THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE BOROUGH OF POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL MORE PLENTIFULLY SUPPLY THE WANTS AND NUMBERS OF ALL NATIONS TO OUR USE AND ENJOYMENT.—B. JONSON.

VOLUME 9. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1836. NO. 25.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION—Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twelve lines, will be inserted three times for one dollar—twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion.

☞ All letters, &c. addressed to the Editor on business connected with the establishment, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGENTS FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.
Philad'a.....Jonathan Coffee, Merchant's Coffee House
Reading.....Samuel Ritter, P. M.

To Plumbers.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Pottsville Water Company, up to the 25th June, inst. for excavating and laying 3500 feet 6 inch, and 700 feet of 4 inch Pipe, to be laid at least three feet deep, and to be commenced within ten days after the Proposals are accepted—and not less than 1200 feet to be laid per month. Proposals will be received for excavation and laying the Pipes separately. Persons proposing will name the price per foot. Address

ANDREW RUSSEL,
President Pottsville Water Company

June 11 30-3

Berks and Schuylkill Journal, Reading, will give the above 2 insertions, and the U. S. Gazette, Philadelphia, 3 insertions in daily paper, inter form.

New Store.

MOSES STROUSE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pottsville and the surrounding country that he has opened a Store in Second street, next door to Franz Leck's Chandlery, where he has for sale very low, an extensive assortment of Dry Goods and Jewelry—among which are

Blue, black, olive, claret, drab and mixed Cloths,
Blue, black, grey, and mixed cassimeres.
Drab mixed grey and brown Satinetts.
Drab and coloured beavertech cords, &c.
Red, scarlet, white, and green flannels.
Red, blue, green, yellow and white Canton flannels.
Bleached and unbleached do. do.
Do do muslins.
Italian, English and French Silks, a handsome assortment.
Irish linens and lawns.
Black, green, brown, and purple merinos.
Plaids, linseys and negro cloths.
Buckskin mitts and gloves.
Silk and cotton umbrellas.
Ladies and gentlemens hoskin; beaver and kid Gloves.
Irish knit, and Germantown hose and ½ hose.
Satin and bombazine pleated and plain stocks.
Bleached and unbleached linen and cotton Drillings.
Cotton and Pittsburg cord.
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs.
Do. crape & do shawls.
Vestings, laces, threads, tapes, cottons, blankets, coatings, waddings, camblets, suspenders, ginghams, checks, tickings, English, French and American prints, new patterns, &c. &c.

The highest price will be given for clean Rags, in exchange for goods.

June 11 30-tf

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Jacob G. Kreiger, has this day assigned to Gaius Moore, all his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of such of his creditors, as shall execute in his favor, a release within ninety days from this date. Notice is given, that copies of the assignment and release, may be seen at the store of Mengle & Hoffner, in Windsor township, Berks county; at the counting house of John Gest, N. W. corner of 10th and Market streets, Philadelphia; and at the store of the subscriber in Pottsville.

GAIUS MOORE, Assignee.

June 11 30-3

FOR SALE.

NOW being built, Two Coal Boats of the largest class, which will be delivered at Philadelphia in 4 weeks time. For further particulars apply to CHARLES STORER,

June 11 30-3 Northumberland.

N. Nathans & Co.

OFFER for sale at their wholesale and retail Family Grocery Store, Centre, 3 doors below Market street, a prime assortment of fresh Groceries, consisting of

