The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 7.

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

GENERAL MINING LAW.

B. BANNAN:—You are anxious to learn the opinions of your fellow-citizens in reference to the General Mining Law. A few facts, briefly stated, may assist in forming proper views upon the subject. The Coal within five miles of Pottsville, above water level, is nearly all worked out. Slopes are temporary in their character, requiring new lifts to be sunk every few years, involving large outlays, and become valueless, and are abandoned, as soon as three or four lifts are worked. Shafts, when once sunk, will be used for centuries, until all the veins cut, or that can be cut, by them are taken out. They require large outlays of money that cannot be reimbursed until they are completed and several years in operation. They therefore require capital and not credit merely for their completion. There are very few localities that can be opened and put in operation to the White Ash veins for less than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, many will require Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. There are no land-owners who have the means, or disposition, to spend such large sums of money upon their estates. The result is inevitable. The tonnage of the lower Coal field must remain where it is, and gradually decline, or else stock companies must be formed to raise this money, and develope the immense resources of the region. The objector may urge that our estimates are too high, and that the Carey Shaft, at St Clair, is a proof of this. But we must not forget that there are no other localities in the region situated as favorably as this. Few men have the iron will, energy and perseverance of Enoch W. McGinnes, few the liberality of Henry C. Carey and his associates, and there is no other place, so far as we know, where Eighty Thousand Dollars will sink a shaft and prepare Collieries capable of mining Three Hundred Thousand tons of the best Coal, as the Shaft shows, ever mined in the County; such Coal as would induce Wallace & Rothermel, and other shippers at Richmond, if they had the chance, to advance large sums of money upon the Collieries in order to secure the sales of the Coal. The Carey Colliery is an exception, and the parties interested are fortunate that it is so. Other lands not so well located must remain undeveloped many years, while rival regions absorb and carry off our trade, unless some plan be adopted to bring more capital to the County. The friends of the General Mining Law believe that such a Law will contribute much to the desired result.

The writer presents a very specious argument, but the facts in the history of the Region will not bear him out. First, because nearly all the improvements in the Region have been made by individuals—the stockholders of Companies among us being mostly content with raising some temporary excitement about their property to get rid of their investment, an advanced price, and the new proprietors aiming in their turn to victimize others. The investments of individuals alone in the Region, now amount to over Three million dollars ($3,000,000).

And next, as a general thing, it is not our practical operators who ask for the introduction of Corporations in our midst, but, they are mostly mere speculators.

The Governor in his Message mentions a significant fact on this subject,—that since the enactment of the general law to encourage manufactures, in 1849, 5 years ago, there have as yet not been a dozen companies chartered under it; and under the General Mining Law of the session of 1853, but one application for mining purposes, and in that instance operations have not been commenced. To which he adds that this Law should be extended to other countries not included in its provisions, "*if the people desire it.*"—Aye, there's the rub. We insist upon it that the citizens of Schuylkill do *not* want it.

We agree with the writer that shafts are preferable to slopes, for working the veins of this Region, and that heretofore too much of the burden of the expense of preparing his works has fallen upon the operator, often crippling if not entirely ruining his future labors; but are there not laws enough already in operation, to warrant the association of sufficient capital, without the intervention of the General Mining Law?

We do not propose to argue the question now, but merely throw out these suggestions in reply to our correspondent, for the consideration of the public. Some movement should be made among the people to ascertain a full and fair expression of sentiment on this subject, at an early day in the Legislative session.

Late news from Harrisburg assures us that our people should prepare themselves accordingly.

☞ DRY GOODS TRADE.—The N. York *Courier* gives the following, as the amounts of dry goods thrown upon the market of that city, only for the past five years, fractions omitted:

Year.	Dry Goods at N. York.	Population of U. States.	Per Head.
1849	$15,000,000	21,958,000	2.04
1850	58,000,000	23,246,000	2.49
1851	60,000,000	24,250,000	2.48
1852	62,000,000	24,500,000	2.53
1853	92,000,000	25,000,000	3.68

In other words, comments the writer, while the Imports of Dry Goods at New York, in 1849, were equivalent to $2.04 per head of the aggregate population of the whole country, they have increased to $3.68 per head during the year 1853, or *eighty per cent.* in 1853, beyond the proportion in the year 1849.

There has likewise been an enormous expansion in the consumption of Woolen and Cotton Goods within a few years past—amounting together to $22,792,000 in 1846, when the population was 19,241,000, and $54,100,000 in the year 1853, when the population is about 25,000,000.

