## The Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

As passed by both Houses of the Legislature. An Act to Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating

Liquors. § 1. Be it enacted, & , That from and after the first day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof are sold and drank except as hereinafter provided ; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 2. That if any person or persons within this commonwealth shall keep for sale, and sell, or in connexion with any other business or profitable employment give, receiving therefor any price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage. any vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, and any one aiding, abeting or assisting therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence shall pay a two weeks. During this time, to wit, on the undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

§ 3. That if any two or more persons con spire, or act together, by which one may sell, and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

§ 4. That it shall be unlawful for any per sons to sell or keep for sale any vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures Sessions of the proper county, on petition pre-sented for that pupose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses ; but no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good repute for honesty : Provided, That no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to : Provided, That no license for the sale of liquors any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

§ 5. That the said court, by their rules. shall fix a time at which applications for said license shall be heard, at which time all persons making objections shall be heard.

§ 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the City Receiver, or County Treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

§ 7. That the appraisers of licenses under ing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where, on the passage of this act, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers. and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States. in no manner connected with, or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated

viction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the courity for a period not less than one or more than three months, and pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars. § 14. That this act shall not interfere with

any person holding a license heretofore granted until the time for which the same was granted shall have expired, nor shall any liceuse which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixture thercof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

## "Fopular Sovereignty" in Kansas.

The following letter we copy, from the Bingampton Republican is from a respectable citizen of Broome County, who recently emigrated to Kansas. It is as good an account of the Missouri way of carrying out the principle of 'Popular Sovereignty" as we have seen, and coming from a reliable and unprejudiced source, is not exaggerated.

KANSAS, Mo., April 2d, 1855. FRIEND STUART :-- We have just returned from Kansas Territory after an exploration of fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and 30th of March there was a somewhat practical demonstration of a Great National Principle,

The principle of Popular Sovereignty." For some days previous to the Election it was evident there was to be a grand demonstration from Missouri, and armed bands of men on horse back, on mule's backs and in wagons, were seen moving in different directions for the different voting precincts in Kansas Territory. At the time I refer to I was in Lawrence.-

On the evening of the 28th, there was a large encampment of some four or five hundred men on the "Wakarusa," eight miles from Lawthereof, in cases not hereinbefore prohibited, in rence. There was also a party of some seven a less quantity than one quart, nor without or eight wagons, (some of them seemed to be license granted by the Court of Quarter the "leaders" of this "army of invasion,") encamped under the bank of the Kansas river at Lawrence. Their camp fires made quite a brilliant appearance, and the frequent discharge of fire arms told us of our "certain doom" unless they had their own way. On the morning of the 29th, parties of armed horsemen were seen reconnoitering the place where the 'Territorial Election" was to be beld, (it was a log building on an elevated Prairie between two ravines fringed with timber.) After some consultation they seemed to have determined on their plan of operations ; and after some as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eatingyou would have supposed "Lawrence must give up the ship." In the evening a meeting was called of the "patriotic" men, which was addressed by a Mr. Bloud, of Liberty, Mo.,

addressed the " Philistines" as follows : " We have come here (to Kansas) to establish a Great National Principle-the Principle of Popular Sovereignty ! which they intend to

maintain at the ballot-box on the morrow, (if need be) at the point of the bayonet, the bowie-knife, and the pistol." This sentiment was received with cheers. He also said there was force enough at Lawrence to carry the

Election, and that two hundred of their number this act shall be appointed as provided by exist- could be spared for "Tecumseh," (another voting precinct,) and therefore two hundred men would take up their line of march for that place, (twenty miles distant.) The drum was then beat, two hundred left for Tecumseh to be on hand on the morrow to establish agreat "National Principle." "What has the North to do with Slavery ?" March the 30th, "The Ides of March has come," but not gone (for Kansas.) The camp of the invaders is all in motion ; a band of men armed with the most deadly weapons are near the place of voting : their object is to have it all their own way, or

