# Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, May 17.


## TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

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| JOSEPH R. FLANIGEN, | SAMUEL M'KEAMY, |
| F. KNOX MORTON, | C. THOMSON JONES, |
| WM. H. SLINGLUFF, | SAMUEL B. THOMAS, |
| SAMUEL BELL, | JOHN H. BROWN, |
| NATHANIEL ELLMAKER, | T. TAYLOR WORTH, |
| WM. J. ROBINSON, | ALEXANDER E. BROWN, |
| WORDEN E. PRESTON, | WILLIAM BAKER, |
| THOMAS E. COCHRAN, | WM. M. WATTS, |
| HENRY JOHNSON, | JAMES CLARK, |
| CHAS. B. BORDMAN, | SHERMAN D. PHELPS, |
| GEORGE CRESS, | EDWIN C. WILSON, |
| D. A. FINNEY, | JOHN ALLISON, |
| C. G. LOOMIS, | DANIEL M'CURDY, |
| JOHN BAUSMAN, | GEORGE MASON, |
| WILLIAM EVANS, | ALEX. M. M'CLURE, |
| JOHN C. NEVILLE, | FRANCIS JORDAN, |

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

## AN EDITOR'S DUTY.

The preparation of a constantly recurring periodical work, especially if conjoined with other duties, is a sure means of making time fly fast. There is no cessation—no pause; the task is never done; the mind never unoccupied. "I'll leave it till to-morrow," cannot be said; pleasant loiterings must not be hoped for: it is on, on, till the account is closed; and so the years' ends come long before they are looked for. An editor's duties, even in a case comparatively unimportant, are onerous and thankless. If he step out manfully, he can scarcely avoid treading on somebody's *toes, who will make a point* of never forgetting it; whilst those on whom he may bestow commendation, even if nothing more substantial, during his journey, will quietly place it all to their own merits.

And yet, strange to say, there is scarcely any profession or business that pays so badly. We have charity enough to believe that few persons—delinquent subscribers especially—know the labors and responsibility of the Editor's office. Much might be said in extenuation of his faults. Like other men, he has passions and feelings, which often dictate an excited article as others make sharp speeches. Whether sick or in good health, busy or at lejsure, with or without inclination his duties are inexorable—the Saturdays will come, and the paper must be ready for the devouring public.

As for wounding sensitive corns on other people's toes, we believe that a sort of necessary evil. It is impossible to please everybody, even in the humblest walks of life, much more when holding the prominent position of a public Journalist. There is therefore no excuse for hesitation at any time between duty and convenience. We have long since subscribed to Crockett's motto in newspaper life, as well as in other matters, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

Many of the profession are too timid to assume the *voice of a man, and speak out plainly* their honest sentiments. They are time-serving, and wish to "carry water on both shoulders." Perhaps some clique or faction might be offended by a straight-forward advocacy of *the principles of the Editor's political* faith—he therefore suffers the interests of his party to be misrepresented and fall into disrepute, for lack of sufficient courage to brave the opinion of a few self-interested members. A question of morals arises, he assumes ground publically with neither side, but is privately favorable to both, or perhaps, being something of a tactician, he watches their operations for a while, and then, after the main struggle has been manfully fought, and the spoils of victory are seen glittering in the distance, he suddenly comes to the rescue (?) of the stronger side. We despise such policy. It is the province—it is the duty of the press to lead the way in matters of public opinion, furnishing reliable facts and data for the benefit of all free-thinkers.

## PENNA. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

An address to the Clergy of all Denominations in the State, in behalf of this institution, has been sent us with a request for its publication. We have not room for the whole of it, but give the following as the principal facts, connected with the progress made by the Society, in the great and good work it has undertaken.