The resources of the country are greater than four or five years since, but our imports from abroad, especially of articles of mere luxury, more than keep pace with our increased wealth. In the expanded and bankrupt year of 1836, the consumption of foreign goods in this country was $10.83 *per head.* It afterwards fell to $4.25 per head, (1843) but has now again increased to $10.00 per head in the year 1853.

GRAND SCHEME IN CONGRESS.

It seems that Legislative corruption is not confined to Pennsylvania officials. The Washington *Star* in the following makes a serious charge against the integrity of Congress!—the members, we know, are not immaculate:

"We learn that the assignees of three patent rights, which, together yield perhaps a million per annum in tariffs, have combined to induce Congress to extend them this winter, for seven years longer. They are said to have raised a fund of $100,000 to be distributed at this point to carry through their object. We have seen signs satisfying us of the truth of this story. Their champagne is already flowing in Washington like water, and their canvass-backs are also "a roasting" right merrily. Do any members want a few cool hundreds, or, it may be, thousands, to bet at faro? We shall shortly give all the particulars of this scheme, if we can obtain them."

☞ CRIME IN NEW YORK.—From an official table in the *Courier*, we learn that the whole number of persons arrested in New York city, during 1853, and disposed of in the three Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, was nearly *Four* Thousand, (3,893) and, 1,343 of whom, on having examinations and trials, were discharged. 223 men and 29 women have been sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison, the aggregate time of sentence being 938 years and one month. From these Courts alone nearly $10,000 in the shape of fees and fines have been paid into the City Treasury since the first of January 1853.

Of the 536 convictions in General Sessions, 229 were upon their confessions and pleas of guilty, including 307 for selling liquor without license.

☞ ANOTHER POWERFUL ARGUMENT.—We gather from the Police Statistics, published in the Philadelphia papers, that, during the year past, over Eight Thousand persons have been placed in the cells, most of whom were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

☞ The Maryland Legislature assembles biennially. The session for this year commenced on Wednesday, and is limited to the 10th of March. The Ohio Legislature met last Wednesday.

WEIGHTY OPINIONS.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' PROCLAMATION.

We published a statement of the excitement in New York city about the late street-preaching, and the arrest of Mr. Parsons, at the time of the agitation of the subject, and took occasion to condemn the course of Archbishop Hughes in this particular instance, and of the general course of the Romish Priests and press in this country for the last year or two, as calculated to work more injury than good to their people. We now append corroborative opinions from three of the *leading newspapers* of the country, and invite special attention to them—Catholics and Protestants alike may be profited by their perusal:

Now that the case of the preacher Parsons, which last week was elevated into momentary consequence, has passed into oblivion, along with the apprehensions of those who feared it might result in a disturbance of the public peace, we cannot help referring to the spectacle it ushered into the world, of a private citizen appearing before the public, proclamation in hand, side by side with the head of the City Government, to aid in preserving the public order. In the general solicitude that no breach of the peace should be committed, the striking assumption of power manifested by the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in coming forward to hold in check the riotous temper of a portion of our population, was wholly unobserved or overlooked. We allude to the circumstances now, to show what *strides illegitimate* authority may silently and *stealthily* make in the exercise of irresponsible power, even under a Government of the People, without provoking rebuke, or even attracting especial attention.

We chose to let the spectacle pass for the day, along with the excitement which gave rise to it, not wishing, even by a suggestion, to throw any influence athwart a purpose ostensibly laudable. But it is proper, now that all is passed, to express our aversion to this exhibition of priestly authority in aid of the only regular and legitimate magistracies holding office by the will of the whole people. There is something fearful in the spectacle of an individual holding in his hands the moral power of swaying thousands and tens of thousands of men to do his bidding. It is especially fearful to see that power backed by the weight of spiritual prerogative claiming to emanate from the Almighty Himself, and so lending the potency of supernatural agencies to enforce the decrees of frail and erring, and, it may be, wicked man. We protest utterly against its exercise, especially when it touches the civil administration. We protest against any priesthood rearing its head alongside of the regularly constituted officers of justice, either by way of countenance, sanction or aid. We exclaim against the remotest intimation the bridal of Church and State.