Respectfully yours,

HAIL STORM ..- LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday

April 18, 1855 .- We had a tremendous hail

storm here this morning, during which hail

stones fell weighing from two to four ounces

each, and some of them measured seven inches

in circumference. It was as dark as night

during the prevalence of the storm, which

lasted ten or fifteen minutes. Much damage

Rochester, Wednesday, April 18, 1855 .-

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, April 18, 1855 .----We were visited by a very heavy thunder-

storm this morning-the rain falling copiously,

accompanied with hail. Some of the hail

stones that fell were nearly an inch in diameter.

peared some 15 years ago, with \$7,000 belong ing to the bank of Northumberland, lately

turned up rich, in California, returned to N

York, sent for Mr. Priestly, paid him about

PAUL GEDDES, of Lewisburg who disap-

was done to windows, &c.

rain only.

JOHN BAYLESS.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR. TOWANDA: Saturdan Morning, April, 21, 1855.

Bradford Reporter.

DEMOCRATIC COUN TY CONVENTION .- The Democratic Standing Committee for Bradford County, hereby call a Convention to be composed of two Delegates from each election district in said county, to be holden at Fowanda on Tuesday evening, May 8, 1855, for the puronse of electing delegates to the Democratic State Con-rention, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county :

COMMUTTEES OF VIGILANCE. Albany-Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown.

Albany-Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown. Armenia-Lysander Shepard, Robert Mason. Asylam-Edmund Horton, Daniel Wilson. Athens Boyo'-Moses Sawyer, D. B. Cotton. Athens tp.-David Gardner, Ralph Tozer. Burlington Boro'-Addison M'Kean. Benjamin Ross. "twp.-C. F. Nichols, Wm. M'Kean. Canton-Iram Wilson, Samuel Owens. Columbia-Horace Ballard, John Morgan. Durell-D. O. Hollon, Edward Homet. Franklin-Jonathan Harmon, Wm. Rlake. Graneilte-Lannan Putnam, C. D. Ross. Herrick-Geo. W. Ellictt, John Anderson. LeRov-Aaron Knapp. Nelson Revnolds. Herrick—Geo. W. Elliett, John Anderson. LeRoy—Aaron Knapp, Nelson Reynolds. Litchfield—T. B. Merrill, A. V. D. Teed. Monroe—Geo. Smith, James W. Irvine. Orwell—Geo. C. Frisbie, Heber Wilson. Overton—Jacob Hottenstein, Wm. Waltman. Pike—S. B. Stevens, Ira H. Smith. Rome—Hugh Hicks, John D. Coe. Bidebaw. Charles Franch C. T. Covell Pike-S. B. Stevens, Ira H. Smith.
Rome-Hugh Hicks, John D. Coe.
Ridgbery-Charles French, C. T. Covell.
Sheshequin-C. W. Bullis, Charles Chaffee.
Sylvoma Boro'-L. F. Goetchius, Seth Peck.
Smithfield-S. R. Crane, C. O. Huntington.
springfield-John Barrett, R. J. Bentley.
South Creek-Ira Crane, John Thompson.
Standing Stone-Alanson Taylor, Asa Stevens.
Towanda North-S. B. Foster, W. W. Easterbrooks.
Troy Boro'-Asa Landon, Delos C. Herrick.
"tp.-Hu. S. B. Foster, W. W. Easterbrooks.
Troy Boro'-Asa Landon, Delos C. Herrick.
"tp.-Furman Porter, Alonzo Clifton.
Tasacora-Hiram Shumway, E. C. Wells.
Ulster-M. S. Warner, D. O. Chubbuck.
Wells-John Browell, John Rowlee.
Windham-Wm. Sibley W. B. Danham.
Warren-Lyman Arnold, R. C. Buffington.
Windham-S. Strickland, J. Myer Reed.
The committees will call meetings on Saturday, May 5t

The committees will call meetings on Saturday, May 5th, etween the hours of 3 and 6, P. M. By order of Standing Committee. E. O. GOODRICH, Chairman.