The object is to put an end to the slave traffic, and provide for the colored man a home upon the coast of Africa, "where none can molest him, or make him afraid." The address remarks:—"The number of colonists already sent out to those shores, so deadly to the white, but so inviting to the colored race, is *eight thousand*. The number of those who are immediately in connection with these Christian colonies, is nearly *two hundred thousand*. The free settlements of Liberia, added to that of the Maryland colony, extend five hundred and twenty miles along the coast, with a depth inland of about twenty-five miles; reaching from Cape Palmas, on the extreme south, to the Gallinas. A belt of civilization:—a belt of glorious gospel light;—to extend within, like the fire, kindled on the western prairie, until the whole land becomes "a sea of glory:"—a belt of freedom, along which the slave trader dare not venture. Here there has been planted a Republic of colored men, under the government of colored men. Not a solitary white man residing permanently within the Republic:—whose national independence has already been acknowledged by England and France, and soon will be, (we have the assurance,) by our own country. A Republic which, under President Roberts and Vice-President Benson, has already issued state papers, which one of the highest political minds of our own land has pronounced to be creditable to any nation on the face of the *globe*.

These shores are emphatically the home of the colored man, where he can not only be free, but rise to national greatness and wealth. And, that such is the estimation in which the colonies are held, we have only to mention the fact, that ten thousand persons now in slavery, were freely offered to the National Society, with which we co-operate, during the past year, to be sent to Liberia: and were only declined for the want of means to send them."

An earnest appeal is made to the Clergy to second the efforts of the Society, by both their influence and direct co-operation, in so noble and Christian-like an undertaking.

☞ SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from a friend of Orwigsburg, that an old gentleman named Strunck of that place, was found dead in his bed on Wednesday morning last. His face was much swollen and suspicions were at first prevalent that some foul play had been at work. A Coroner's Inquest however, after careful examination, found no evidence that either violence or poison had been used, and returned a verdict that his death was caused by an eruption of the stomach from some cause unknown—his previous health had been generally good. He was an old resident and much respected. Much excitement prevailed among the citizens upon the first discovery of his sudden decease.

☞ SECRETARY CORWIN, having recovered his health, has resumed his official duties at Washington.

## THE AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

We give below an extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Washington respecting the portion of the Grand Exhibition which has been contributed by our countrymen, and the comparison which it bears with the contributions of other countries. The view which he presents is not pleasant—indeed it is rather mortifying to our national pride—but it is from an honest and intelligent source, and, though unpalatable, the bitter may prove wholesome:

"The importance of this Exhibition has been greatly underrated by us. The European display will be costly and magnificent beyond description. Some single individuals have gone to an expense of £10,000 in the arrangement and display of their goods. If our Government had granted as many dollars to the object, we might have made a creditable appearance. As it is, the American portion will bear an appearance of stinting and meanness not very flattering to our national vanity. The articles, now that they are in the building, are found to be insufficient to fill the allotted space, and a considerable portion of it has been resigned to other countries. I fear we shall be very badly beaten; and I advise any one who intends coming here in the expectation that this Exhibition is going to raise our country in the eyes of the world to stay at home. I was one of those who expected it, but now that I see the splendid results of the art and taste of the European nations, I feel that what we have to show is only creditable considering our youth. Some of our carriages and machinery are, however, quite comparable with the best here. In daguereotypes, also, we shall excel, and in India rubber fabrics. But in all works of art and taste—in sculpture, *glass, silks, woolens*, and even in agricultural implements—we shall be entirely surpassed or quite equalled. In designs we are thrown entirely into the shade. There will be an advantage growing out of all this. We have been "comparing ourselves among ourselves" until we have become convinced that we are ahead of all mankind. This direct comparison will open our eyes, and must, I think, result in great good, by giving a powerful impulse to the arts in our country; if so, the temporary mortification will be more than compensated, and may be recurred to without regret."

"Etiam hæc olim fortasse meminisse juvabit."

## THE ERIE RAILROAD.

The New York *Tribune*, speaking of the opening of this important enterprise, remarks:—"Twenty-six years and a half ago the Erie Canal was opened with rejoicings from one end of the State to the other. And *yet the men* who participated in the enthusiastic ceremonies of that day could hardly have appreciated the effect of that work upon the prosperity of the country. The Erie Railroad is no less important; in some respects it is even more so. Thousands look upon it with very high anticipations; but we run no risk in saying that those who paint the future usefulness of this Road in colors the most glowing, if they live to behold it after a quarter of a century has passed, will find their brightest imaginings exceeded by the reality. Honor, then, to the energy and perseverance of the men who have accomplished this work, and to the President and Ministers who come to do honor to them and to the empire State!

