The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA

Saturday Morning, June 10.

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

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JAMES POLLOCK, of Northumberland;
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE DARSIE, of Allegheny;
FOR SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL M. SMYSER, of Montgomery.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:
HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FREE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID POTTS, of Chester.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, of Allegheny.
SUPREME JUDGE,
WM. M. STEPHENSON, of Mercer.

AMERICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD, of Beaver County.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
BLOOMFIELD M. SPICER, of Bucks County
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
THOMAS H. BAIRD, of Washington County.

MR. ANGELE ON THE "NATIVISTS."

CHURCH HISTORY.

Mr. Angele's article in the *Register* of the 27th ult., part of which we copied last week, continues as follows:

After having thus fundamentally opposed the Roman Catholic Church, I considered it my duty to mention some of her redeeming traits that seemed calculated to inspire Catholics and others with more esteem and love for each other. I first showed that, during the middle ages, the Roman Catholic Church has educated all the western European nations. Had I known that any one could doubt this, I were in many facts might have been enumerated to prove it. I shall now only add a few. Were not Germany, England, Hungary and Scandinavia converted to christianity by the legates of the Pope? Who knows not the pun in Gregory the sixth that the Angles should become Angels? Did not the Roman Catholic Church first establish a great school system? Are not the universities of Paris, Oxford and most other European universities Roman Catholic foundations? So were most of the European hospitals. Did not the Benedictines reclaim immense tracts of wilderness and civilize the inhabitants? How often have Popes and Bishops protected the people against Kings and Nobles? and was not, by the universal opinion of the Roman Catholic clergy, the last serf in England freed before the day of the Reformation dawned? You say, well Mr. Angele point us to a country where Reformation has not been the occasion of civilization." Why! it has done so wherever it has been established! The Roman Catholic system of the middle ages was the consistency of those times—and to deny the beneficial effects would be to deny the beneficial effects of christianity itself. In this argument I confined myself strictly and expressly to the middle ages, and I must find it very strange that in your article you do not take the slightest notice of this important distinction. I would be the last man to deny that since the Reformation the head of civilization has been with the Protestant nations. But even after the Reformation, we find in the Roman Catholicism that deserves honorable acknowledgment, although it cannot overbalance the error of the whole system. Besides what I have already alluded to, I would only mention the wonderful success of the jesuits in their missionary labors in China and Japan, where christianity could afterwards only be extinguished in streams of blood. And what has not the same order done for the conversion of the Indians of Paraguay? Long before the missionary spirit was awakened amongst the Protestants, the Jesuits, with a self devotion truly heroic, penetrated the wilderness, braved the dangers of savage life, and, as much as was in their possible, civilized the unfortunate children of the forest. In Paraguay their docile disciples form even now a well organized and thriving community. Who has not heard of the sisters of charity and to whose mild hands the Protestant hospitals have given her poor and her sick? In countries where as in France, Germany, England and the United States, the Roman Catholic Church finds herself face to face with Protestantism, the purity and zeal of the Roman Catholic clergy is generally acknowledged. It is an undeniable fact that this church has been very much improved by the influence of Protestantism. How we therefore would make the probable effect of the Roman Catholic Church in a Protestant land, it is not fair to cite the condition of this church in countries from which the influence of Protestantism has nowhere been felt since the days of the Reformation. If we regard Ireland, I believe its misery and degradation may be sufficiently accounted for by its long political and social oppression by the English Government and the English land owners. Belgium and Sardinia in Europe and Brazil and Cuba in America might prove that even liberty so planted with order and good government are not impossible even in purely Catholic countries.

We cannot object to Mr. Angele mentioning the "redeeming traits" of the Romish Church (and that it has some, we have never denied) or of any other that he pleases; but what we *do* find fault with is that, according to his showing, the fundamental church principles, which he professes to oppose, should be handled so delicately, while the "redeeming traits" hold so prominent a place in his articles. If Mr. Angele voluntarily assumes to play historian for the Romanists, we, as Protestants, and in behalf of the whole public, Papist and Protestant, demand that he tell the truth, and the *whole* truth. In whatever Romanism has effected good, we are perfectly willing to acknowledge it and to place that much to its credit; but wherein it has used its monstrous power for evil, we want the same pen to be equally faithful in recording it. When the public is told, with a great flourish of trumpets, that the Romish Church did this and did that, the faithful, aye, the *truthful* narrator would also recount the means, and the price of those boasted achievements. Why is Mr. Angele so fluent and flowery on the one, and so exceedingly dumb on the other? It is by far the most fruitful part of the subject, though by no means so flattering to the parties concerned. In the eye of God, and in the estimation of an honest conscience, that man who, while professing faithfully to behearse a narrative, purposely and deliberately omits or conceals important relevant facts, is equally guilty of falsehood, as if he had told a positive untruth.