PROPOSITION IN REGARD TO THE N. B. CANAL.

Mr. BUCKALEW has introduced into the Senate, a bill providing for the appointment for ten years of a Superintendent of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania canal, with a salary of ten per cent. of the nett receipts of the work, and has named WM. R. MAFFET, Esq., the present Superintendent and Engineer, for the appointment.

We publish this bill in full below, that our readers may judge for themselves of the proposition. We have no doubt that any measure will be received with favor by the people of the North, which will ensure the immediate and thorough completion of the Canal, and its proper management after it is in use, and which at the same time shall conduce to the interests of the Commonwealth.

There is no question but that the radical dcfects in the management of the public works of this Commonwealth, arise from the want of ndividual responsibility in those to whom their care is intrusted. This proposition of Mr. BUCKALEW's will obviate, so far as the North Branch is concerned, that great evil. We have every confidence in the capacity. experience and energy of Mr. MAFFET, and feel a certainty that if confided to his care, all that human exertion or skill can accomplish will be is generally reliable, says that there "is no longas now provided by law. § 8. That no license shall be granted with-is as a white ribbon tied to the button-and keep it so. At the same time, we would have the interests of the State carefully guarded, and no advantage given, except what can be secured by the Superintendent, from his energy and economy in managing the work. The Pottsville Register comments upon the bill of Mr. BUCKALEW as follows :-- "The idea of Mr. Buckalew appears to be, to place the Superintendence of the North Branch extension in the hands of an individual, with such an interest in the clear profits as will make it an object to the Superintendent to make the work profitable to the State as well as to himself. That individuals can manage such busi-Corporations, is a principle well ascertained in Schuylkill county, and we rejoice at this recognition of the truth in the bill under considera-The tion

"We congratulate the people of Northern REMARKS OF MR. LAPORTE, Pennsylvania and of the Commonwealth gen erally upon the favorable prospect which Mr. Buckalew's Bill, if passed into a law, will open to the important branch of the State Improve-

ments affected by it."

AN ACT to provide for the repairs and completion of the North Branch Caual, from Pittston Northward.

WHEREAS, The large appropriations heretofore applied to the opening of this valuable avenue, to the markets

WHEREAS, The large appropriations heretofore applied to the opening of this valuable avenue, to the markets northward and westward, have to this time failed in achiev-ing the objects so desirable, and such of the citizens of this Commonwealth as had made large investments in ex-pectation of the opening of this improvement, no revenue has been received by the Commonwealth and yearly ap-propriations are called for repairs : AND WHEREAS, By reason of the material and formation through which said canal has been constructed, and defec-tive construction in parts thereof—great skill and vigi-lance in its supervision for years to come, will be required to enable it successfully to compete with rival works— yield a revenue to the public treasury, and afford certain and favorable facilities to transporters, who have prepared to do business on this canal : AND WHEREAS, It is desirable at an early day to place this canal in good navigable order, and so to maintain it without other appropriations than those hereby made : §1. Therefore, Be it enacted, §c., That William R. Maf-fit, the present Superintendent and Engineer, of the North Branch extension, of the Pennsylvania Canal, may, with-in thirty days after the passage of this act, file, in the of-fice of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, his bond, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor—with condition that the said William R. Maffit shall, and will, after the expenditure of the appropriations made by this act, advance all such sum and sums of money, beyond the or hite states, the said William R. Maffit shall, and will, after the expenditure of the appropriations made by this act, advance all such sum and sums of money, beyond the tolls and receipts on the said canal, as may be necessary from time to time, to keep the said canal in good repair-any such sum or sums as may be advanced by said Wil-liam R. Mafit, and for which vouchers may be produced by him, shall be refunded him from receipts of said canal with interest, whenever the receipts exceed the expendi-tures : *Provided*, That until there shall be a surplus rev-enue from said canal sufficient for that purpose—the cost and expense: of breaches and land slides, shall be paid from the general fund yearly appropriated for such pur-poses.