☞ PRESIDENT'S VISIT.—President Fillmore accompanied by several members of his Cabinet, visited Philadelphia on Monday last, on his way to New York, to the celebration of the opening of the Erie Railroad on Monday, next. His reception was very cordial, and thousands assembled at every stopping place along the route to manifest their enthusiastic welcome toward the party.

An appropriate committee of the city authorities of Baltimore accompanied the President and suite from that place to Havre De Grace, where they were met by a similar committee from Wilmington. Here they were transferred from the cars to the boat Roger Williams, which had left Philadelphia that morning with a committee and a number of invited guests as a suitable escort.

☞ SAD BEREAVEMET.—George Halberstadt, a young gentleman of this Borough, about 17 years of age, died of the Yellow Fever, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, early in March last. His father, Dr. George Halberstadt, received the sad intelligence of his decease on Friday last by a letter from the Captain of a Merchant vessel, bound to California and the East Indies, on which George had been placed by his father some months since.

The bereavement is a very sad one to the afflicted family—we deeply sympathize with them and hope they may find consolation in that fountain of Hope, whose healing waters are ever accessible, even in the darkest hours.

☞ FROM MARYLAND.—A very severe storm visited Baltimore on Tuesday night last—such as has not been known for many years. Telegraphic communication was stopped with the north.—The Reform Convention at Annapolis have adopted a new Constitution, which provides for the election of Judges, abolishes imprisonment for debt, provides a homestead exemption of $500, abolishes lotteries, gives a more uniform Representation, &c. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday night.

☞ SERVEN RIGHT.—Margaret M'Cormick and Maty Welsh, convicted in Philadelphia of wantonly and maliciously throwing a quantity of sulphuric acid over the body of a young man named M'Cann, whereby his life was greatly endangered, his face has become greatly disfigured and his eyes literally eaten out of his head, have been sentenced to imprisonment and labor in the Penitentiary for six and seven years respectively.

☞ ALEXANDER S. SILLYMAN, son of Mr. Samuel Sillyman, of this Borough, sailed on Saturday last in the Steamer Lafayette, which left Philadelphia for the World's Fair. She took out eighty-seven passengers. We heartily wish our young townsman a pleasant trip, a season of profit and enjoyment, and a safe return.

☞ IT is confidently stated by "one who knows" that the President will *return* to Washington from his Northern tour by way of Norfolk and Richmond from New York.—Pottsville hopes, therefore, on the score of his visit here, below par.

☞ HORACE F. DAY of Jersey city, has instituted a suit at law, for libel against the Newark Daily *Advertiser*, in publishing certain attacks upon his credit and mercantile character. Mr. D. lays his damages at $20,000.

☞ IN A HURRY.—The foreign news by Europa last week, was sent by telegraph from New York to New Orleans, and the ackowledgement of its receipt returned to New York in three hours and five minutes.

☞ THE ROXBOROUGH MURDER.—The perpetrators of the Roxborough murder still remain in mystery. Several persons have been arrested under suspicious circumstances, but nothing definite has yet been ascertained.

☞ FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.—Ten negroes were killed by an explosion of Fire Damp in the mines in Chesterfield county, Va., on Friday of last week.

☞ HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.—Upwards of one million four hundred thousand dollars were shipped from New York to Europe last week.

## Local Affairs.

☞ *We publish* the following communication at the request of *one of our citizens*. We know nothing about the charges with regard to the curve of the turnout, or the defect in the building, but it must be admitted that there has been a most unaccountable delay in changing the Depot, after pledges given to the people 15 months ago, that it should be moved as speedily as possible:

☞ *Pottsville Depot.*—Since the passage of the Act of Assembly, of March 29th, A. D. 1848, we have been waiting patiently for the erection of the necessary buildings in our Borough, and for the removal of the Depot from Mount Carbon to Pottsville. It is said that "hope deferred, maketh the heart sick," and continued disappointment, will, we fancy, produce the same effect.