In the particular case before us, the Bishop's invocation was in accordance with the general desire, and his recommendation on the side of peace and order. It is irresponsible and absolute power often exercised. But its exercise is none the less objectionable on that account. On the contrary, it makes such power even more dangerous in its influence and operation. For uncertain evils are tolerated in the hope or expectation of its contingency and possible good. But let it be remembered that irresponsible authority has a power for mischief commensurate with its ability for good—that if an Archbishop may quell a riot, so, likewise, he may foment and create one. And let it not be forgotten that the influence of such a procedure as the one before us, is pernicious, even when it is exercised with the best intentions and for the most praiseworthy ends. If the Archbishop's proclamations are to become fashionable, as a means of preserving the public peace, how long will it be before they will be regarded, by some portions of the community as a necessity. How long before their *absence*, on exciting occasions, will be the signal for mischief? It is the custom of proclamations of a circular letter from this Source is to obtain among us, when agitations may arise in the public mind, demanding a possible exercise of the full force of the civil authorities, it may be plausibly argued that an *omission* of the sacerdotal command may work infinite peril to the public tranquility. And how long will it be, if the public or municipal administration shall lean in any degree upon such control over the inflammatory or disorderly elements of society, before the Mayor may be constrained to appeal to the Archbishop of the Catholic Church for aid in arresting the ravages of some future spar-yard riot?

This is a question of serious import, and in view of these suggestions, we submit that hereafter the practice of issuing circular letters or proclamations to the public from ecclesiastical sources, whenever the public peace may be thought to be in jeopardy, will be more honored in the breach than in the observance. If the civil authority is insufficient to preserve order, we know it the better, for the sooner a legitimate remedy will be supplied.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

So far as the proclamation advises and exhorts to peace, it is commendable, but there is a tone and spirit pervading it which cannot fail to arrest the attention of every intelligent man.

In the first place it treats Catholicism as an isolation, and Catholics as a class of citizens separate and distinct from all other citizens, as though they were another and distinct race, having different duties, different rights, and owing a different allegiance from the great mass of the people. As if one common protection, one panoply of rights, one system of laws, one class of duties, were not common to all. And herein is a great error, a great collision between Romanism and Republican institutions, which "JOHN, Archbishop of New York," seldom fails to make conspicuous on all occasions. It is impossible for Romanism, as it is with the Archbishop, to understand the man's duty, as a citizen, his allegiance to the State, can be separated from his duty as a Christian and his allegiance to his church. In our theory of government the great leading principle is, that a man's religious faith has nothing to do with his rights or duties as a citizen, nothing whatever to do with his allegiance to his country. That the Church and State are entirely and utterly separated, and that all who are citizens stand on a common platform, and make up the aggregate of the people as one body, over which the guarantees of the Constitution, and the laws are thrown without a single reference, or a possible inquiry as to the religious faith of any. Catholicism, or Protestantism, or Mormonism, or Mahomedanism—no matter what creed soever may be professed by the individual, makes no sort of difference; the people and the whole people, constitute an aggregation, without parts and without individuality.—Such are the views which our Constitution, our theory of government, the spirit of our institutions take of the masses of the people. No line of separation, no distinction of classes or of political or religious faith is tolerated. Not so with "JOHN, Archbishop of New York." He insists that the Catholic citizen shall be separate, distinct and apart from Protestant and from all other citizens.—That they shall be isolate, always by themselves, to be addressed, and governed, and considered as a distinct and independent body, governed by different considerations, and living under a different theory of allegiance.—Hence his proclamations are not addressed to them as citizens having a common interest in the peace of society, the supremacy of the law, and the preservation of social order, but as Catholics, owing allegiance, so far as obeying the laws is concerned, to some other power than that of the government of the country.

In the next place the idea that there is a conspiracy against our Catholic citizens, their rights, their property or their lives, is a very foolish as well as a most wicked absurdity. We cannot award to the Archbishop honesty of motive in this matter. He is too well informed, understands too well the American people, our institutions and our proclivities to believe a thing so entirely without the range of all probability. A conspiracy against the Catholic citizens? And for what purpose and to what end? By whom concocted and how to be executed?—Bishop HUGHES knows, or ought to know, that such a thing is not only utterly impossible of conception, but absolutely impossible of performance. It is a gross libel upon the American people, upon the country and the laws. But it serves to keep up the distinction, to preserve the line of separation between the Catholic and all other citizens.—To prevent the growth of a common sympathy, a brotherhood of feeling growing out of a common platform of privilege and a common citizenship. It is one of the effects of our institutions to break the sway of bigotry, to loosen the hold of intolerance upon the human heart, and spread abroad kindness and charity towards all. Hence, when foreigners come to reside among us, and see the practical workings of a system of freedom in religious faith, of universal toleration, their sectarian prejudices become modified from year to year. The habit of thinking and investigating for themselves grows upon them, and in inverse ratio to that growth is the power of the Priesthood over them weakened. It is this tendency towards independence in matters of faith, this gradual wearing away of the power of the Priesthood that the Archbishop dreads, that the Catholic clergy, that Rome itself dreads, and this wicked invention of a Protestant conspiracy against our Catholic citizens is resorted to, to keep alive prejudices and sectarian bitterness, and through that to keep the Catholic population of the country from imbibing the free and tolerant spirit of our institutions, to keep them standing always apart, halting between allegiance to the country on the one hand, and the Romish Hierarchy on the other. In this way only can the power of the Priesthood be preserved.—*Albany (N. Y.) Register.*