Java, Rio, Laguira, } Coffee
St. Domingo and browned }
N. Orleans, St. Croix, brown and } Sugars
white Havanna, loaf and lump }
New Orleans, West } Molasses
India and sugar house }
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young } Teas
Hyson, Pouchong, Orange Pecoe, Souchong and Bohea }
Baker's, Chases, Spanish, Schmitz } Chocolate
& Hinges, and sweet spiced }
Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa shells }
Reading, Carice, Harvey, }
John Bull, Leicester, Anchovy, } Sauces
Canton soy and Garrie }
Gherkin, Tomato, pepper, }
Mixed, Onion, Mangoe } Pickles
Lemon and French }
Olives, capres, Anchovies }
Cayenne pepper, allspice and Ginger
Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs and cassia
Rice, flour of rice, starch
Currants, Figs, Raisins, Prunes
Sweet and bitter almonds, citron
Olive Oil, wine bitters, lemon syrup
Preserved ginger, cheese, codfish
Herring, mackerel; salmon
White and colored wax, sperm } Candle
Moulded and dipt tallow }
Palm, variegated brown and yellow soap
Old Madeira, old port, claret } Wines
Brown and pale sherry, champaigne } in wood
Old hock, Lisbon, dry malaga } & bottle
Sweet malaga, muscatel }
Mikinsey, marseilles & Sicily Madeira
Scotch, Irish, monongahela & corn whiskey
Anisette, aniseed & peppermint cordials
Cognac, champagne, Spanish & corn brandy
Holland & corn Gin, N. E. Rum
Jamaica spirits
Extra sup. span., inferior do
Half Spanish and common cigars
Cut & plain and moulded glass } Ware
China and crockery

ALSO

a general assortment of Dry Goods, &c. &c. all of which they are disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms. Heads of Families and Tavern Keepers are particularly invited to call.

Sunday Evening Reading.

THE EVENING HYMN.

How many days with mute adieu,
Have gone down yon untrodden sky!
And still it looks as clear and blue,
As when it first was hung on high.
The rolling sun, the frowning cloud
That drew the lightning in its rear,
The thunder, tramping deep and loud,
Have left no foot-mark there.

The village bells, with silver chime,
Come softened by the distant shore;
Though I have heard them many a time,
They never rung so sweet before.
A silence rests upon the hill;
A listening awe pervades the air;
The very flowers are shut, and still,
And bowed as if in prayer.

And in this hushed and breathless close,
O'er earth, and air, and sky, and sea,
That still low voice in silence goes,
Which speaks alone, great God! of Thee.
The whispering leaves, the far-off brook,
The linnet's warble fainter grown,
The hive-bound bee, the lonely rook,—
All tell of their Maker own.

Now shine the starry hosts of light,
Gazing on earth with golden eyes;
Bright guardians of the blue-browed night!
What are ye, in your native skies?
I know not! neither can I know,
Nor on what leader ye attend,
Nor whence ye came, nor whither go,
Nor what your aim or end.

I know they must be holy things,
That from a spot so sacred shine,
Where sounds the beat of angel-wings,
And footsteps echo all Divine.
Their mysteries I never sought,
Nor hearkened to what Science tells,
For, oh! in childhood I was taught,
That God amidst them dwells.

The darkening woods, the rising trees,
The grasshopper's last feeble sound,
The flowers just wakened by the breeze,
All leave the stillness more profound.
The twilight takes a deeper shade,
The dusky pathways blacker grow,
And silence reigns in glen and glade—
All, all is mute below.

And other eyes as sweet as this
Will close upon as calm a day,
And, sinking down the deep abyss
Will, like the last, be swept away
Until eternity is gained,
That boundless sea without a shore,
That without time for ever reigned,
And will when time's no more.

Now nature sinks in soft repose,
A living semblance of the grave;
The dew steals noiseless on the rose,
The boughs have almost ceased to wave.
The silent sky, the sleeping earth,
Tree, mountain, stream, the humble sod,
All tell from whom they had their birth,
And cry, "Behold a God!"

THE STATE OF THE HEATHEN.