When the Act was passed in March, 1848, the citizens of the Coal Region were rejoiced that part of the burden was about being removed from their shoulders. Merchants, Coal Operators, Mechanics and others who transported largely, and whose business called them almost monthly to Philadelphia, fancied that in a short time the cry of the Omnibus drivers would be hushed, and that the drain upon their pockets would cease—but their expectations have proved illusory and idle. In 1849, the Railroad Company being anxious to postpone the evil day, and to ascertain how heavy a burden the citizens of Schuylkill county could bear, applied to the Legislature for a further Supplement to the Act of April, 1848, and the Legislature, at their request, granted them two years, for the purpose of erecting and completing the buildings in Pottsville. No action was taken by the citizens of the county against this application, and the bill passed. During the winter and summer of '49 and '50, nothing of any importance was done by the Company, save staking out the boundaries of what they intended should be the location, and now May, 1851, is here, and we are about as far from the accomplishment of the Act of March, 1848, as we were upon the evening of its passage.

It is true, a building has been erected, and one Engine endeavored to make the trip but failed, and it is said that the erection of the building was attended to in such a negligent manner, that a first-class Engine cannot effect an entrance into the building, in consequence of the door-way being too low to allow it to pass. We are informed that the curve upon the road is too great to allow the Engines to pass with safety, and until this is obviated, the idea of bringing the passengers to Pottsville has been abandoned.

We were satisfied, from the first, that the Company were acting in bad faith, and their purchasing the Mount Carbon Hotel, and other property there, proves conclusively to us, that if the citizens of Pottsville wish justice and fair play, they must cease being gulled by the shallow promises of the Reading Railroad Company. A CITIZEN.

☞ *Invitation to President Millard Fillmore and Cabinet.*—Pursuant to notice, there was a large enthusiastic meeting held at the Hotel of Mrs. Mary Weaver, in this Borough, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to wait upon the President, and to extend to him and his Cabinet an invitation to partake of a Dinner in this place, at their earliest opportunity.

On motion, JACOB REED, Esq., was appointed President, Hon. CHAS. W. PITMAN, E. YARDLEY, D. G. YUENGLING, JGG TURNER, E. G. HARRIS, JACOB KLINE, C. LITTLE, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and Col. *D. G. McGowan, Edward Brooke, Henry Geise, Joseph Weaver*, Esqrs., Secretaries.

The meeting being duly organized, the Hon. Chas. W. Pitman arose, and stated the object of the Meeting, and in his remarks said he was pleased to see the citizens of the Coal Region, Whigs and Democrats, unite in paying this mark of respect to the present Executive of the United States. It was pleasant he said, to see all parties, in this County, thus united, when various portions of our beloved land were severed by conflicting interests and conflicting opinions; but that the people of the Coal Region by their union in thus assembling to extend to the Chief Executive an invitation to visit their County, had said too plainly to be mistaken, that they approved of his course, and the course of his Cabinet, and were willing to sustain him in that policy, at all hazards. He then alluded to the death of the late Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, paying a marked tribute of respect to his many virtues and patriotism, and concluded his address with an eulogy upon the character and talents of our worthy President.

On motion of Major John Downing, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of invitation and correspondence, viz:

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| Hon. Chas. W. Pitman, | Benjamin Bannan, |
| F. W. Hughes, | George H. Potts, |
| William Major, | Capt. Geo. C. Wynkoop, |
| Col. J. M. Wetherill, | Charles Hall, |
| Thomas Foster, | Col. Jacob M. Long, |
| B. T. Taylor, | Edward Yardley, |
| C. W. Hegins, | S. S. Palmer, Esqrs. |

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in all the papers in Pottsville, when the meeting adjourned with six cheers for MILLARD FILLMORE. D. G. McGOWAN, Sec'y.