This document has been severely criticized and condemned. It is a new phase in Romanist pretensions and arrogance. The proud priest feels his power, and boldly hints at the sword. That day—the day when the Romanists can suppress heresy by the sword—is looked forward to by the Pope and his vassals with intense longings. Thank God, the day is not yet, and if Protestantism is true to its mission, it will never come.

But is not the fact that proclamations are issued at all, a singular comment on the nature of Romanism, and of the power of Romish priests over their flocks? "JOHN, Archbishop of New York," is a sworn officer of a temporal prince, the Pope of Rome; and he issues his proclamation to his subjects with all the authority of a viceroy of a despotic sovereign, and it is obeyed, too, without a murmur. Thus we have an *imperium in imperio* existing among us, and the silent foreign rule is more powerful over the subjects of its government than the constituted authority of the country. A devoted Romanist will obey the commands of his Bishop before the demands of the municipal or civil law, when a conflict between them occurs. The Mayor of New York may issue his proclamation to all good citizens to keep the peace. This will answer for Protestants, but falls as a dead letter on Catholic ears. His eyes are turned to the Archiepiscopal Palace. He waits to hear what Lord John will say. If he is commanded to war in the street preacher, he will try to do so; if he is told to stay away, he will meekly obey.—Lord John's will is his law.

How astonished our Protestant fellow-citizens would be, were Bishop Winwright, or Bishop Potter, or Bishop Simpson, Dr. Herron, or Rev. Mr. Parsons, or any other Protestant clergyman, to issue his proclamation directing all Protestants, or all the members of their particular flocks, to stay away from hearing Mons. Bedini! Such proclamation would be received with shouts of derision, and the unwarrantable interference would be unanswerable. Not because Protestants do not love and venerate their pastors, and do not receive their admonitions and warnings with respect and reverence, but because they will allow of no interference with their civil and personal rights, and especially with the right of individual judgment and free discussion. They would consider such a dictatorial admonition and dictation as an insulting interference with their right, and with the duties and responsibilities of the civil government, and as bordering on the arrogant pretensions of the priesthood in former ages. An American Protestant minister would feel, if he were guilty of such an act, as if he had usurped the power of the civil government, and degraded the people over whom God had made him an overseer, and had secularized his ministerial vocation.

One cannot but contemplate with alarm the concentration of such an immense power in our midst, swayed by a few minds, and all subject to one foreign head. A Roman priest has nothing in common with the mass of the country. He has no individual property, no wife and children, no home and national attachments. The glory of the Pope, the advancement of the Church, the increased power of the priesthood, the complete moulding of the minds of the people to an entire and unreasonable obedience to the commands of the Church—these are his objects and aims. He seeks for nothing higher, nothing more ennobling. Having quenched out of his own heart those natural and humanizing sympathies which bind men in the family relation and to social life,—himself an isolated being, with nothing to expect or hope for but to the glory and power of the Church—he is a fit instrument of his master, the Pope, and must be, in the very nature of things, a bitter foe to a government where the people rule. He cannot be a republican. The genius of his Church frowns upon all independent thought and action. *Obedience*—uncomplaining, unresisting, unquiting, implicit *obedience*—is the great law of the Church. Disobedience is a sin which is hardly forgiven, and always severely punished. Vice, sensuality, debauchery—these may be overlooked or slightly punished; *disobedience* never.

These priests, thus separate and apart from the people, hold their positions solely at the will of the Pope. His breath can make or unmake them. They are his subjects, his vassals. All their future hopes, as well as present position, depend upon him. Their interests are bound up with that of their Chief Bishop. They are the complete and willing instruments of his will.

We say, then, that no good patriot can contemplate without alarm the concentration of such immense power in our midst, in the hands of a foreign potentate. We know that Romanists are quite as submissive to their priests as in other countries. The priest is their authority—the "higher law" to them. The number of these subjects of a priestly power is increasing annually some three thousand by emigration. They have congregated about our cities in such numbers as to overawe and measurably control the municipal authorities. Nearly every one of our large cities has been on the verge of fearful riots from this cause within the last year; and what is an instructive fact, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Baltimore and New York, in their attempts to please the Romanists by suppressing free discussion, broke the laws of the land, and were compelled by an outraged community to retrace their steps. It is thus seen that we cannot trust our authorities, beset as they are continually by the concentrated power of Popery. In this struggle the people have no safety but in themselves. They must see that their rights are not infringed at the demands of a haughty Catholic priest, and to propitiate the voters his nod can control. There is no safety but in watchfulness.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Local Affairs.