There are many millions of men in the world, hundreds of millions, to whom the blessed truths of christianity are yet unknown. Millions who have lost the knowledge of the one true God amid a multitude of false or evil deities: who bow down to stocks and stones; who propitiate their senseless idols with cruel and bloody sacrifices; who lose sight of their dying friends with no expectation of again beholding them, and who go down to the grave themselves in doubt and trembling ignorance, without light, without hope, without knowledge of a Saviour! It has been said, "these nations are *ignorant* they are *at least safe*." If much has not been given to them, much will not be required from them; and if the honest and virtuous heathen lives up to his imperfect knowledge, he may be admitted by that God whose mercy is over all His works, to that heaven of which he has not received the promise." It may be so, and in many instances I trust that it will be so. I trust in God that the merits of Christ may be the fountain of life to many who, in this world, have had no opportunity of tasting His living waters. But even this hope will afford little comfort to those who look impartially on the general conduct of heathen nations, since though a blind and imperfect endeavor after holiness may be accepted, the sins even of the most ignorant, so long as those sins are committed in opposition to the law of nature, and the light of natural reason and conscience, must be exceedingly hateful to God, and call down from Him their due measure of punishment. It is not necessary to suppose that he who was imperfectly informed of his Master's will, and committed things worthy of stripes, will be chastised so severely as those sinners who enjoyed and abused the full light of the gospel; but chastised he must be if the word of God is true, and the mildest of God's chastisements are described to us in colours dreadful enough to make the flesh creep and the ears tingle.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE.

When a man is prosperous it is easy for him to *stop the mouth of conscience*, to bribe or to thrust it, to fill it with business, to outcry it with temporal gayeties, or to be flattered into weak opinions and sentences; but when a man is smitten of God, and divested of all the outsides and hypocrisies of sin, and conscience is disentangled from its fetters and foolish pretensions, then it speaks its own sense, and ever speaks loudest when a man is poor, or sick, or miserable. So Antiochus (2 Maccab. vi. 12.) when his lieutenant, Lysias was beaten by the Jews, fell sick with grief, and then his conscience upbraided him, "but now," said he, "I remember the evils that I did at Jerusalem." *quia invenerunt me iste mala*, (so the Latin Bible reads it) "because these evils now have found me out."

GOD'S PROVIDENCE.

That "the eyes of the Lord are over the righteous," and that "His ears are open to their prayers," that He, without whom not a sparrow falleth to the ground, regardeth his servants as of more value "than many sparrows," that our time are in His hands, and that, by the promise of deliverance, He hath encouraged us to call on Him in the day of trouble, are doctrines which, in some sense or other, must be admitted by all who admit the inspiration of Scripture, and they are so consistent in themselves with the attributes of God, and so necessary to avoid the dangers and sufferings of our mortal existence, that if something of the kind were not to be found in Scripture, the omission might be almost enough to make it probable that our religion did not come from God.

WHAT IS DEATH.

Is it not the interruption of all our former appetites? Do the dead hunger or thirst any more? Will beauty move their love? Will the tabret or the harp, the richest wines or the most luxurious viands entice them beyond the bounds of temperance? Load the coffin with gold! clothe the skeleton with scarlet and ermine! Will this awaken his avarice, or will these elevate his pride? Surely if the soul perceives at all the objects which surround the ruins of her recent dwelling, she perceives them but to recognize their utter vanity, and to feel that these are not the things which can any longer contribute to her happiness!

FAITH AND GOOD WORKS.

If the bent of the spirit be toward God and goodness, God accepts of this, above, nay, instead of all external works; those being but the shell or husk, and that the kernel, the quintessence and the soul of duty. Yet for all this, those bents, and propensities, and inclinations will not do the business. The bare bending of the bow will not hit the mark, without shooting the arrow; and men are not called upon to will, but to work out, their salvation.

INFLUENCE OF THE SCRITTURE.

What mine for poetry is half as rich as Scripture, and what material and spirit for the gentlest and loftiest imagination, are like those of the heart's sacred experience, and its heavenly connexion and reliance!

A Smack.—A man in Fall River advertises a "Smack for sale." It's a dead spec, my friend; decent folks can get smacks enough where they grow; you had better save yours for your wife, if you have any, and if not, you will find them very useful in getting one.—*Dedham Pat.*

Wine.—As the population of England increases, the consumption of wine diminishes, now scarcely making a quart a head to each individual, while the spirits consumed are more than a gallon for every man, woman, and child in the empire.