and expense. On treates and hand since, hand be purposes. §2. That the said Superintendent, shall, on the first day of December, in each and every year, or as soon as the same may be practicable thereafter-make an estimate in detail, of the amount required for the expenditures of the ensuing year, and so much of estimate as may be approv-ed by the Canal Commissioners and Governor, is hereby appropriated to that purpose, together with such sums as may be required to repair breaches, which sums shall be paid out of the revenue received from said canal, and which are hereby specially set apart for said purposes in the first instance. §3. That the said superintendent shall settle his accounts from time to time, and make his reports as other canal of-ficers are now, or hereafter may be required by law to do, he shall hold his office for ten years from the first of De-cember, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, he may be removed for causes by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate-he shall receive after the expenditure of the thirty thousand dol-lars hereby appropriated, for his services ten per cent. of the receipts of said canal, after deducting all expenses for repairs, breaches, collectors, weigh-masters, lock-tenders, and all other agents and employees upon said canal. §4. That the said superintendent shall cause such re-pairs and alterations of said canal and its appurtenances, as may be necessary in his opinion, to give full efficiency to the same, and to avoid detentions of boats, and hinder-ances to operators thereon. §5. That the said superintendent shall fix the compen-

to the same, and to avoid detentions of boats, and hinder-ances to operators thereon. §5. That the said superintendent shall fix the compen-sation, and havesthe appointment, control and removal, of all agents and employces on said canal, except collectors : *Provided*, That weigh-masters and cargo inspectors shall be appointed by, and with the approval and consent of the Canal Commissioners. §6. That the said superintendent shall, without delay, with the approbation of the Canal Commissioners, cause the erection of resorvoirs, and prepare feeders to supply the southern part of said canal with water, and to facili-tate the passage of laden boats northward, by diminishing the current: *Provided*. That the cost of such reservoirs and feeders shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, togeth-er with land damages, and which sum is hereby appropri-ated for said purposes.

er with land damages, and which sum is hereby appropri-ated for said purposes. §7. That for the payments of debts due on said North Branch extension, and for repairs and maintenance of said canal during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the sum of sixty-three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and for repairs after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, preparatory to the opening of navigation in the ensuing Spring, the sum of thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable on and after the said first day of December. §8. That the moneys appropriated by this act shall be

said first day of December. §8. That the moneys appropriated by this act shall be paid to the said superintendent, and moneys for repairs out of receipts for disbursement in the manner now prac-ticed, and under like bonds and surety as as now given by

§9. That in case of a sale of the canal, the appointment of said superintendent shall cease, and the moneys advanc-ed by him shall be refunded to him with interest, and he shall be equally compensated for his services by the Com-

monwealth. OUR CUBAN TROUBLES .- The Washington

correspondent of the New York Courier, who

## On the Bill to Charter the Lock Haven Bank. In the House, April 5, 1855.

Mr. SPEAKER-Before a vote is taken upon this bill, I desire to make some general remarks upon the question before us. I have viewed with serious alarm and apprehension the facili-ty with which bank charters have passed this House. Near three and a half millions of dollars of banking capital has already been authorized, so far as the action of this House can go, and a great number of Bank bills are on our files-enough if passed, to double the banking capital of this State. Nothing like successful opposition to this wholesale increase of banking has been manifested here. Individu-

ally, members profess to be opposed to this increase ; but unfortunately, so many are in favor of some necessary bank, somewhere, that they withhold opposition to others, out of fear for the success of their favorite project.