☞ *Dangerous Place.*—Our attention has been called to a dangerous place on the Turnpike, above the old Toll-gate. The freshet of last Summer, washed away the embankment, leaving the road very narrow, scarcely wide enough for a single carriage. Two persons in a carriage returning one night last week, were precipitated over the bank about twenty feet, into the Schuylkill. They were both much injured, the horse also crippled, and the carriage broken to pieces. There should be a railing along the outer edge, or the road enlarged.

☞ *Military Visit.*—The Washington Artillerists, of this place, Capt. WOMELSDORFF, we learn, contemplate making a visit to Mauch Chunk, *via* Tamaqua, on the 10th of next month. Were it not superfluous, inasmuch as the good appearance of the Company, and the cleverness and gentlemanly bearing of its officers are a sufficient recommendation anywhere, we should assume the liberty of commending them as in every way worthy the attention of our neighbors.

☞ *Arm Broken.*—A little boy, named William Friest, fell over the bank above J. M. Crosland's Confectionary, on Monday last, and broke his arm. In his fall, he caught hold of a log, which rolled down the hill after him, and caused the accident.

This is a dangerous place, especially to night-walkers—the bank is 30 or 40 feet high, and very steep. The Borough authorities should see to its being made safer.

☞ *Caught.*—A loon was caught in Tumbling Run Dam, on Monday last, by a party hunting in that neighborhood. He was shot at first, and afterwards an eye knocked out by a stone thrown by one of the party. He measured three feet from the end of the bill to the tip of the tail. They are a curious bird—they are web-footed, and swim rapidly, but can scarcely make their way on land—the body is speckled.

☞ *The Season.*—The weather, previous to the week past, has been anything but May-ish. A sudden change, however, seems to have taken place, somewhere, and warm weather, for some days past, has been down on us, with a vengeance. The mercury stood at 90° on Saturday last, and at 86 and 77 on Sunday and Monday. Frequent showers of rain during the week.

☞ *Mount Carbon Property.*—The Reading Railroad Company have purchased the Mt. Carbon Hotel and adjoining property, and are now fitting it up in handsome style. It is a beautiful situation, and we are glad to see it fallen into hands that will take proper care of it.

☞ *Capsized.*—Jacob Kunkle and Lewis Friest were upset from a boat on Tumbling Run Dam, while setting fish nets, last week. Being both good swimmers, and not far from the shore, they soon made their way to land, quite *merry as taking an* early bath.

### ST. CLAIR AFFAIRS.

☞ *Borough Election.*—At the election held in the Borough of St. Clair, last week, the following officers were elected, to wit:—Chief Burgess, Charles Lawton; Council, Daniel Frack, William Price; D. K. Slobig; Assessor, Theodore Johnson; Town Clerk, Lott Evans; High Constable, Lew Rees; Judge, Wm. Montelius; Inspectors, Thos. Irwin, Chas. Rorback; Auditors, Daniel Frack, J. W. Lawton, Wm. Price; School Directors, John Seitzinger, J. W. Lawton, Jacob Metz, William Parmley, John Betz.

### TAMAQUA AFFAIRS.

☞ *Music.*—The Brass Band, lately organized in Tamaqua, discourses eloquent music for the entertainment of the citizens occasionally. They are said to be rapidly improving under charge of Mr. Bitner, their leader.

☞ *The Mails* from Pottsville, arrive at Tamaqua daily at 1 o'clock, P. M.

### SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *A Boatman* came near being drowned, last week, by being knocked from his boat, in its connexion with the guard lock, into the dam near Schuylkill Haven.

☞ *Signor Samuels* was exhibiting at Schuylkill Haven, last week.

☞ TURNER & CO.'S MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, will exhibit here next Monday Afternoon and Evening. Their performance is well spoken of by the press and the public generally—it combines the useful and entertaining. See advertisement.

☞ RICH TREAT—THE CELEBRATED Vocalist DEMPSTER, will give one of his delightful Concerts at the Town Hall, next Tuesday Evening. His reputation precludes the necessity of our giving him a puff. It is sufficient to say, that the public have everywhere manifested their appreciation of his musical abilities, by the attendance of crowded houses on all occasions.

