bitters will always effect. They not only enable this membrane to impart an abundance of this gastric juice, but they will of themselves digest and dissolve the food almost as completely as the natural gastric juice. These Bitters are prepared only by C. P. Hewes, and may be had of John S. C. Marsh, Druggist, Pottsville, who is agent for the Proprietor; and H. Snissler, Port Carbon.

☞ THE BEST evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered.

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DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those solven properties which are of such importance to digestion. Consequently the food, instead of being dissolved, often becomes spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, and other dreadful complaints.

Beware of Counterfeits.—The genuine is for sale by Mrs. E. M. BEATTY, J. G. BROWN, and D. N. HEISLER, Pottsville; and by the Agents given in another column. Wholesale Office, 160 Race Street, Philadelphia.

☞ "I DIGEST."—Such is the true meaning of the word "Pepsin," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox for the cure of indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach.—No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders good eating perfectly consistent with health. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of this paper.

A GOOD SPECULATION.—Buying a ticket for one dollar, one-half of which takes the family to see the Panorama of California, the other half, on presentation at the office of the Assembly Buildings, allows the holder to pick out a sealed package, which and object altogether by abandoning a well-working American system for a species, sectarian and foreign one.

And this we honestly believe to be the great ultimate intent of the complaint.—The destructive ploughshare is to be driven through all our American republican institutions. And just as ever before, and just as now, in Europe, the aggression of the Jesuit hierarchy begins with a grasp at education to conform it to their views, and where nothing more can be done, to break down all other systems.

What saith the Bishop to this from his own protege? And again, "the Catholic who says that the Church is not intolerant belies the sacred Spouse of Christ. The Christian who professes to be tolerant himself, is dishonest, ill-instructed, or both!"

These citations will be sufficient to expose the political character of this assault upon our Public School system. I have spoken, not as a Presbyterian, but as an American. I love my country. I blush to speak thus, as I must, of any system which claims to be Christianity. But a sojourn of eight months in the Romish States of Europe, and a month's residence at Rome, in busy examination of this politico-religious machinery—and some intercourse with their propagandists there and in Egypt and Palestine, and *on rate* for India—has opened my eyes to the deep craft, and fearful intrigue that spreads its net work around the globe, and marches now in a fresh crusade, against all civil and religious liberty.

This Bishop concludes that "it will *take time* to make the people understand" his views of justice.

And I earnestly pray—by all the good sense and sound patriotism of the people—even of our Roman Catholic citizens—by the memory of our fathers' blood shedding—by the every day report of Papal leagues with despotism, perfidy, torture, and the violation of every sacred right—that the day when this Bishop shall convert the people of Pennsylvania to his code of justice, may be far distant!

M. W. JACOBUS.

☞ *An Atmospheric Telegraph.*—It is stated that an Atmospheric Telegraph Company has been formed, and that a line is to be erected between Boston and New York, having stations at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Mr. Richardson, of Boston, the inventor, it is said is very confident that letters can be conveyed to New York in 15 minutes! or as speedily as business is now done by telegraph. The vehicle for transport is a lead tube, one inch in diameter, and twenty feet long. The letter or package to be conveyed is folded and placed in a bag attached to a plunger, and is propelled by pressure of air. The plunger is so arranged that the air cannot pass it.—No friction is created. The editor of the Boston *Post*, at a private exhibition, on Saturday last, saw packages pass and repass the tube mentioned above in a second.

☞ *Crucifixion.*—The Hebrews, derived this method of torture from the Romans.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of WEINTZ & STRIMPLER by George H. Clay, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in Schuylkill County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Jacob Hunis & Adam Zeiter, the assignees of Weintz & Strimpler, that he will attend to his duties as Auditor at his office, in Centre street, Pottsville, on Wednesday, 4th May, 1853, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

GEO. H. CLAY, Auditor.

April 16, 1853. 16-2t

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN.—PROPOSALS will be received for a LOAN of $14,000 for a term of five years, by the Borough of Port Carbon, until the 20th of May next. The interest to be paid annually. Bids for the whole amount or any part of the sum will be received.

By Order of the Town Council:
ROBS BULL, Chief Burgess.

April 16, 1853. 16-4t

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST REG'T, 1ST BRIGADE, 5TH DIV. P. M.—*Pottsville, April 14th, 1853.*

ORDERS No. 2.—The Resignation of Edward H. Becker, late Quartermaster of this Regiment, having been received and accepted, Alexander R. Sullyman is this day appointed Quartermaster to fill the vacancy.—by order of Col. J. M. WETHERILL.

W. H. GORE, Adjutant.

April 16, 1853. 16-1t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Tin Ware and Stove business, carried on in the name of Jermin & Maple, agent for George Bright, was discontinued on the first day of April past. The books have been placed in the hands of Samuel Hartz, Esq., for settlement.

D. L. NICE.

April 16, 1853. 16-1t

NOTICE.—An election of nine Directors of the Pottsville Gas Company, will be held at the office of said Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, to serve for the ensuing year.

D. L. NICE, Sec'ry.

April 16, 1853. 16-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL THOMAS and WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Slaters, transacting business under the firm of THOMAS & DAVIS, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, was dissolved on the 31st of March, 1853.

WM. H. DAVIS.

The Slating Business is continued by the subscriber, in the Borough of Pottsville, who also keeps a lot of the best kinds of Welsh and Lehigh Slates always on hand, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

RESIDENCE—Minersville Street, near the Welsh Burying Ground.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

April 9, 1853. 15-3t*

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF PATRICK STACK, deceased.—Whereas, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Patrick Stack, late of the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

ROBERT H. HOBART,
Administrator of Patrick Stack, dec'd.

April 9, 1853. 14-6t

ESTATE OF JACOB SMITH, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of the above named deceased, late of Wayne township, Schuylkill county, have been granted to the undersigned, of the township aforesaid.—All persons, therefore, indebted to said Estate, as well as those having claims on it, are requested to make early settlement.

WM. LERCH, Ex'r.

March 12, 1853. 11-6t

WHITE ASH COAL.—