Riches.—We care not how people may talk about the necessity of *riches* or the effort to obtain them, avarice, after all, cannot be the master passion of the human heart. The charities of life—the kindly sympathies of nature—the dear associations and recollections of early life, must and do exert their influence. And O! how powerfully *do they bind us to friends and home!*—*Alexandria Gazette.*

School Bill.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a General System of Education by Common Schools.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That every township, borough or ward in this commonwealth, not within the city and incorporated districts of the county of Philadelphia, shall constitute a school district: *Provided*, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment of county rates and levies, shall with the said township form a district.

SECT. 2. Annually at the same time and place that elections are held for supervisors and constables, and in wards and boroughs at the time and place of the borough election, and in like manner, two persons shall be elected school directors for each district, whose term of office shall be three years, and the persons so elected shall be notified thereof within five days by the judges of said election: *Provided*, That in districts where directors have not been elected, or in new districts which may be established by the division of a township or otherwise, six directors shall be elected in such districts at the first election, two to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years.

SECT. 3. Within twenty days after said election, each board of school directors shall organize by choosing a president and secretary out of their own body; they shall also appoint a treasurer for the district, and shall require him to give sufficient security to insure the faithful performance of his duty; they shall also have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their board by death, resignation or otherwise, until the next election, when such vacancy shall be filled by electing a person to supply the same.

SECT. 4. The school directors of every school district, which has adopted the common school system, or which may hereafter adopt the same, shall annually, on or before the first Monday of May, authorise to be levied such an amount of tax on said district as they may think necessary for school purposes, not less than equal to nor more than treble the amount which the district is entitled to receive out of the annual state appropriation, and for the purpose of raising any additional sum that may be deemed necessary, meetings shall be called of the taxable inhabitants of the township or district by the directors, on the first Tuesday of May annually; notice of the time and place of holding such meeting being first given by at least six advertisements, put up in the most public places in each township or district for the space of two weeks, a majority of whom shall decide by ballot, how much and what additional sum shall be raised for school purposes; and any additional sum so authorised shall be assessed and collected, paid over and distributed in the same manner that is provided for by this act.

SECT. 5. The assessor of every ward, township or borough composing any school district as aforesaid, shall upon demand, furnish the school directors of the district with a correct copy of the last adjusted valuation in the same for county purposes, whereupon the board of directors shall, on or before the first day of June, annually, proceed to levy and apportion the said tax as follows, viz:

First. On each male taxable inhabitant of the district, a poll tax at their discretion, not exceeding fifty cents.

Second. On all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, and all single freemen above the age of twenty-one years, who do not follow any occupation, not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for county purposes.

Third. On personal property which was made taxable by an act entitled "An act assessing a tax on personal property to be collected with the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth," passed the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and the said property shall continue to be assessed according to the provisions of said act, and upon all property now taxable for county purposes: *Provided*, That said act as to exempting personal property shall not be so constructed as to make widows' dower liable to the payment of taxes.

SECT. 6. When the school tax is so levied and apportioned in any district, the secretary of the board of directors shall make out a correct duplicate of the same, and the president of the board shall issue his warrant with the duplicate aforesaid to the township or borough collector, or to some other suitable person residing within the district to collect the said tax, and shall require from him sufficient security to insure the faithful discharge of his duty, and the board of directors of each district shall have the right at all times to make such abatement or exonerations for mistakes, taxable persons, unseated lands, &c. as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and the secretary of the board shall enter in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of all persons so abated or exonorated, together with the reasons for such exonerations.

SECT. 7. The said collectors shall have like powers to enforce the payment of the school tax as collectors of county rates and levies have to enforce the payment of the same, and shall receive the like compensation for his services. From time to time as the said tax is collected, the collector of the district shall pay the amount over to the district treasurer, and shall settle up his duplicate on or before the time fixed upon in the warrant of the president: *Provided*, That if the tax so levied on unseated lands shall not be voluntarily paid by the owner or owners thereof the district collector shall certify the same to the county commissioners, and the said county commissioners shall enforce the collection thereof in the same manner as the collection of taxes on unseated lands is enforced when assessed for county purposes, and when so collected the same shall be paid to the district treasurer for the time being by orders drawn by the said commissioners on the county treasurer.