The remainder of the above extract, except such mere assertions as we shall presently notice, that are without foundation, may be disposed of in a few words, thus:—We lay it down as a proposition self-evident and incontrovertible, that any religion, however fallacious provided it possesses some christian element, is better than none.

The Romish church, though in those days full of error—barbarous superstition and gross corruption, nevertheless fostered some seeds of *truth*, held in common by all christian believers, which necessarily produced good fruit. But they are not justly attributable to Romanism proper; for at that time, that church had no fixed, exclusive creed or theological principles—they were not determined till long after, by the Council of Trent. Moreover, as Mr. Angele must well know, and all others acquainted with the history of the middle ages, the combination of church and state was such, throughout all Europe, that all *civil* proceedings were merged in one monstrous so called *religious* monopoly—the latter overshadowing and swallowing up all else besides. Romanism was *the* government, civil and religious. In the meantime, the *truth*, which was not exclusively Popish, was quietly at work, and though for a long time smothered up in the confusion of error, in the end produced its legitimate results. It was this element, and *not* Romanism as we now know it, to which the progress of the age is due.

The question then is not whether the people of the middle ages alluded to, or of any other period when Popedom lorded it, supreme and alone, made any progress at all; but whether that advancement was as rapid and as beneficial as it should have been; or what it would have been under purer or Protestant religious institutions. Thus presented, the subject, divested of the bold assumptions and artful sophistry of Mr. A., takes on quite a different phase. If, as Mr. Angele admits, Romanism "has been very much improved by the influence of Protestantism," and it still remains what we find it in this 19th century, what, in the name of common sense, must it have been in the dark ages?—To deny the "beneficial effects" of that sort of "christianity," we take it, is a very different thing from denying "the beneficial effects of christianity itself." Of superstition, and of priestly influence and craft there was enough. Heaven knows, but *christianity*—the genuine article—was like the "grain of wheat hid in three measures of barley."—How could such perverted, besotted christianity answer its legitimate, Divine commission?

The religion of the Papacy has ever been strongly tinctured with the alloy of earthly policy—a policy which put wealth and power into the hands of the educated few at the expense of the ignorant masses—which as it elevated the rulers, in like proportion degraded the subjects. Mammon always held a prominent place among that church's many divinities, and to this day her spiritual authority is sustained by her temporal power—the cross and the keys (not of St. Peter's, but of the *strong box*) with them go together. The lately much agitated church property question has a peculiar interest for her Priests and Bishops. That settled, and the title-deeds safely secured, how easy to take care of the *spiritual* welfare of the flock! Who does not know the extreme measures resorted to by the Romish clergy, in the acquisition of this dangerous engine of power, and with what a tyrannical sway they use their vested authority! For every case that Mr. Angele will specifically cite where "Popes and Bishops protected the people against Kings and Nobles," we will promise a satisfactory solution, in showing up the motives of the movement, and determining who were most benefitted—the people or those self-same "Priests and Bishops."

It is true, as Mr. Angele suggests, the "probable *effect* of the Roman Catholic church in a Protestant land" cannot be judged of by its influence in exclusively Papal countries, and for very obvious reasons. Neither can its true character and essential doctrines be known, especially where Liberty rules. But Romanism is intrinsically and necessarily the same everywhere, though under some circumstances, its *outward* proceedings may be somewhat modified, and its "effect" curtailed. It arrogates to itself the claim of *infallibility*, and its heralds are commissioned to every part of the earth with the same official endorsement. How then can its essential doctrines change? Depend upon it, whether secret or open, they are still at work—the snake may be "scotched," but it is far from being incapable of much mischief.

Finally, Mr. Angele's church his story. He endorses and reiterates the broad assumption of Romanism, as the "mother-church," and inquires, with the most supercilious arrogance, if "England was not converted to christianity by the legates of the Pope". We answer most emphatically, No. All reliable historians, Papist as well as Protestant, agree in declaring, in the most positive terms, that the Gospel was preached in the island of Britain in the days of the Apostles. Barbonius, a Roman Catholic writer of high standing, states, on the authority of an ancient manuscript in the Vatican, that the Gospel was first propagated there by Simon Zelotes, the Apostles and Joseph of Aramathea, as early as A. D. 35. Camden, Usher, Stillingfleet, Carve, Godwin, Gibson, Rapin and other eminent and learned men, who having carefully examined the question, unhesitatingly pronounce their belief, that *St. Paul was the founder of the British church!* We have room for but one short authority:

It was a Church ancient and glorious many hundred years before Popery began, being planted by the hands of the Apostles, as some affirm upon no improbable conjecture; but we are assured from history, very near hand. And this British Church was renowned throughout the world, flourishing under Bishops and a glorious priesthood all about the seventeenth century; when the Bishop of Rome claiming supremacy over other Bishops, the Church of Rome claimed the same over other Churches, and from the precedence of an elder sister leaped into the authority of a parent. Under her corruptions, this Church, like her other sister, sate down a contented captive many hundred years, till the great release of the Reformation.—*Bisse on "The Beauty of holiness in the Common Prayer."*

Lingard, the Roman Catholic historian of England, states that the British Church was represented at the Council of Arles, A. D., 314, by its Bishops, and that in the year 596, when Augustin, the Monk, landed in England, he found the church fully established among the Britons; and that in the year 606 he requested the British Bishops to acknowledge the authority of the Pope of Rome, and to unite with him in the conversion of the Saxons; that seven of their number, with Dyoth, Abbot of Bangor, met him at a place, since called Augustin's oak, in Worcestershire, where he demanded of them that they should observe the Romish time of celebrating Easter, and the Romish mode of Baptism. These additional proposals were rejected—he had previously demanded the acknowledgement of the Pope's authority, which, according to the historian Bede, had been likewise refused, and all foreign jurisdiction over their church repelled by the unanimous voice of the assembled Bishops.

Augustin then, failing to extend the jurisdiction of the Romish church by pacific means, had recourse to violence, and attempted, by the aid of his Saxon converts, to *compel* submission. The Saxons attacked the Britons at Cærleon (now Chester), where *two thousand* of the British clergy were slain.

Again, Mr. Angele, with the same extravagant license, asserts that Oxford among other European universities, was founded by the Roman Catholic church. Nothing could be wider of the mark. Oxford and Cambridge were established as seats of learning *several hundred years* before Romanism was known in England!

Mr. Angele has surely forgotten a great deal of the early history of Europe, or else has confined his reading to the limited portion of it prepared by his friends, the Papists, in which every fact that militates against the authority of the Romish church is carefully suppressed.

As to Paraguay, we happen to have by us an article from the New York *Courier & Enquirer*, in which the writer, likely to be as well informed as Mr. Angele, represents that priest-ridden country in a most pitiable condition. He says,—"with the exception of a few families who have preserved their purity, the creoles of Paraguay are a wretched mixture of Indian, negro, and Spanish blood, with Jesuit principles and education, what little they have of either"—from which alone we can infer the character of the influence of the Romish "disciples," upon that "*thriving commonwealth.*"

Ireland is most unfairly cited by Mr. Angele. All travelers and writers agree in noting the marked difference between the Protestant and Catholic portions of that country. Though the former inhabit the most barren and the latter the richest parts, the prosperity and happiness of the people are directly the reverse—the Protestants, for the most part, being in comfortable circumstances, intelligent and enterprising; while the Papists are poor, in many cases absolutely destitute, illiterate and degraded—eking out a most miserable and truly pitiable existence. And this, side by side with the Protestants, and *under the same government!* This condition of things is so notorious, that we can only account for a gentleman of Mr. A.'s professed intelligence, mistaking it, by supposing that his most unnatural prejudices and singular leaning toward Popery have got the upper hand of his senses.

☞ CO. SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—The proceedings of the Co. Convention of School Directors in this place, on Monday, will be found under the Local head, in full. Mr. J. K. Krewson, of Mineraville, was chosen Co. Superintendent, at a salary of $1,000 a year. Mr. E. Schneider, of this place, who was doubtless the strongest applicant, withdrew his nomination, when the proposed salary was reduced below $1,200—$1,500 having been previously voted down. Mr. S. receives $600 in his present situation, as Superintendent of our Borough Schools. We recommend Mr. Potter's letter as a model of modesty! Copies, we understand, were sent to every School Board in the County.

The following is a list of the Co. Superintendents elected throughout the State, so far as we have been able to gather them this week. Berks takes the lead in *economy*, as far as heard from:

Allegheny,	James M. Pryor,	Salary $1600
Bucks,	Joseph Fell,	" 1000
Montgomery,	Rev. H. S. Rodenbough,	" 600
Lancaster,	J. P. Wickersham,	" 1500
Schuylkill,	J. K. Krewson,	" 1000
Dauphin,	Samuel D. Ingram,	" 300
Berks,	Rev. A. S. Good	" 250
Northumberland,		" 300

Local Affairs.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

	SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sun rs.	4.36	4.35	4.34	4.33	4.33	4.32	4.31
" sets,	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.24	7.23	7.23	7.23

