

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, &c. 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 drunk 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provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

viction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the county 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 license which may be granted before the first day of July next authorize the sale of said liquors or admixture thereof after the first day of October next, contrary to the provisions of this act.

"Popular Sovereignty" in Kansas.

The following letter we copy, from the Birmingham 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 24, 1855.

FRIEND STUART:—We have just returned from Kansas Territory after an exploration of two weeks. During this time, to wit, on the 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 Lawrence. There was also a party of some seven or eight wagons, (some of them seemed to be 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 held, (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 time the army of the "Invaders" began to arrive. They kept filling up until night, when you 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. Blount, 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 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 a great "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 have a fight. The badge worn by the Missourians was a white ribbon tied to the button-hole of the coat on the left breast. Whether this is the insignia of the "Order" to which they belong, I do not know. One of them said, in case they came to a close fight, it was to know their men. These seemed to be restrained from acts of violence by their leaders. They threatened to burn Lawrence, or at all events they would destroy the office of the "Herald of Freedom;" but the day passed and no one was seriously injured. One man was shot at and narrowly escaped with his life; another was rescued by the interference of one of their "leaders."

At first the crowd around the place of voting was so thronged, it was well nigh impossible to vote at all. Afterwards they formed in columns, and the business went on briskly. The invaders were in the greatest numbers and of course took the lead. Afterwards some of the inhabitants of the Territory were permitted to vote. It was part second of that never to be forgotten tragedy—the "Passage of the Nebraska bill." The night of March 30th was one of excitement in Lawrence. The "enemy," although somewhat reduced in number, still threaten to burn the town. The morning has dawned, and the "firing," which was almost incessant during the night has ceased, and the invaders have left. The number of the Missourians and others from the Slave States, according to their own statements, must have been seven or eight thousand. The life of Gov. Reeder is threatened if he refuses to give the men thus fraudulently elected Certificates of Election. So you see there is an end to law and order in Kansas; and anarchy and violence reign for the time being triumphant! But the end is not yet.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA: Saturday Morning, April 21, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY 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 held at Towanda on Tuesday evening, May 8, 1855, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and have appointed the following Committees of Vigilance for the several districts of said county:

- COMMITTEES OF VIGILANCE. Albany—Benjamin Wilcox, John Brown. Arden—Isaac Shepard, Robert Mason. Arden—Edmund Horton, Daniel Wilson. Athens—James S. Sayer, D. B. Cotton. Athens—David Gardner, Ralph Tozer. Burlington—Addison W. Keen, Benjamin Ross. Canton—Irma Wilson, Samuel Owens. Columbia—Horse Ballard, John Morgan. Durand—D. O. Hollon, Edward Homet. Franklin—Jonathan Harmon, Wm. Blake. Greenville—Lantern Putnam, C. D. Ross. Harford—George W. Warner, D. O. Chubbuck. LeRoy—Aaron Knapp, Nelson Reynolds. Litchfield—T. B. Merrill, A. V. D. Teed. Marston—Geo. Smith, James W. Irvine. Orwell—Geo. C. Frisbie, Heber Wilson. Overton—Jacob Hottenstein, Wm. Waltman. Pike—S. B. Stevens, R. H. Smith. Ross—Eugene Smith, John D. Coe. Ridgeway—Charles French, C. T. Covell. Shenandoah—C. W. Bullis, Charles Chaffee. Shenandoah—L. F. Goetzlich, Sch. Peck. Southfield—Geo. C. Frisbie, C. C. Frisbie. Springfield—John Barrett, J. B. Bentley. Spring Creek—Ira Crane, John Thompson. Tuscarora—Wm. H. Perkins, P. D. Morrow. Union—J. L. Scott, Dennis Magill. Towanda North—S. B. Foster, W. W. Easterbrooks. Towanda—M. S. Warner, D. O. Chubbuck. Troy—Farman Porter, Alonzo Clifton. Tuscarora—Hiram Shumway, E. C. Wells. Wells—John Brownell, John Howick. Windham—Wm. Sibley, W. B. Dunham. Windsor—Lyman Arnold, R. C. Buffington. Windsor—Charles White, George Derry, Jr. Wyoming—S. B. Biles, James Akeley. Wytop—S. Strickland, J. Myer Reed.

The committees will call meetings on Saturday, May 6th, between the hours of 4 and 6, P. M.

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 net receipts of the work, and has named W. 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 defects in the management of the public works of this Commonwealth, arise from the want of individual 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 done to place the North Branch in good repair 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 business better than the salaried officers of Corporations, is a principle well ascertained in Schuylkill county, and we rejoice at this recognition of the truth in the bill under consideration."

"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 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. 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 named by Mr. Buckalew for Superintendent. He is 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 impossibility. A Pennsylvanian by birth and residence, he has the confidence of the whole people of the District through which the Canal passes, and the respect of all who are acquainted with him in the State."

"We congratulate the people of Northern Pennsylvania and of the Commonwealth generally upon the favorable prospect which Mr. Buckalew's Bill, if passed into a law, will open to the important branch of the State Improvements affected by it."