SECT. 8. The school directors of every school district which shall have adopted the common school system, shall perform the following duties in addition to those above specified:

1. They shall if they deem it expedient, divide the district into sub-districts, and shall establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual above the age of four years, in the district, who may apply either in person or by his or her parents, guardian, or next friend for admission and instruction; and shall keep the said schools open at least six months in every year, if they shall have funds for that purpose.

2. They shall cause suitable buildings to be erected, rented or hired for school houses and supply the schools with fuel.

3. They shall exercise a general supervision over the schools of their respective districts, and fix the amount of the salaries of the teachers.

4. They shall pay all necessary expenses of the schools by orders drawn on the district treasurer, signed by the president and counter-signed by the secretary of the board.

5. Each year, or triennially as may be more convenient to their number, shall visit every school within their district at least once in every month, and shall cause the result of said visit to be entered on the minutes of the board.

6. Whenever it may be necessary or convenient to establish one or more schools out of two or more adjoining districts, the school directors of such adjoining districts may establish and regulate such schools, and the expense thereof shall be paid as may be agreed upon by the directors of said adjoining districts.

7. They shall annually, on or before the first Monday in January, make a report to the superintendent, of the common school, setting forth the number and situation of the schools in their district, the character of the teachers—designating whether they are males or females, the [illegible] and sex of the scholars admitted during the [illegible] the branches of study taught in each school, the number of months in the year during which each school shall have been kept open, the cost of school house, either for building, renting or repairing, and all other expenses which may have been incurred in maintaining the schools of their districts, together with such other information as may be beneficial in forming a just estimate of the value of common schools.

8. No school director or treasurer shall receive any pay or emolument whatever for his services as such, but he shall be exempt, during the time he continues to perform the duties of his office, from military duty or from serving in any borough or township office.

9. When the school directors shall have divided the several districts into sub-districts for separate schools, the voters of each sub-district may meet, on notice being given for ten days at least, signed by not less than four voters of said district, and choose a committee of three of their number to serve for one year, who shall have the appointment of the teacher for such sub-district.

10. The directors of each school district shall have the power to direct in which of the schools, so established in pursuance of this act, the individuals in said district who may be admitted, shall be instructed.

11. In case the school directors deem it inexpedient to divide their district into sub districts, or in case the voters of any sub-district shall neglect or refuse to elect a committee as provided for in the ninth article of this section, then the duties of said committee shall devolve on and be performed by the school directors.

SECT. 9. The district treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the district, whether the same be derived from appropriations by the state, district taxes, private donations or otherwise, and shall pay out the same on orders drawn by the president and attested by the secretary of the board of directors by order of the board, and his accounts shall be audited and adjusted as accounts of townships and boroughs are directed by law to be audited and adjusted.

SECT. 10. The secretary of the commonwealth shall be superintendent of the common schools, and shall perform the following duties:

1. Prepare suitable blank forms with necessary instructions for making district reports and for conducting the necessary proceedings under his jurisdiction, and shall cause the same, together with all such information as he may deem necessary for the further improvement of the schools, to be transmitted to the commissioners of the several counties for distribution among the several boards of directors, at the same time and in the same manner as the pamphlet laws of this commonwealth are transmitted, and at such other times and in such other manner as he may think expedient.

2. Prepare and submit an annual report to the legislature containing a statement of the condition of the common schools throughout the commonwealth, estimates and expenditures, plans for the improvement of the common school system, and all such matters relating to his office of superintendent and the concerns of common schools as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

3. He shall sign all orders on the state treasurer for the payment of moneys to the treasurers of the several school districts, but no order shall be drawn by him [illegible] district treasurer until he [illegible] furnished with a certificate, signed by the President and attested by the secretary of the board of directors of the district, that a sum at least equal to the amount of the district's share of the annual state appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, has been levied on said district for school purposes.

4. If any controversy should arise among the directors of any district or adjoining districts, concerning the duties of their office, the distribution of the state appropriation or the levying and collection of taxes, he is hereby authorized to settle and adjust the same without cost to the parties, and all moneys reasonably expended by him in this and other matters appertaining to the execution of his duty as superintendent, shall, upon due proof, be allowed to him by the auditor general and be paid out of the state treasury.