To-morrow (11th), Trinity Sunday.
Moon in last Quarter, 17th, at 8.43, M.
Saturday, 3.—Bright, and Sun warm.
Sunday, 4.— Do do —cool towards evening.
Monday, 5.— Do do —night air chill. (Conn.—Co. School Directors' Convention.—Co. Temperance Convention.—Military Elections.)
Tuesday, 6.— Do do —Cloudy in latter part of afternoon. Heavy rain at 9-10 o'clock at night. (Democratic Co. Meeting.—First Municipal election in Philada., Consolidated; and Conrad chosen Mayor.)
Wednesday, 7.—Cloudy and oppressively sultry in morn. Heavy rain late in afternoon.
Thursday, 8.—Cloudy and clear all morning, and *hot*, a short time about noon. Heavy black clouds gathering in afternoon. Violent thunder shower at 5 o'clock—hail-stones as large as pigeons' eggs falling over part of the town; after a short suspension, another heavy rain shower at ½ o'clock. Lightning vivid and frequent, both showers. Schuylkill and neighboring streams much swollen.
Friday, 9.—Early morn. bright and refreshing. Balance of day cloudy and cool.—Rain.

☞ *The Circus* came into town yesterday, with flying colors, attracting general attention.—Exhibitions were given in the afternoon and evening, drawing crowds, of course. Performances again to-day. See advertisement.

☞ *Theatre.*—This is now the prominent town attraction. The Town Hall has been crowded every night during the week. Those who go once are sure to go again, and if there is any virtue in a hearty laugh, the audiences surely receive a fair *quid pro quo* for their admission fee. They have a capital bill out for to night.

☞ *The County Temperance Convention* assembled at the Court House on Monday, and appointed Messrs. Andrew Russel of Pottsville, Thomas Birkbeck, Tamaqua, and Levi Pinkerton, Tremont, Delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday. The proceedings of the meeting in full have not been furnished us.

☞ *Railroad Accident.*—On Tuesday afternoon last, a general smash-up of a loaded Coal train occurred on the Reading Road, about two miles above Reading. Workmen were repairing the track, and having removed a rail, neglected to give notice to the approaching train, in time. The Engineer reversed the motion, and with the brakesmen, jumped off, but the whole train ran on to the broken track, where the crash took place.—Daniel Kleinginna, a shoemaker of this place, on the train on his way to the city, fell and was run over by a portion of the train, and killed. His remains were brought up next morning. The others were not injured. The down afternoon train had to return to this place, and the Philadelphia afternoon train did not arrive here till 3 o'clock next morning—it took so long to remove the Coal and broken cars, and repair the track.

☞ *Military Elections.*—We annex the official returns of the elections, on Monday, for Brigadier and Regimental officers. The contest was conducted with great spirit by some of the aspirants. The result is as follows:

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—

Henry L. Cake,	352
Jno. M. Wetherill,	219
Cake's majority,	133

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.—

Daniel Keehn,	257
James Nagle,	210
Joseph Silver,	4
Keehn's plurality,	47

COL. OF 1ST. REGIMENT.—

Thos. Johnson,	192
L. Womelsdorff,	67
Johnson's majority,	125

LIEUTENANT COL. 1ST. REGIMENT.—

Henry Hesser, (no opposition)	159

MAJOR OF 1ST. BATTALION.—

Adam Kline,	80
Jas. Lewis,	34
Jacob Metz,	13
Kline's plurality,	23

MAJOR 2ND BATTALION.

M. Edgar Richards,	75
Ambro-e Looser,	62
Jessop,	6
Chas. Chichester,	12
Richards' plurality,	13

BRIGADE RETURNS.

FIRST REGIMENT.	Brig. Gen. Cake.	Wetherill.	Brigade Inspector. Keehn.	Nagle.	Silver.
1ST BATTALION.	Col. Womelsdorf.	Johnson.	Col. Hesser.	Kline.	Lewis.	Metz.	Major.
Schuyl. Co. Cav.,	21	21	21	22	14	3	
Minersville Artill'y,	3	35	34	37	1		
Washington do	17	5	8	1	16	2	
2d Nat. L. Infanty,	27		27	19			
				80	34	13	
							Major.
2D BATTALION.							Looser.	Richards.	Chichester.
Nat. L. Infantry,	3	41			5	55	
Scott St. Clair in.,	2	13	1		8	2	
Wash'n. Yeagers,	2	29	7	20	18	20	2
Scott Rifles,	2	40	12	29	12	2	
	67	192	153	52	75	4	0

☞ *Court Proceedings—Quarter Session:*—JUNE 5, MONDAY.—Court was opened at 10 o'clock—Hon. C. W. Hegins, President Judge, Hon. Solomon Foster and Hon. Francis Hubley, Associates, on the Bench. As usual, the Court House was full—some anxiously awaiting Justice to render decrees, and others merely looking on, to laugh at or to commiserate and, perhaps, profit by the faults and misfortunes of their fellow-beings.