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

"THE HEIRS OF DERWENTWATER," is the title of a new novel, by E. Blanchard, Esq., and published by Dewitt and Davenport, New York. The publishers have favored us with a copy. We have examined the book, and find it in every respect worthy of commendation. The plot is aptly laid, and the characters well defined, and handled *certainly with a masterly hand*. The style of the writer is clear—easily understood, and hence the more interesting. To those fond of this kind of literature, we recommend this work as well worth the reading. For sale at BANNAN'S.

"GODEY," for June, is on our table. This number completes the 42d volume. The Lady's Book is well conducted, and will compare favorably with any similar periodical now published. Its contributors are among the best the country can afford, and the engravings alone are worth more than the price of subscription. Subscriptions received, and single copies for sale, at BANNAN'S.

THE "CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE," for May has been received. It contains several interesting engravings, and a piece of Music—"Queen Mary signing her abdication" is certainly well designed. The reading matter, as usual, is good. Edited by Geo. Pratt, 116 Nassau Street, New York. Terms $2 00 a year.

THE JUNE number of "GRAHAM" has been received. The engravings are good, and it contains the usual quantity of excellent reading matter. Subscriptions received, and single copies for sale, at BANNAN'S.

*[For the Miners' Journal.]*

## THE ORDER OF COURT.

*"Abstain from selling intoxicating drink on Sunday."*

The *Emporium* of last week remarks "That Judge Kidder said that the order of Court on the subject of closing the Bars of Hotels, was entirely misunderstood."

Read the circular:

"NOTICE is hereby given to all the Licensed Tavern-keepers of Schuylkill county, that numerous petitions having been presented to the Court, from the citizens of the said county, complaining of the great evils which result from the sale of intoxicating drink, by licensed Tavern-keepers, on Sunday, they have instructed me to give you notice to abstain from selling the same on that day. The act of 1705, subjects a landlord to the payment of a fine for permitting tippling at his bar on Sunday, and the Court will deem it sufficient cause for revoking the license of such as continue to violate the law, and hereafter they will consider it their duty to refuse a license to such as disregard their injunction in this particular. Respectfully Yours,

ROBERT M. PALMER, *District Attorney.*

March 22, 1851

It is difficult, for any man, who can read, to misunderstand the order of Court. There can be no mistake about the meaning of it, as set forth in this circular, signed by the District Attorney, nor can it be alleged that the circular does not fairly state the intentions of Judges Kidder and Foster, who made the order. It may consist with the recollections of all who were present, that the District Attorney respectfully stated to the Court, that, in order to prevent any misunderstanding as to what the Court desired should be done, he would prefer that Judge Kidder should give him the form of the circular that the Court had directed to be sent to the Tavern-keepers. The circular published in the papers, and signed by the District Attorney, was, if the writer of this article is not mistaken, written by Judge Kidder. The circular, therefore, may be considered as being the order of the Court. It is only necessary to read it, in order to see that any selling of liquors at the bar, by Tavern-keepers, on Sunday, is not only in direct opposition to the words of the order, but to the object, meaning, and intent of it, appearing on the face of the order itself. The circular sets forth:

*First*—"That numerous petitions have been presented to the Court, from citizens of the county, complaining of the great evils which result from the sale of intoxicating drink by Licensed Tavern-keepers, on Sunday."

This is the evil complained of, and this is the evil which the Court wished to suppress In order to do this, the Court directed the District Attorney:

*Second*—"To give the Tavern-keepers notice, to abstain from selling the same, (viz intoxicating drink,) on that day."

There is no ambiguity about this. All is so clear and plain, that no other words in the English language, could better expose the determination of the Judges, to stop the sale of liquors, on Sunday.

The *People complain of* "The sale of intoxicating drink, by licensed Tavern-keepers, on Sunday." The Court orders "The Tavern-keepers to abstain from selling liquor on that day."