5. He shall annually, in the month of February, transmit to the commissioners of each county a statement of the amount every district therein that has and every district that has not adopted the common school system, may be entitled to receive out of the annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and the commissioners shall immediately cause such statement to be published three times in one or more newspapers printed in said county: *Provided*, That nothing in any section of this act shall be so construed as to deprive the districts which have not adopted the common school system of their due proportion of the common school fund until after the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

SECT. 11. [illegible] dollars, in addition to the one hundred [illegible] dollars payable by the Bank of the United States, both of which sums to be accounted for and distributed as the state appropriation, are hereby appropriated out of the school fund for the [illegible] thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, [illegible] sum annually thereafter, which [illegible] among the several School distr[illegible] mon-wealth and the city and co[illegible] phia, according to their number [illegible] tants, but shall only be subject to [illegible] of the superintendent of common sc[illegible] to the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the balance of appropriations made under the act entitled "An act to establish a general system of education by common schools," passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the supplement thereto, and the balance of the first appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars which shall remain undrawn on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred thirty-seven, and all subsequent balances, shall remain in the treasury, and [illegible] entitled to the same, for any term not exceeding one year from and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; and all such undrawn balance remaining in the treasury on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, shall be repaid into the school fund; and in like manner the undrawn balance of subsequent appropriations shall be repaid into the said fund annually thereafter.

SECT. 12. As soon as the president of the board of directors of any school district shall have issued his warrant for the collection of a school tax, agreeably to the sixth section of this act, he shall certify the same, stating the amount of such tax, and also the name of the district treasurer, to the superintendent of the common schools, who shall forthwith draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the whole amount such district is entitled to receive.

SECT. 13. The school directors of every school district, which shall not have adopted the common school system, shall annually call a meeting of the qualified citizens of the district, on the day of election for directors, to be held at the usual place of holding township, ward or borough elections, by at least six advertisements put up in the most public places in the district, for the space of two weeks. And the said meeting shall be organized between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. on the said day, by appointing a president, and the secretary of the board of directors, or in his absence some other member of the board shall perform the duties of secretary to the meeting—When the meeting is so organized, the question of establishing the common school system in the district, shall be decided by ballot, and the said president and secretary shall perform the duties of tellers to the meeting, and shall receive from every person residing within the district qualified to vote at the general election, a written or printed ticket, containing the word "school," or the words "no school," and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until the electors who shall come to the said election shall have opportunity to give in their respective votes; and the said tellers shall count the votes, and if a majority shall contain the word "school," the secretary shall certify the same to the board of directors of the district, who shall proceed to establish schools therein agreeably to the provisions of this act, but if a majority shall contain the words "no school," the secretary shall certify the same to the county commissioners of the proper county. And the school directors of every school district which may have adopted the common school system, may, if they deem it expedient, call a meeting of the qualified citizens of the district, on the first Tuesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and on the same day every third year thereafter, to be held at the usual place of holding township, ward or borough elections, at which time and place an election shall be held, to decide, by ballot, whether the common school system shall be continued or not. The notice for holding said meetings, and the time for and manner of holding said elections, to be in conformity in the preceding part of this section, and should there be a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said district in favor of "no school," the secretary shall certify the same to the county commissioners of the proper county, and the operation of the common school system shall be suspended, in said district, until such time as a majority of the citizens shall otherwise decide.

SECT. 14. The school directors of every school district in which the common school system has been adopted, or shall hereafter be adopted, shall have power to purchase and hold real and personal property which may be necessary for the establishment and support of said schools, and the same to sell, alien and dispose of, whenever it shall be no longer required for the same aforesaid, and in all cases where real estate is held by trustees for the general use of the neighborhood, as a school house or its appendages, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, the survivors or survivor of them, to convey the same to the school directors aforesaid; and from thenceforth the said lands shall hold the said property for the same terms and for the same uses for which it was granted to said trustees.