The morning was mostly occupied with the usual reports of Constables, motions of Counsel, &c.

The Court's charge to the Grand Jury was given in a few words, being confined exclusively to instructions for the prosecution of their duties. The amount of business entrusted to them was less than usual, and the cases mostly of minor importance.

Other preliminary matters being disposed of, the business of the Court proceeded as follows:

Com. vs Catharine Ryan—Surety of Peace on oath of Daniel Sullivan. The Defendant was often in private habits—as the parties mostly are in such cases; and as usual became noisy and abusive to the annoyance of her neighbors. She also begged for a Bye-bond. Sentenced to pay costs, and to give bail in $100 to keep the peace, and stand committed till these important requisites were complied with. Palmer for Prosecution; Thomas R. Ben nan for Defendant.

Com. vs Mary Williams—Surety of Peace, on oath of Susan Wood. Mary was charged with blackguarding, throwing stone at and threatening to kill the Prosecutrix. Both parties together with a few small witness for the latter, addicted to the "no-ay." Sentenced to pay costs and to find bail in $100 to keep the peace for 6 months, or the usual alternative. Whitney for Pros.; Palmer for Def.

Com. vs Sarah Cook—Keeping a disorderly house, on oath of George Jennings, late Marshal of Citizens' Police. Jury tried. This was a Guinea Hill row, alleged to have originated in the house of the Defendant, where, it was charged the participants were served with "liquid damnation." Verdict, guilty; and fined 5 cents and costs, with bed and board at the County's expense, for 30 days two-ales. Whitney for Pros.; Shoemaker for Def.

Com. vs Wm. Burleigh—Keeping a Gambling house, on oath of George Jennings. The Major, that is to say the Defendant, is by no means an orderly character, but rather deserves the distinction of a *sans queurs*. He has cut something of a public figure at home—having in the Spring of 1849, run as an independent candidate for the office of Chief Burgess of our Borough, and was only defeated because he did not get votes enough—and, if report be true, his fame elected has been written in imperishable characters by the finger of Nature herself!

The Major, however, now appeared before the Court in a sad plight—both eyes were bunged, and his countenance otherwise much the worse for the wear. The testimony, on the part of the Prosecution, was very positive and explicit, as to the use of "the pistareal" and the "raking down" of the "plan" in the Major's temporary domicil, a room near the N. R. Depot. Jury tried; verdict guilty, without leaving the box. The Major was accordingly called on to stand up and speak for himself, before the sentence of the Court should be pronounced; when he plead innocent of any cognizance whatever of the illegal proceedings alleged against the character of his establishment, attributing his ignorance on the subject, to a peculiar sickness he was subject to, of falling down "dead," and remaining for a length of time in unconsciousness. The excuse would not take with the Court, though, and the Major, in the midst of his protestations, was fined $100, and ordered to stand committed, until the aforesaid sum was forthcoming. Shoemaker for Pros.; Palmer for Def.

Com. vs Michael Coleby—Surety of the Peace, on oath of Henry Gabel. The Prosecutor, it seems, in his official capacity as Superintendent of Rogers & Simnickson's West Delaware Mines, had turned the mother of the Def. out of a tenant house belonging to the Company, whereupon the Def. threatened serious injury to the Prosecutor. The Def. was of intemperate habits, and by his own acknowledgement, was on a spree at the time. Sentenced to pay costs, and give bail in $100 to keep the peace for 1 year. Campbell for Pros.; Walker for Def.

Com. vs Charles A. Rake—Assault and Battery, on oath of Samuel Reed. "Not a true bill."

Com. vs William Sprenger—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Catharine C. Weiser. Def. plead guilty, and received the usual sentence in such cases, "made and provided"—to pay to the Prosecutrix $25 for lying-in expenses, 62 cents till the child shall become 7 years of age, and give bail in $300 to the Directors of the Poor, &c.—Whitney for Pros.; Roseberry for Def.

Com. vs Solomon Moose—Malicious mischief, on oath of David Baber. Jury trial. Mr. B. charged Mr. M. with coming to his house, in his absence one day, and because of a previous difficulty between them, going to his stable and out of spite kicking a young filly there, so that it died a few days after. The case was not made out clearly, so the Jury acquitted Mr. M., but requested him to pay the costs on general principles.