☞ *Mr. Myer Strouse*, of this place, has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser of the County, for 1854—a good selection.

☞ *Masonic.*—George H. McCabe, Esq., of Tamaqua, has been re-appointed District Deputy Grand Master for this County; and Dr. William A. Robins, of Minersville, District Deputy Grand High Priest for the same. These gentlemen have been efficient officers and universally popular among the craft.

☞ *We want* more local reporters throughout the County. Can't a contributor be found in every town, for our columns? We designs make the *Journal* a faithful daguerreotype of the sayings and doings of our people, and we should like them to become interested and take a proportionate pride in it themselves. Try your hands, friends.

☞ *Schuylkill County Alms House.*—At a stated meeting of the Directors of the Poor, held at the Alms House, January 3, 1854, the following persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year:

Charles Mullen, Steward; Edward Lebengood, Clerk; Samuel H. and B. F. Shannan, Physicians to the House; Samuel L. Berlucky, Out Door Physician; Robert M. Palmer, Esq., Counsel.

☞ *Much to our regret*, we cannot find room for the interesting letter of our Tremont friend entire—we condense the following items:

A public examination of the pupils of Mr. C. S. Pinkerton, in Geography, using Pelton's Outline Maps, was held last week, and gave general satisfaction. A little son of J. B. McCreary, Esq., is said to have particularly distinguished himself.

A large meeting of the citizens of the west end of this County was held on Monday evening last, favorable to the formation of a new County, out of parts of Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon. The matter was referred to a committee.

The Tremont Public Schools are full to excess.

☞ *Schuylkill Co. Female Bible Society.*—A stated meeting of this Society was held in the Second M. E. Church on Monday evening.

Mr. ANDREW RUSSEL was chosen President and Mr. A. K. Browne appointed Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Castle, after which Rev. D. Steck delivered a beautiful address on the Origin, Divinity and Literary Excellencies of the Bible.

The efficient agent, Mr. C. Walters, being present, made the following Report:

The places canvassed, up to Dec. 31st, 1853, are Donaldson, Black Valley, Patent Valley, Phoenix Colliery, Muddy Branch, New Mines, Tunnel, Middle Creek, Swatara, Ashland, Orwigsburg Mt. Carbon and Thomastown.

No. of Families visited.	590
" " destitute,	48
" " non-accepting,	47
No. of English Bibles sold,	77
" " German " "	28
" " Welsh " "	9
No. of English Testaments sold,	85
" " German " "	36
" " Welsh " "	7
Whole No. of Bibles sold,	114
No. of Bibles given, (Eng.)	2
Whole No. of Testaments sold,	129
No. of Testaments given, (Eng.)	4
" " " (German),	1
Whole No. of Bibles given,	2
" " Testaments given,	5
" " Books Circulated,	249
For Books sold,	$188,50
Donations,	29,54
Total,	$218,04
Expenses,	108,04
Balance in Treasury,	$110,00

The society adjourned, to hold the next anniversary meeting in the Baptist Church, Mahantongo street, the first Monday evening of February 1854.

☞ *Horse Thief Arrested.*—We learn from the *Emporium* that Michael Roach, an Irishman, representing himself to be a Boatman and a property owner of this place, was arrested in Hamburg, Berks Co., some days ago, for stealing a horse from Michael Fritz, Esq., of Friedensburg, in this Co. He had taken the horse to Hamburg and sold it for $45 to Mr. James S. Moyer, but suspicion became excited, he was subsequently pursued and arrested, and, pending a hearing before a Magistrate, Mr. Fritz's son accidentally appeared and identified the stolen property. Roach was, accordingly, committed to the Berks Co. prison, to await his trial.

☞ *Borough Hotels.*—The "Exchange," which has been leased so long kept by Col. J. C. Lewis, has been thoroughly refitted, inside and out, and is now open for the reception of guests in a style of a late purchase. It belongs to Capt. Frank Bowen, who has chosen the services of a Mr. Co. Commissary, in arrangement, as Mr. Kaer's first-rate Clerk, by the way we filled that post in a cutcher is represented, will be difficult to supply. Superior manners, Mr. Kaerrick, formerly a Mail agent on the Reading R. R., has taken the "American House." The Reading R. R. the present favorable auspices, the Judging from the under his charge, is likely to be a establishment for the traveling community.