The order then proceeds to state what will be the consequence of disobedience to its requisitions, viz:

*Third*—"The Act of 1705, subjects a landlord to the payment of a fine for permitting tippling at his bar, on Sunday, and the Court will deem it a sufficient cause for revoking the license of such as continue to violate this law—and hereafter they will consider it their duty to refuse a license to such as *disregard their injunction in this particular.*"

The injunction of the Court is, "to abstain from selling liquor on Sunday."

The penalty,—deprivation of the Tavern-license."

There is another Act of Assembly, that those who are attempting to nullify the order of the Court, may find, when it is too late, bears directly upon this subject, and shows conclusively that the Court, in making the order to the Tavern-keepers, "to abstain from selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday," acted in strict accordance with the law. It is unreasonable to suppose that any Judge could have ventured to make the assertion that the Court will allow any sale of liquor at Tavern Bars on Sunday, except in cases of "necessity and charity." If any Judge did say so, he has said that he will do that which is beyond the power of any Court in Pennsylvania, viz:—To dispense with a positive enactment of the Legislature.

The Act of April 22, 1794, provides:

Sec. 1. If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, (works of necessity and charity only excepted,) or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person, so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall neglect or refuse to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county: *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, lake houses, lodging houses, inns, and other houses of entertainment, for the use of sojourners, travellers or strangers, or to hinder water-men from landing their passengers, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travellers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk, or the necessaries of life, before nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor after five of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.

It cannot for one moment be supposed that this law, which so plainly prohibits every person from doing and performing any worldly employment on Sunday, and which makes even the delivery of milk, or the necessaries of life, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon, a penal offence, can by the utmost latitude of interpretation, be held to permit a Tavern-keeper, who six days in the week sells liquor at his bar, who receives a license for that purpose as a worldly occupation or employment, who follows that occupation for his living, to do and perform the same worldly employment on Sunday. If it is a worldly employment to sell liquor for the purpose of making a profit by the sale of it on a week day, it is certainly a worldly employment to do the same thing on Sunday, and if it is a worldly employment, it is within the letter, a spirit, and meaning of the law.

If the Constables and Justices of the Peace would do their duty, the Beer Houses would be closed on Sundays. Every Beer House keeper, who sells Beer on Sunday, can be prosecuted and convicted under this law. P.

☞ THE ORDER of United American Mechanics will hold its annual National Convention in Lancaster city, on the 20th of May. Delegates from every State of the Union are expected to be present.

*[For the Miners' Journal.]*

B. BANNAN, Esq.—As the time is fast approaching, when it becomes necessary for the citizens of Schuylkill county to select suitable candidates for the various offices in their gift at the ensuing election, permit me to present to the consideration of the Democratic Whig County Convention, Mr. Wm. Garret of Orwigsburg, as a gentleman in every respect qualified for the office of Prothonotary, &c.

In Mr. Garret we find a man who would perform the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the people. He is both honest and capable, two most necessary qualifications for the office. Having been a clerk for Prothonotor Mills for some years past, he is well acquainted with all the duties appertaining to that station, and by his worthy and upright conduct, has made hosts of friends in both parties, and in the event of his nomination, his friends look to his election with confidence. He speaks both the English and German languages, and as it is often necessary in the examination of witnesses to translate the German, Mr. Garret is the very man, as he has often acted in that capacity to the full satisfaction of the Court. By giving publicity to the above in your valuable *Journal*, you will oblige several voters of

PORT CARBON.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State convention now in session, at Charleston, has adopted a series of resolutions, and listened to a number of long-winded speeches, expressive of the right and expediency of secession from the Union.—South Carolina has always manifested such a mad-cap sort of disposition, and such an unruly temper toward the rest of the family, that her present behaviour is not much to be wondered at. There would be one family quarrel disposed of, and one topic of news less by her immediate secession, still it would be a source of regret, no matter of how little value she may be, or how many may prefer her "room to her company." The loss would be felt mainly for herself's sake—the other States, it is presumed, would be able to take care of themselves, after she had withdrawn. As the whole household feels and feels deeply the desertion of one of its members—even though the worst, and gladly welcomes back the "prodigal son," so would it grieve the maternal heart of our government, to see even South Carolina withdraw from her patronage and protection. We therefore recommend as the best means of restoring her to sane and "sober second thoughts," and at the same time of sparing our own feelings a sense of mortification at the foolishness of so near a relation, that missionaries be appointed by the general government, to visit every corner of the State, and preach repentance and commonsense to the Disunionists, and endeavour to persuade the people in their right minds to promise obedience and good behaviour for the remainder of their lives.