TUESDAY, 6th.—*Com. vs William Schropp and William Barry*—Assault and Battery, on oath of Christina Sayman. "Not a true bill," and Prosecutrix for costs.

Com. vs E. F. Weist—Passing counterfeit money, and aiding and abetting in the same. "Not a true bill," and County for costs.

Com. vs Mary Colby—Running a public office, on oath of Henry Wilson. Jury trial—verdict, not guilty; and County for costs.

Com. vs Patrick Corcoran—Assault and Battery, on oath of Mary Corcoran. Jury trial. Def. plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay costs and give bail in $50 to keep the peace for one year.

Com. vs Roger Henry Millington—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Sarah Ann Tobias. Jury trial—verdict, guilty, followed by the usual sentence.

Com. vs David Gibson—Keeping a Tippling house, on oath of James Davis. Jury trial. Gibson is a lock-tender on the Schuylkill Navigation; he keeps a small grocery store, and according to the Prosecutor, sold "cold tea." But the case was not made out—it appearing among other evidence for the defence, that the Company did not allow any of its lock-tenders to sell liquors of any kind. The Jury accordingly acquitted the Defendant, and placed the costs to the account of the Prosecutor. Fisher for Pros.; Roseberry for Def.

Com. vs James Roach—Keeping a Disorderly house, on oath of James Stern. Jury trial. James and his wife, it appeared, were in the habit of getting on a sort of *family* drunk together semi-occasionally, if not offener; at which times they used profane and indecent language, whooped and hallooed, and "played Injun" generally, to the serious annoyance of the whole neighborhood. The great to that effect was very positive, and the Jury accordingly, without leaving the box, rendered a solemn verdict of guilty—very solemn it must have sounded in James' ears; for he pleaded his excuse to the Court like a lawyer. He had been convicted at the March term for a similar offence, and having just served out his term of imprisonment, he and his "could woman," he said, were only making merry over his happy deliverance and return home. The Court, however, proved unpervious alike to his excuses and his promises of future good behavior, and ordered him into close confinement and (what was worse to him) Maine Law-ism, for 60 days.

Com. vs Charles Culling—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Leah Warr. Jury trial; verdict, not guilty—County for costs.

Com. vs — Gillespie—Assault and Batt. with intent to ravish, on oath of Mary Williams. Jury trial; verdict, not guilty—County for costs.

Com. vs Mary Whalin—Larceny, on oath of Adam Mulich. Jury trial; verdict, not guilty—County for costs.

Com. vs Margaret O'Neil—Drunkenness, on oath of Joseph Kimmel. Jury trial. Def. plead guilty. Sentenced 6 cents and costs.

Com. vs Bridget Purrell—Disorderly house, on oath of David Shaw. Def. plead guilty. Fined 6 cents and costs.

Com. vs John Laughlin—Surety of Peace, on oath of Catharine Frahon. Court ordered Prosecutor to pay costs.

Com. vs Henry Kramer—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Isabella Shaup. Jury trial; verdict, guilty.

Com. vs Catharine Stitle—Assault and Battery, on oath of Isabella Shaup. Jury trial; verdict, guilty.

Com. vs Amos Hoffman and William Biddle, Supervisors of North Manheim tp.—Not opening road, on oath of John Hammer. "Not a true bill"—County for costs.

Com. vs Rachel Whelan—Assault and Battery, on oath of John McBarron. "Not a true bill"—County for costs.

Com. vs Susan Wood and Rachel Reese—Disorderly house, on oath of Franklin Rhodes. Jury trial, verdict, Rachel acquitted, but Susan guilty. The latter fined 6 cents and costs, and sent to prison 10 days.

Com. vs Francis Williams—Assault and Battery, on oath of Nathan Williams. Jury trial; Def. plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay 6 cents and costs, and committed to the care of Col. Krebs for 3 calendar months.

THURSDAY, 8th.—*Com. vs Ephraim Phillips*—Misdemeanor, on oath of John Delaney. Jury trial; verdict, not guilty—Prosecutor for costs.

Com. vs John Reinhold—Larceny, on oath of Daniel McVoy. Def. plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay 6 cents and costs, to restore property stolen, and to undergo an imprisonment for 1 day.

Com. vs Montgomery Brewer and Henry Kline—Malicious mischief, on oath of Peter Zeigler. Ignored.

Com. vs Edward Lotengood—Assault and Battery, on oath of John D. Shine. Ignored, and Prosecutor for costs.

Com. vs Levi Eckman and Peter Fisher—Surety of peace. Prosecutor not appearing the Defendants were discharged.

Com. vs Levi Eckman—Surety of peace. Prosecutor not appearing. Def. was discharged.