Changes.—Among the business changes in the Region, we note that,—

Mr. John Pinkerton of this place, has sold out the Colliery, including lease and fixtures, at St. Clair, to Messrs. Benjamin Milnes, Wm. Milnes Jr. and James Neill, for the sum of $65,000.

Half the "Flowery Field" works of Mr. Rich. Jones, between this place and New Castle, have been transferred to the ownership of Mr. James Taggert. Price $30,000.

Mr. Nathan Cleaver has resigned the collectorship of the Mount Carbon Railroad, and Mr. Michael Bright has been appointed to supply the vacancy.

☞ *Water, for the Borough.*—A proposition was submitted to the Town Council, at their last meeting, some evenings ago, mainly to this effect,—that application be made to the Legislature for the chartering of a Water Company with a Capital of $50,000-$100,000, on which the Council should guarantee to the stockholders a dividend of 6 per cent—the Council to take $10,000 worth of stock, and the County Commissioners $20,000; and it was stated that the Reading Railroad Company would subscribe $20,000, provided the pipes be extended to Palo Alto. The Water to be obtained from Wolf Creek, the Reservoir to be erected on Lawson's Hill, and St. Clair and Port Carbon also to be supplied. It was laid over for advisement till the next meeting, next Tuesday a week.

We merely mention this matter for the information of the people, in order that the determination of the Council may be assisted, as it should be, by public sentiment on the subject.

☞ *Soldiers of 1812.*—At a large and respectable meeting of the Soldiers of 1812, and other citizens of Schuylkill County, held in the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, on the 5th, of Dec. 1853, JACOB MINNICH, Esq., of Friedensburg, was on motion appointed President, and JOHN HRIM, of North Manheim, and JOHN HIPPLE, of Tremont, were appointed Vice Presidents, and MICHAEL FRITZ, of Friedensburg was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon Charles Frailey, after he had stated the object of the meeting with some appropriate remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the object of the proposed National Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia, on the 8th January, 1854, namely, to take measures for the passage of a law by the next Congress, to secure to the living, as well as to the widows and heirs of the deceased soldiers of 1812, such remuneration in Bounty land or Pension, as will place them upon an equal footing with others, who have served their country, either before or after the war of 1812.

Resolved, That we tender our warmest thanks to the members of both houses of Congress, who have extensively done their duties to effect an alteration in the unequal provisions of the law of 1850, by which the soldiers of 1812 may be placed upon an equal footing with other defenders of the rights and honor of their country.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, for the untiring exertions he has always made to procure the passage of the law by Congress to give the soldiers of 1812, 160 acres of land instead of 40 acres.

Resolved, That C. Locker, Esq., Col. John Bannan and Charles Frailey be a committee to make arrangements with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the passage of the Delegates, to the National Convention to and from Philadelphia, and that the result be made known to the Delegates to be appointed.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed Delegates to the above named National Convention, with power to increase their number and to fill vacancies, viz:—Col. Jacob Hinnringer, Capt. Peter Aurand, John Hipple, Jacob B. Bright, William Nice, Benjamin Foltz, Col. John P. Hobart, Charles Frailey, Col. John Bannan, William B. Potts, Michael Fritz, Daniel Kaercher, Michael R. Hower, Jacob Minnich, C. Locker, Col. John C. Lewis, John Benewitz, Col. Daniel Krebs, Geo. Hartlein, Capt. William B. Lebo, Gen. John K. Clemens.

JACOB MINNICH, } *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN HRIM, }

Michael Fritz, *Secretary.*

☞ *School Statistics.*—We have been at some pains, in accordance with our annual custom, to collect and compile the annexed Statistics of the Day (Public and Private) and Sabbath Schools of the Borough:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS—MALE DEPARTMENT.

High School—Principal, Elias Schneider, assisted occasionally by J. B. Philips.

No of Pupils on roll,	34
Average attendance,	26

No. 1.—Principal, J. P. Sherman; Assistant, J. B. Philips.

No. of Pupils on roll,	69
Average attendance,	60

No. 2.—Principal, A. K. Browne; Assistants Miss T. M. Strauch and Mrs. M. A. Borbyshell.

No. of Pupils on roll,	127
Average attendance,	105

No. 3.—Principal, Miss E. H. Mitchell; Assistant, Miss Wolcot.