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

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 achieving the objects desired, and such of the citizens of this Commonwealth as have made large investments in expectation of the opening of this improvement, no revenue has been received by the Commonwealth and yearly appropriations are called for repairs;

AND WHEREAS, By reason of the material and formation through which said canal has been constructed, and defective construction in parts thereof, the great skill and vigilance in its preservation 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 repair, and to make it profitable, without other appropriations than those heretofore made:

§ 1. Therefore, Be it enacted, &c., That William R. Maffet, the present Superintendent and Engineer, of the North Branch extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, may, within thirty days after the passage of this act, file in the office 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. Maffet shall, and will, after the expenditure of the appropriations made by this act, advance all such sums 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 William R. Maffet, 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 expenditures: Provided, That there shall be no such advance of revenue 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 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 approved by the Canal Commissioners and Governor, is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid by the State, as may be required to repair breaches, which 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 officers now or hereafter may be required by law to do, he shall hold his office for ten years from the first of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and may be re-elected, and may be removed by the Senate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate—he shall receive after the expenditure of the thirty thousand dollars 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 present Superintendent shall cause to be repaired 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 hindrances to operation thereon.

§ 5. That the said Superintendent shall fix the compensation, and have the appointment, control and removal, of all agents and employees on said canal, except collectors, and the receipt of tolls, 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 approval of the Canal Commissioners, cause the erection of reservoirs, and prepare feeders to supply the southern part of said canal with water, and to furnish the current: Provided, That the cost of such reservoirs and feeders shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, together with land damages, and which sum is hereby appropriated for said purpose.

§ 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, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, payable on and after the first day of December, in each and every year.

§ 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 provided, and under like bonds and surety as now given by him.

§ 9. That in case of a sale of the canal, the appointment of said Superintendent, and moneys for repairs out of receipts for disbursement in the manner now provided, and under like bonds and surety as now given by him, shall be equally compensated for his services by the Commonwealth.

OUR CUBAN TROUBLES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, who is generally reliable, says that there "is no longer any reasonable doubt that serious discussions are in progress in the Cabinet, relative to 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 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."

REMARKS OF MR. LAPORTE, 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 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 community.

The gentleman from the county, [Mr. Cummings] 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 villages along the line of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad, some with and some without banks—but their prosperity is not owing to the existence 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 expensive, 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, medicinal, 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 year. 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 sold. Persons summoned as witnesses, who refuse to testify, will be sent to jail. Persons becoming intoxicated in taverns, groceries, or in the street, will be fined \$10, besides being made to testify where they got their liquor. All fines go to the support of the poor. Upon the trial, proof of any sale will be deemed proof of unlawful sale unless the seller can prove the contrary. Persons suspected of having violated the act, are disqualified from acting as jurors in cases under it. Liquor transported anywhere in the State, in quantities over five gallons, must be marked "Intoxicating Liquor," and with the name of the person to whom it is going. Cider may be sold in quantities over ten gallons, but none must be drunk on the premises. Manufacturers of alcohol and wine from grapes grown by themselves, may keep and sell them. Burning fluids, varnishes, perfumery, essences and drugs, may likewise be freely made and sold. Imported liquors may be sold in the original packages by the importer, but only to persons 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.

The section in respect to authorizing agents to sell for manufacturing and medicinal, chemical and sacramental purposes, takes effect on the 1st of May. All the other provisions of this act take effect on the 4th of July.

The New York and Erie Depot at Jersey City was entirely destroyed on Friday night last, together with eleven valuable cars belonging to the company. A large quantity of goods, consisting of wearing apparel, cottons and paper, which was stored in the depot, was also consumed. The fire burnt for nearly three hours. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, and the Jersey City Insurance Company, there was no insurance upon the cars. The New Jersey Railroad Company's loss will not exceed over \$200, which is also covered by insurance.

CAMELS FOR THE U. S.—The utility of camels in the western prairies has been a subject of discussion for a number of years. It is about to be tested, for Major Way intends to go into storehouse supply, destined for the Mediterranean, to purchase some of these animals, Congress having authorized them to be purchased for military purposes. The camel may answer till superseded by the railroads, the most certain and most efficient means of conveyance known.

ABOLITION OF THE STAMP DUTY IN ENGLAND.—The House of Commons of the English Parliament has abolished the stamp duty on newspapers. This act affects the social and political interests of the British Empire more than the war with Russia. It is a concession to the people, which will be attended with the happiest results. It is another evidence of the liberalizing tendency of the British Government, seeking the greatest good of the greatest number.

PREPAY YOUR LETTERS.—A list of nearly two hundred letters was yesterday posted up at the postoffice in Philadelphia, says the Ledger, as having been dropped in without the prepayment of postage.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Some papers have given currency to the idea that, under the new postage law, it is necessary to prepay letters addressed to heads of Departments, other officials 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.

PHILADELPHIA HAD SOME \$60,000,000 OF BANKING CAPITAL while at the present time she has only \$10,000,000. Still the distress among her business men was far greater at the former period than during the last year. 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 community.