A question of great public interest, the cur rency question, is involved in these projects of new banks. Our currency at the present time is in a healthful and sound condition, because of the restrictive policy in regard to banking that has been pursued in the main for the last ten years. Other states where this policy has not been pursued, have not met the commercial revulsion of the last year as it has been met in this Commonwealth. We have no broken or suspended panks, while for a time every mail brought us intelligence of bank failures in other states where banking has been excessive. Gentlemen talk about the wants of trade, as though in enacting banks they create capital ! They only create paper money based to a great extent upon credit, swelling and vitiating the

volume of our currency, enhancing nominal values, encouraging excessive importations of goods, and stimulating all kinds of speculation upon credit. We cry out to the general government for protective duties, and then calmly legislate here, in a manner to give foreign products a better chance in our own markets than

can be found any where else. A great increase of banking capital must be followed by an increased circulation : this increase of circulation must lead to inflation of prices, and under this inflation foreign goods will come in, in spite of duties and find sale in our markets, carrying away in payment our specie ; because, under inflation the prices of our own products are too

high for foreign markets, and they cannot be taken in exchange ; hence specie, mainly, must be taken away in payment-undermining gradually the inflated paper currency, which enables the goods to find a market here. Like all unnatural forced action, it carries its own punishment; and the commercial interests of the ountry soon becomes prostrated by overtrading, nduced by our banking. Men become excited, they can buy everything cheaper than they can produce it, and we become a buying people instead of producers. The export of specie produces alarm-confidence is lost, and where then are your banks? In the market as borrowers, collecting their debts, refusing to discount, tight ening up the screws in every direction, and instead of relieving distress, they aggravate it. A sound, stable currency is the best protection to our industry, and the great safe-guard of the prosperity of business. Without such a currency labor cannot be protected, nor can any business be regularly remunerative. Califor nia gold is steadily pouring in upon us, and do not let us drive it out by extending a baser circulation. The increase of gold keeps pace

with the increase of business-and this great paper supply is not wanted. The people of Pennsylvania decided last fall that a corrupt national administration must be rebuked by a defeat of their party in this State. But what man in this commonwealth dared to sold.

will receive the executive sanction.

I am ready to sustain the veto message al

ready received, in regard to the Pottstown

Bank, notwithstanding it has been denounced

as old fogyism and exploded doctrine. Old

fogvism is on the other side of this question

and the doctrine truly exploded by dear-bought

experience is the doctrine of the Hon. speaker,

who has so earnestly advocated this high-pres-

sure system, and denounced the veto message

The doctrines of this message are the doctrines

of the people, and are only opposed by those

who are grasping for exclusive privileges to

make paper money, and play fast and loose up-

to banking, which was commenced under Gov

The great mass of all parties have settled

on the currency of the country.

these projects during this session

question, as upon other great questions.

avow that in case of the success of Gov. Pol-Persons summoned as witnesses, who refuse LOCK and his friends, this wholesale increase of to testify, will be sent to jail. Persons be-

000. Still the distress among her business men was far greater at the former period than during the last years. Her immense banking capital could not save her business men at that time from distress and ruin. I recollect well the severity of those times, when nearly all the banks in the State had suspended specie payments, and when our lumbermen sold their lumber low, and in the neighboring markets at ruinous prices, and were then obliged in making city payments to suffer a shave of from 3 to 10 per cent. on their funds to make them par. The presence of an immense banking capital only aggravated the distress of the business

while at the present time she has only \$10,000.

community. The gentleman from the county, [Mr. CUM-MINGS] contends that this banking capital at that time, was used to a great extent out of the State ; but the fact remains that the city actually had between fifty and sixty millions of banking capital authorized by law, within her

borders ; and the assertion that it was used in other states to a great extent, if admitted, only proves the grasping, selfish ambition of those who wielded it, and the poor dependence that a business community can have on banks in the day of trouble and reaction.

He says further, that he is astonished that I, living as I do, near the borders of the State of New York, with her flourishing villages, and her banks in almost every village, should be so much opposed to the increase of banks in our own State. I know there are prosperous vil-lages along the line of the N. Y. & Erie Rail Road, some with and some without banksbut their prosperity is not owing to the exisistence of those banks. It is owing to the energy and industry of her people, who earn wealth by their labor, and not by creating paper money. We have had banks in our own villages-the Towanda Bank and the Susquehanna Bank, but they are now things of the past. Our experience has been bitter and ex-pensive, and "burnt children dread the fire."