No. of Pupils on roll,	118
Average attendance,	79

No. 4.—Principal, D. E. German

No. of Pupils on roll,	71
Average attendance,	59

No. 5.—Principal, Miss E. F. Whitney; Assistant, Miss E. C. Brenner.

No. of Pupils on roll,	133
Average attendance,	105

FEMALE DEPARTMENT

No. 1.—Principal, Miss Mary McCamant; Assistant, Miss Annie J. Lewis.

No. of Pupils on roll,	90
Average attendance,	71

No. 2.—Principal, Miss Kate McCamant; Assistant, Miss Theresa Martin.

No. of Pupils on roll,	97
Average attendance,	86

No. 3.—Principal, Miss S. A. McCool.

No. of Pupils on roll,	66
Average attendance,	56

No. 4.—Principal, Miss L. D. Stratch.

No of Pupils on roll,	63
Average attendance,	54

No. 5.—Principal, Miss Sallie A. Leib.

No. of Pupils on roll,	65
Average attendance,	52

No. 6.—Principal, Miss Sarah J. Higley.

No. of Pupils on roll,	52
Average attendance,	36

No. 7.—Principal, Miss Elizabeth E. Downing.

No. of Pupils on roll,	69
Average attendance,	54

COLORED MIXED SCHOOL

Principal, Samuel Golden.	
No. of Pupils on roll,	48
Average attendance,	37

These figures are taken from the Reports for the single month of December last. The general average attendance is higher throughout the year, one or two months, perhaps, in mid-summer only excepted, than in December; an unusually large proportion of the Pupils generally dropping off at the close of the year, in anticipation of the holidays.

Elias Schneider is the General Superintendent of all the Public Schools of the Borough.

From his Annual Report up to June 1st, 1853, we learn that the average number of Public School Pupils in the Borough, for the School year, was in round numbers 1200. The aggregate cost of tuition *alone* for each, was $4.12.

The publication of a cheap Monthly County School Journal has just been started under the charge of the Public School Teachers in this place. So far it has met with considerable success, and is likely to prove highly beneficial to Parents, Teachers and Pupils.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Pottsville Academy.—A. P. Spiney, Principal.

No. of Pupils on roll,	40
Average attendance,	30

The course of instruction mainly comprises the higher branches of English and the classics. The establishment of a High School in the Public Schools has necessarily interfered somewhat with this institution. Under the circumstances its present existence is solely to be credited to the ability and efficiency of the Principal.

Young Ladies' Institute, corner of Market and Fifth street—Rev. A. Prior, Principal; assisted by his Wife and Daughter.

No. of Pupils on roll,	53
Average attendance,	50

In addition to the ordinary English branches, there are also taught Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, the higher Mathematics, Drawing, Music, French and Latin.

Young Ladies' School, corner of Market and Second streets—Miss M. A. Allen, Principal; assisted, occasionally, by several of her most advanced pupils.

No. of Pupils on roll,	41
Average attendance,	35

In this School the principal object is to impart a thorough English education, including the higher branches, History and the Natural Sciences.—Mathematics also taught.

School for Boys and Girls, 5th street. Miss Krauch, Principal.

No of Pupils on roll,	38
Average attendance,	32

The branches taught are mostly of an elementary character.

St. Joseph's School, (Catholic), Mahantongo street. This is a School exclusively for girls, and is in charge of Five "Sisters."

Average attendance of Pupils,	150

School for Boys, (Catholic,) in basement of Church, Mahantongo street. Principal, Mr. Condon.

Average attendance of Pupils,	75

German Catholic School, (mixed). Frederick Dell, Principal.

No. of Pupils on roll,	100
Average attendance,	90

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Trinity Church, (Episcopal), Centre street. Superintendants, Charles M. Hill and Mrs. E. Cumming.

No. of Teachers, 39—Male 7; Female, 32.	
No. of Pupils on roll, 310—Male, 149, Female, 161.	
Average attendance,	230
No. of Volumes in Library,	609

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Market street. Superintendant, James G. Cochran.

No. of Teachers, 13—Male, 6; Female, 7.	
No of Pupils on roll,	120
Average attendance,	80
No. of Vols. in Library,	600

German and English Lutheran Church, Third street. Superintendents, Jacob Kohler (German.) and Henry Zimmerman (English.)

No. of Teachers, 37—Male, 16; Female 21.	
Average attendance of Teachers,	30
No. of Pupils on roll, 139—Male, 63; Female, 75.	
Average attendance,	121
No. of Vols. in Library,	300

Baptist Church, Mahantongo street. Superintendent, James Shaver.