Com. vs. Conrad Gyost and Henry Stang—Murder. We published the particulars of this case at the time. Moses Richardson was fatally stabbed in a Beer House row, some time last Winter, at Tamaqua. The trial was still progressing when our latest reports were made up yesterday.

☞ *School Delegate Convention of Schuylkill County*—was held in Toompson's Hall, in Pottsville, Monday, June 5, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M. CHARLES FRAILEY, of Orwigsburg, was called to the Chair, and S. R. Dickson, of Schuylkill Haven, appointed Secretary, and John S. C. Martin, of Pottsville, Assistant Secretary.

Resolved, That the Rules and Regulations of the House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania, be adopted as the Rules to govern this Convention.

Resolved, That a Committee of five to appointed to examine the credentials of the several Delegates from the several districts of the County—which list is to be furnished by the President or Secretary of said district, stating that they are the regularly elected School Directors for said district—and that they also nominate officers for the permanent organization of this Convention. The President appointed Messrs. Jacob Metz, of St. Clair; Dr. W. S. Robins, of Mineraville; T. C. Zulich, of Schuylkill Haven; Dr. J. R. Palm, of Orwigsburg, and B. Bannan, of Pottsville, said Committee.

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn for one hour.

The Convention again met at 11½ o'clock as per adjournment.

The Committee on permanent officers and Directors' Credentials offered the following report:—

For President—CHARLES FRAILEY, Esq., of Orwigsburg; Secretary—JOHN S. C. MARTIN, of Pottsville; Assistant Secretary—S. R. Dickson, of Schuylkill Haven.

The list was also report that they had ascertained that the following Districts of the County were represented by the Directors named in each District, as follows:

Barry—Israel Reed, John A. Otto, Charles Mertz, Daniel Rahn, Wm. Hoch, Henry W. Bickel.
Branch—O. M. Robins, D. Dilman, Jas. Bush, Jonas Kaufman, Ezra Cockhill, Jacob F. Faust.
Blythe—William Brown, James Nowlin, L. O'Brien, Joseph Hoes, Wm Westwood.
Butler—A. H. Wilson, Solomon Hower, Wm Davis, P. K Seitzinger, Jacob Hartz, R. C Wilson.
Cass—John Breslin, Pat Eagan, Martin Carrigan, J. P. Fitzpatrick, Michael McGarl, Thomas Williams.
Coal and Pine—Daniel Shade, Jacob Shade, John Shade, Samuel Maurer, Samuel Artz, Jacob Seitz.
Eldred—Joseph Albright, Henry Kimmel, Fred. Harsler, Jacob Jones, Elias Reed, William R. Morer.
Eldred—Henry Hepler, Henry Reiter, Simon Heyer, John Hepler, Nicholas Rehmer, J. F. Kiech.
East Brunswick—Andrew Bankes, Daniel Osenbach, Daniel Nester, Jesse Tyson, MF Benninger, John Bensel.
East Norwegian—Wm Y Agard, W C Barber, Wm Harris, Jacob S Gurdon, W Henderson, John Groves.
Foster—Jacob Gotshall, Isaac Leibinger, Samuel Leninger, James Nonemacher, Henry Sasseman, Samuel Moyer.
Frailey—Samuel Gaskins, David Lomison, Michael Kressler, Daniel Horh, Jacob Beck, Solomon Repler.
Mahanoy—Bernhard Eisenhuth.
Minersville—Abraham Trout, Wm Siemer, Chesser Stratton, Edward Shiemer, Wm N Robins, A McKee.
McKeansburg—Joshua Bock, George Dane, John W Koch, George Kimmel, Wm Seltzer, J F Treichler.
Norwegian—E O'Connor, Patrick Gallagher, John Reed, Wm Burns, Joseph Ammerman, Eli Faust.
New Castle—Geo. Reinhardt, David Beckman, Nicholas Madara, George Yost, Wm Brown, Thomas Eagen.
North Manheim—W L. Gray, James Lessig, George Deibert, John L Cohn, John Flummer, Charles Schappel.
Orwigsburg—Daniel Boas, Chas A Rahn, Geo A Fey, Daniel Boyer, Charles Frailey, James P Paine.
Pinegrove Lorgenth—C Wheeler, D A Ulrich, Levi Miller, Reichard Moyer, H Wyle, Samuel Hawk.
Port Carbon—Jesse Turner, James Buery, W S Chilson, Jacob Krebs, A Hechner, T Gorman.
Port Clinton—D J Corbin, Joseph Weitzel, Joseph Moyer, Wm Mariel, Dexter Taylor, Jno Hartman.
Pottsville—Benj Bannan, L Womelsdorf, John S C Martin, D H Leib, G M Cumming, Lewis Reese, Amos Lewis, John H Hill, Samuel Garret, Adam Shantle, Wm Tist, Jacob B Otwine.
Rush—Benj Kraemer, Wm Fegley, Wm Kemp.
Schuylkill—A Silverman, Stephen Rumpp, Samuel Ande, John Patrick, Henry Meyer, Jno Lilleadie.
Schuylkill Haven—S Shannon, Wm Beyerley, C Hunsinger, S B. Dickson, Daniel Stager, T C Zulich.
South Brunswig—D B Kershner, John F Seltzer, Simon Marburger, George Bankes, Peter Faust, B Fryer.
South Manheim—Daniel Heine, Jr., Wm Berkheiser, Samuel Rahn, John Reichart, Wm T Reichart, Andrew Hafer, Jr.
Sceptical District—Wm Denkr, Charles Miller, Daniel Wallborn, Richard Stephens, Michael Mull, Henry Reinert.
Saint Clair—Jacob Metz, W J. Weiler, John Seisinger, D L Richards, Theodore Irwin, Wm Parmley.
Tremont—Dr C L B Deschand, J W McCreary, Saml Hippie, Saml Frank, Levi Pinkerton, T A Gaither, ——.
Tamaqua—David Hunsicker, Michael Beard, John Hendricks, Geo. H. McCabe, Wm E Lebo, Fred B Kolb.
Upper District—F. J. Brown, Paul Lengel, Aaron Yenger, Peter Reigle, Saml Schwartz, Aleena Riland.
Union—Andrew Fussler.
Well Made—Jacob Dunkelberger, J Huntzinger, Andrew Shrope, George Reed, Daniel Haldeman, David Bixler.
West Brunswig—Daniel Reigel, Joseph Deibert, Joseph Hummel, Jacob Bard, Abraham Shrip, Wm Smith.