Abstract of N. Y. Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The New York Legislature has adopted a Liquor Law, the leading features of which are as follows :

Intoxicating liquor, in any shape, must not be sold, or kept for sale, except by regular authorized persons, for manufacturing, medical, chemical, and sacramental purposes.

It must not be given away, nor kept at all. except in dwelling houses not connected with any shop or place of amusement, in churches, in manufactories, and in actual transportation. Any person may be authorized to sell for the above purposes, provided he does not use liquor as a beverage, is an elector, is not interested in any shop, boat, or place of entertainment, can prove good moral character, and give \$1,000 security not to sell for any other purpose. He must sell only to persons over 21 years old, whom he has reason to believe will use it for one of the above purposes. He must keep a list of his sales, which he must file, and swear to, in the county clerk's office, every month .--This list is to be open for public examination. If he violates any of these regulations he forfeits all his stock of liquor, is fined from \$50 to \$250, and may be imprisoned for thirty days. On complaint and on a warrant, suspected places may be searched, but no private dwellings can be, unless the owner has been convicted of selling liquor in it, within the previous vear

When liquor is seized, notice must be given the owner. If not adjudged forfeited, it will be returned to him. If adjudged forfeited, it will be destroyed, and the vessels containing it

out the payment to the Receiver of Taxes of hole of the coat on the left breast. Whether the city of Philadelphia, or to the Treasurer this is the insignia of the "Order" to which of the other counties of the State, for the use they belong, I do not know. One of them of the Commonwealth, three times the amount said, in case they came to a close fight, it was now fixed by law, to be paid by venders of to know their men. These seemed to be restrained from acts of violence by their leaders spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, or brewers, and distillers : Provided, That no license shall They threatened to burn Lawrence, or at all be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars, events they would destroy the office of th

§ 9. That the bond required to be taken of 'Herald of Freedom :" but the day passed all persons who shall receive a license to sell and no one was seriously injured. One man spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, or was shot at and narrowly escaped with his life : any admixture thereof, shall be in one thousand another was rescued by the interference of one dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of their "leaders." At first the crowd around of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating the place of voting was so thronged, it was to the business of vending such liquors, with well nigh impossible to vote at all. Aftertwo sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorneys | wards they formed in columns, and the business to confess judgment : which bond shall be apwent on briskly. The Invaders were in the proved by one of the Judges of the Court of greatest numbers and of course took the load Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper Afterwards some of the inhabitants of the county, and to be filled in said court ; and Territory were permitted to vote. It was part second of that never to be forgotten Tragedy whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered against the principal -the "Passage of the Nebraska bill." therein, it shall be lawful for the district atnight of March 30th was one of excitement in torney, of the proper county, to enter judgment Lawrence. The "enemy," although somewhat against the obligors in the said bond, and proreduced in number, still threaten to burn the ceed to collect the same of the said principal town. The morning has dawned, and the or sureties. firing," which was almost incessant during

§ 10. That every person licensed to sell the night has ceased, and the invaders have spirituous, vinous or malt liquors as aforesaid, left. The number of the Missourians and shall frame his license under glass, and place others from the Slave States, according to their the same so that it may at all times be conown statements, must have been seven or eight spicuous in his chief place of making sales ; thousand. The life of Gov. Reeder is threatand no license shall authorize sales by any perened if he refuses to give the men thus fraud son who shall neglect this requirement, nor ulently elected Certificates of Election. So shall any license authorize the sale of any you see there is an end to law and order in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors on Sunday. Kansas; and anarchy and violence reign for the time being triumphant ! But the end is

§ 11. That any sale made of any spiritnous vinous or malt liquor contrary to this act, shall not yet. be taken to be a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of the offence in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county ; shall be punished in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act.

§ 12. That the provisions of this act, as to appraisement and license, shall not extend to importers who shall vend or dispose of said liquors in the original cases or packages as imported, nor to duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue or outcry, nor to brewers or distillers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, nor shall anything herein contained, prohibit the sale by druggists of any admixtures of intoxicating liquors as medicines.