No. of Teachers, 15—Male, 3; Female, 12.	
No. of Pupils on roll, 90—a large proportion of females.	
Average attendance,	75
No. of Vols. in Library,	450

It may be proper to remark that owing to the vacancy of the Pastorship of this Church for nearly a year, the affairs of the Sunday School were somewhat neglected, or at least, but loosely attended to. Since the installation of the present Pastor, Rev. J. H. Castle, the School has doubled in the number of Pupils, within three months, and a spirit is awakened among those interested that promises still greater improvement for the future.

Welsh Congregationalist Church, Minersville road. Superintendent, Thomas Llewellyn; Secretary, David Richards.

No. of Teachers, 14—Male, 13; Female, 1.	
No. of Pupils on roll, 109; being about an equal proportion of Males and Females.	
Average attendance,	95
No. of Vols. in Library,	100

The Officers and Teachers in this School are changed every quarter; a new Superintendent and a Secretary being then regularly chosen, and all the Teachers changing classes in regular progression.

The Bibles, Testaments and Class books generally used, are Welsh, but the difficulty of procuring miscellaneous books in this language, has heretofore prevented the formation of a Library. About three months ago, however, about 100 volumes in *English* were procured as the nucleus for that indispensable accompaniment of a Sunday School; and they are said to answer the purpose very well, as most of the children can both talk and read English.

The School is represented to be in a most prosperous condition, numbering more pupils, and both Teachers and pupils being imbued with a more interested and enterprising spirit, than has been known in the institution for many years.

Welsh Primitive Methodist Church, Third St. Superintendent, Daniel J. Morgan.

No. of Teachers, 8—Male, 8; Female, 5.	
No. of Pupils on roll, 48—Male 28; Female 22.	

There is no regular Library. 15 Bibles, 35 Testaments and 40 small books, all in the Welsh tongue, are in use in the School.

Welsh Baptist Church, Minersville road. Superintendent, Henry Davis.

No. of Teachers, 8—Male 5; female, 3.	
No. of Pupils on roll,	59
Average attendance,	45

No regular Library, but there are a few miscellaneous books, besides the Bibles and Testaments, in Welsh, used in the School.

First Presbyterian Church, Mahantongo street. Superintendent, Rev J. McCool.

No. of Teachers, 40—Male 24; Female, 16.	
No. of Pupils on roll,	350
Average attendance,	300
No. of Vols. in Library,	1600

German Catholic Church. Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Oberholtzer, Priest of the Parish; assisted by Frederick Dell.

No. of Pupils,	125

Irish Catholic Church, Mahantongo street. The School is under the Parish Priest.

No. of Teachers, 19—Male, 14; Female, 5.	
Average attendance of Pupils, 390—Males 200; Females, 190.	
No. Libraries.	

English Lutheran Church, Market street. Superintendent, Washington L. Heisler.

No. of Teachers, 28—Male 12; Female, 16.	
No. of Pupils,	193
Average attendance,	130
No. of Vols. in Library.	750

First Methodist Church, Second street. Superintendent, Wm. Hufman.

No. of Teachers, 35—Males 14; Females, 21.	
No. of Pupils on roll, 215—Males, 85, females, 130.	
Average attendance,	150
No. of Vols. in Library,	700

Second M. E. Church, Market street. Superintendent, Rev. C. F. Turner.

No. of Officers and Teachers,	30
No. of Pupils on roll,	210
No. of Vols. in Library,	600

In addition to the above statistics of the Sunday Schools of the Borough, we have also the following from Tamaqua—it is to be regretted that no more from the County at large have been reported:

Methodist Church, Broad street. Superintendent, M. Bailey.

No. of Teachers,	38
No. of Pupils,	300
Average attendance,	250
No. of Vols. in Library,	1090

130 copies of the "Sunday School and Missionary Advocate" are also subscribed for, and one copy of the "National Magazine." The amount of money raised for the interests of the School, during 1853, was $124,89.

The Pottsville Schools, it strikes us, might profit by an examination of these figures.

RECAPULATION.

Public Schools—	Male,	552	
	Female,	502	
	Colored,	48	
		—1102	
Private Schools—	Male,	40	
	Female,	94	
	Mixed,	38	
	Catolic,	355	
		—527	
Sabbath Schools,		2348	
Total in Boro' receiving instruction,		3977	
No. of Vols. in S. S. Libraries,		5709	

There are Fourteen Public Schools in operation in the Borough—1 High School, 5 Male Schools, 7 Female Schools, and 1 Colored.

There are Seven Private Schools—1 Academy for Boys; 2 Female Seminaries, 1 Mixed and 3