SECT. 15. School directors elected under the provisions of former acts, shall severally hold their offices during the term for which they were elected, and all appropriations authorised by former acts, whether by the state or county, and all taxes authorised to be raised for school purposes, shall be collected as they would have been collected if this act had not been passed.

SECT. 16. The county commissioners of every county within this commonwealth, except the county of Philadelphia, when levying a tax for county purposes shall estimate the amount which will be required to educate the poor gratis in the several districts of their county which shall have rejected the common school system; and when an estimate is so made, they shall levy the amount on said districts, and collect the same in the usual manner, and shall continue to provide for the education of the poor gratis therein, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine, or such special acts of assembly as may be in force in any of the counties where there may be districts rejecting the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereby incurred, shall be paid out of the amount levied on said districts as aforesaid.

SECT. 17. Where a school is or shall hereafter be endowed by bequest, or otherwise, the board of directors of the district in which such school is located, are hereby authorised to allow such school to remain under the immediate direction of the regularly appointed trustees of the same, and to appropriate so much of the district school fund to said school as they may think just and reasonable: *Provided*, That such school shall be properly conducted in conformity with the common school system of this commonwealth.

SECT. 18. The act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and also the supplement thereto, passed the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That every thing heretofore done in pursuance of said acts, shall be held valid.

SECT. 19. If the corporation of the city of Lancaster shall at any time adopt the common school system, agreeably to the provisions of this act, then the act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia, and the supplement thereto, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and the supplement thereto, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall from the time of the adoption of the common school system in said [illegible]

SECT. 20. If the [illegible] corporation of the city of Lancaster shall not adopt the common school system, agreeably to the provisions of this act, to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and also the supplements thereto, passed the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the directors of any district may have part of the fund kept of the law, and have appointed a delegate to attend the county convention for the purpose of accepting and carrying into effect the provisions of said law, but if from any cause said delegate has failed to attend said convention, said township shall be entitled to all the benefits and provisions thereof, on the same terms and conditions as those who have literally complied are entitled: *Provided*, said delegate shall, on or before the first day of August next, record the vote of said township in the affirmative with the clerk of the convention.

SECT. 21. The school year mentioned in this act, and in an act entitled "An act to provide for a general system of education by common schools," and the supplement thereto, passed the 15th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, shall be taken and understood to end on the first Monday of June, to wit: The school year of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, will end on the first Monday of June of that year, and so of all other years.

SECT. 22. Immediately after the passage of this act, the superintendent of common schools shall cause circular letters, with a printed copy of this act attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of every county; and it shall be the duty of every commissioner aforesaid to cause the same to be published in one and not more than three newspapers in the county, for three successive weeks, and the expense thereof shall be defrayed out of the county treasury; and said superintendent shall also cause this act to be printed in pamphlet form, and shall forward to the county commissioners of each county a number of copies thereof, equal to the number of school directors in their county, to be distributed among the several boards of directors.

SECT. 23. The act and its supplements now in operation in the city and county of Philadelphia, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and county of Philadelphia," are declared to be concurrent with the provisions of this act, and are not now to be considered as altered, amended, or repealed, except so far that said city and county shall be entitled to receive their due proportion of the annual state appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the controllers of the public schools for the city and county of Philadelphia be, and they are hereby authorised whenever they shall think proper to establish one central high school, for the full education of such pupils of the public schools of the first school district, as may possess the requisite qualifications, and the moneys expended in the establishment and support of the said high school, shall be provided and paid in the same manner as is now, or shall hereafter be directed by law, with respect to the other public Schools of the said district: *And provided further*, That so much of the fourth section of the act of March 3d, 1818, as restrains the exclusive use of the Lancasterian system in the first school district, exclusively upon the said trustees or directors, and all such provisions, (if any) in the said act and several supplements thereto, as limit the benefits of the [illegible] schools to the children of indigent persons, and as much of any act as to bestow charity or gratuities, to and the same are hereby repealed, and in said public schools all children, rich and poor, shall be entitled to equal privileges.

SAM. MEDARY, JR.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS E. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOS. RITNER.