§ 13. That it shall be the duty of every constable of every town, borough, township or ward within this commonwealth, at every term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of each respective county, to make return on oath or ffirmation whether, within his knowledge, there is any place within his bailwick kept and maintained in violation of this act, and it shall be the especial duty of the Judges of the said Courts to see that this return is faithfully made, and if any person shall make known to such constable the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the name of witnessess who can prove the fact, it shall be \$13,000, being the \$7,000 with interest ; then his duty to make return thereof, on oath or visited his wife, at Mill Hill, and has returned affirmation to the Court, and upon his wilfall to California to close up his business there and failure so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a return to this vicinity with ample wealth to misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and con- live at ease.

"For the first ten years, the expenditures of the Canals of the State, exceeded the revenue by about one million of dollars, as shown by the statement of the Auditor General and State Treasurer to the Legislature last year, and it appears to us that the experience shows it advisable to test the principle of individual management, responsibility and participations in the profits, in the management of those canals, in contrast with the old mode.

"This Mr. Buckalew proposes to do, and holds out to the Superintendent to be appointed under his proposed law, the prospect that, by making the North Branch Canal pay a clear profit of nine dollars to the State he shall earn one dollar for himself. In the present condition of that Canal, such a task does not present a very flattering prospect. Owing to the material through which the Canal passes, the attempt to fill it with water has hitherto been unsuccessful, and for that reason and also by reason of its defective construction, it is exposed to frequent breaches and land slides, difficulties which will doubtless require the utmost skill and energy of the Superintendent to surmount.

At this point we had thunder, lightning, and But against these obstacles we would oppose the Schuylkill county idea of individual enterprise, which has been here fully tested and found amply sufficient for similar emergencies. "We are acquainted with the gentleman nam-

ed by Mr. Buckalew for Superintendent. He s the present Superintendent, has the necessary experience, soundness of judgment, skill and energy, to accomplish whatever the exigency of the case may require, short of actual im-

possibility. A Pennsylvanian by birth and residence, he has the confidence of the whole people of the District through which the Canal ed with him in the State.

the courses to be pursued towards Cuba, and that Colonel Davis, Secretary of War, and Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, are represented to be in favor of immediate and decisive measures. Also, that President Pierce inclines towards their policy." It is further stated that the Southern advocates of immediate annexation declare that now is the most favorable moment for striking a blow that has occurred for many years, or that can be hoped for during many more, inasmuch as the Naval Allies of Spain are fully engaged in the war at the East. The National Intelligencer, which is not ness better than than the salaried officers of apt to take the alarm without sufficient cause, speaks of "a desperate game now on foot for party or mercenary objects, or both combined, in co-operation with foreign malcontents, which unless promptly frowned down by sound American sentiment, will be pushed even to the plunging the country into war."

> NEW YORK MARKETS .- The Evening Post speaking of the scarcity of wheat says, that the city millers are sending agents south and west to secure supplies. The arrivals during the week have been mainly to the millers direct, who have bought up all the desirable lots at the southern markets, yet their supplies will They have been restrained for some years, and not last a month. Wheat appears to be relatively higher than flour. The absence of a supply of wheat with all the southern millers is a very unusual state of things. Many millers in the interior of Maryland have their mills idle.

We learn from the west that much of the wheat there has been pre-engaged for the St. Louis and southern markets which will injure our supplies on the opening of navigation.-Much speculation has taken place in the market for pork, in consequence of the falling off in the receipts in fine Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. The supplies of produce until after

given currency to the idea that, under the new postage law, it is necessary to prepay letters addressed to heads of Departments, other offi- the Whig party, have uniformly voted against cials at Washington, and to members of Congress. This is not the fact, for the new law makes no change as to the franking privilege, and letters can therefore still be forwarded free of postage, as heretofore.

PREPAY YOUR LETTERS .- A list of nearly the star district of the State upon the currency two hundred letters was yesterday posted up at the postoffice in Philadelphia, says the passes, and the respect of all who are acquaint- Ledger, as having been dropped in without the of commercial revulsion, the city of Philadelprepayment of postage.

on the stump last fall, expressed his approval to testify where they got their liquor. All of the policy of Gov. BIGLER in regard to banks. fines go to the support of the poor.