Resolved, That the Report be accepted as read; which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That only five minutes be allowed for a Director of this Convention to speak on any one question.

Resolved, That none put a Teacher be submitted in nomination as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of Schuylkill Co.

The following letters were read and ordered to be entered, as a part of these proceedings, into the minutes:

POTTSVILLE, June 5th, 1854

To the School Directors of Schuylkill County—

GENTLEMEN:—My name is respectfully submitted to you, as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Schuylkill County. If desired, I shall be happy to submit to a proper examination in all the branches now taught in the Schools of our County. Among these branches, the German language is a prominent subject in many of your Schools. This language I read, write and speak with the same facility as I do the English. Should you be willing to confer the office upon me, and I shall take the lead, followed by the U. S. Artillery; then 100 walking beings dressed like men, each with a Prussian sword in his hand and a revolver in his belt, forming a hollow square, in which the Fugitive is accompanied by U. S. Officers, then a 6 pounder followed up by more of the Cavalry and Infantry. Thus they passed through a crowd of probably 20,000 or more citizens who are heaping upon the soldiery all the curses they could think of, and calling them names, &c. What a spectacle! 1000 soldiery requisite to carry one poor piece of merchandize or chattel into Slavery! How true the remark of one of the counsel, "that if all this was necessary to carry one Fugitive back that had escaped from bondage, what would it require to take one that was not willing."

This feeling of this community is deep, very deep, universal as it is indignant. Law has consigned it, and the Guerilla Institute, I thought those that were preparing themselves to teach others.

I have now been teaching in Schuylkill County, nine years. I have always taken a deep interest in the welfare of Common Schools. In Schuylkill Educational Institutes did not succeed well until I became an officer, and exerted myself in its behalf. It is mainly through my exertions and influence that it is what it is. I attended the State Educational Convention at Harrisburg, and the one at Pittsburg, and also at Lancaster.

It the Directors will elect me to the office of County Superintendent, I will perform its duties for [illegible] Eight Dollars a year, and I will perform them well; I will make the office of County Superintendent as successful as I have made the County Institute.

To those who feel no interest in the welfare of Children, I will state that I visit more than thirty Sunday Schools in this County, expressly for the purpose of talking to the Children. It will, therefore, be a pleasure to me, as well as a duty, to visit the day schools and talk to the Children and encourage them as perseverance in a course of mental discipline.

I wish to see all the School Directors of Schuylkill County in Pottsville, on the first Monday of June next, as it is a matter which concerns all, and also the cause of education.

Yours Respectfully,
WILLIAM E. PORTER.

P. S. The person who receives this first will please show it to the other members of the Board; and also to use his influence to get them all to attend. WM. E. PORTER.

Resolved, That the portion of the School Law relating