Great as was the provocation from Washing Upon the trial, proof of any sale will be ton. I do not believe that Goy. BIGLER could deemed proof of unlawful sale unless the seller have been defeated if the people had supposed can prove the contrary. that his policy in regard to banks would be

Persons suspected of having violated the act, abandoned by his successor. I believe these are disqualified from acting as jurors in cases things are properly understood by the present under it. executive, and that but few more banks, if any,

Liquor transported anywhere in the State. n quantities over five gallons, must be marked Intoxicating Liquor," and with the name of he person to whom it is going.

Cider may be sold in quantities over ten galons, but none must be drank on the premises Manufacturers of alchohol and wine from grapes grown by themselves, may keep and sell them. Burning fluids, varnishes, perfumer, essences and drugs, may likewise be freen made and sold. Imported liquors may be seld in the original packages by the importer, but only to persons as above to sell at retail.

All liquor kept in violation of the act will be deemed a nuisance. No more licenses shall be granted. This provision shall take effect immediately.

down in favor of the restrictive policy in regard The section in respect to authorizing agent to sell for manufacturing and medicinal, chem SHUNK, and they little expected that the revoical and sacramental purposes, takes effect @ lution of last fall would be signal for overturnthe the 1st of May. All the other provis of this act take effect on the 4th of July. ing that policy. It seems that every knot of speculators in the commonwealth eager for ex-

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clusive privileges, are down upon us as though they never expected to get another chance .-Ber The New York and Erie Depot a Jersey City was entirely destroyed on Friday they come on now more eager than ever. I night last, together with eleven valuable cars verily believe, if they succeed generally, as it belonging to the company. A large quantity seems they will, unless defeated elsewhere than in this House, it will be their last chance for of goods, consisting of wearing apparel, cotto many years. The people will not tolerate such and paper, which was stored in the depot, with profligate legislation. I call upon "the old also consumed. The fire burn for nearly three ine democracy" of this House to stand up to hours. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, the principles of the party on this question : the Jersey City Insurance Company. The for if they abandon them, I cannot see anything eft worth contending for. They will then be was no insurance upon the cars. The Net obliged to stand upon the rotten planks of Jersey Railroad Company's loss will not exceed popular sovereignty," as illustrated in the re over \$200, which is also covered by insurance peal of the Missouri Compromise, and carry on their backs the fugitive slave law. Their par-

CAMELS FOR THE U. S .- The utility of call ty will be distinguished only as the pro-slavery els in the western prairies has been a party of the country, and the people will see of discussion for a number of years. It is n nothing to induce them to sustain the Demoabout to be tested, for Major Waye intends go out in storeship Supply, destined for d Mediterranean, to purchase some of these ment of the slave power. A few of the old liners have manfully sustained their old princiimals, Congress having authorized them to ples ; but many of them have gone to swell the purchased for military purposes. The came majority in favor of banks, while quite a nummay answer till superseded by the rail ber of members who have formerly belonged to the most certain and most efficient mean conveyance known. The gentleman from Schuylkill, [Mr. FRAL-

LEY, ] remarked that "the northern members ABOLITION OF THE STAMP DUTY IN EN held wild and impracticable ideas, old notions,' -The House of Commons of the Englis &c. We do hold that it is wise to preserve a liament has abolished the stamp duty on sound currency ; we prize highly these old nopapers. This act affects the social and poli tions, and we are willing that ours should be cal interests of the British Empire more the war with Russia. It is a concession to people, which will be attended with the han est results. It is another evidence of the

Mr. Speaker-It has already been mention ed on this floor, that during the former period eralizing tendency of the British Governme seeking the greatest good of the greatest n phia had some \$60,000,000 of banking capital.

new harvest, will be, it appears seriously short. cratic party when it becomes the mere instru-

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW .- Some papers have