The resolutions reported by the Select committee of twenty-one and finally adopted as embodying the sentiments of the convention are as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

*Resolved*, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices involved in submission.

*Resolved*, That we hold the right of Secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest cause for its exercise.

*Resolved*, That this meeting looks with confidence and hope to the Convention of the People, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner, and to the Legislature to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

## ORIGIN OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Early in the sixteenth century, the Spaniards having founded settlements in the West Indies, reduced the natives to bondage and servitude. The constitutions, tempers and habits of the Indians, however, unfitted them for such a condition. The system was consequently cruel, fatal and unprofitable.

About the year 1517, Las Casas, the Spanish Bishop of Chiapa, with the view of relieving the poor Indians from the cruelties to which they were subjected, proposed to substitute Africans for Indians. The suggestion was immediately acted upon, and the Emperor Charles V. granted a patent to certain persons to supply the Spanish Islands with slaves. This was the same Charles whom Luther met at the Diet of Worms.

It is said, however, that negro slaves had been imported into the Spanish Colonies as early as 1501; and that Las Casas only chose one of the two existing evils. In those days and long afterwards, few appear to have thought it wrong to kidnap, or purchase from native chiefs, the poor Africans, and the salve to their consciences was that they were heathen and of course accursed. This applied to both Indians and Africans.

In 1565, the English entered into the trade of supplying the islands; but it was not until 1620 that the first cargo was carried into these colonies, and these were carried in a Dutch vessel, and landed in Virginia. At that time the Dutch had possession of New Amsterdam, (now New York,) but the records of that colony make no mention of slaves until six years afterwards. The records of Massachusetts make mention of slaves as early as 1630.

Thus we find that from 1620 to 1808, a period of 188 years, slaves continued to be imported from Africa to these colonies and states and until near the close of the last century the minds of men seemed to be insensible to the enormity of the traffic. Now, it is almost universally held in abhorrence. Such are the revolutions in human sentiment; and it is very manifest that the sentiment is still advancing and at war with slavery wherever found.—*Pittsburg Gaz.*

## THE CENSUS OF 1850.

The *Republic*, in referring to the proposed visit of Mr. J. G. C. Kennedy, of the Census Office, to Europe, says its object is to examine into the methods adopted for tabular arrangement by those governments which have just taken their census, and to obtain exact information concerning the machinery and results of the statistical operations of the Old World now in progress, and a knowledge of their past history and workings, and to endeavor to effect some arrangements by which their and our own census operations shall be rendered more reciprocally beneficial. This, it is believed, can be effected by an understanding which shall secure the collection of as many similar elementary facts as possible; the publication of such facts as will admit thereof in a uniform manner; and by arranging the tables of ages and other statistics so as to admit of an easy comparative view of the present condition and relative progress of of each nation. Such a consumation would be of incalculable importance, and it seems a little singular that to this late day should be left the projection of a measure apparently feasible, and in itself so simple, while fraught with interests and results of such great magnitude

☞ A MILLERITE CONVENTION was last week in session at New York endeavoring to fix the day again for the final end of all things. One of their prophets, Mr. Reed, declared he was ready, with positive proofs, to convince them that Christ would come before the 22d day of July next. But the Convention was not entirely satisfied with his proofs.

☞ NORTHAMPTON COUNTY was erected in 1752. In 1753-'54, the people of that county erected their first Court-house and Jail. At the time Northampton was erected, it embraced all that is now comprised with the counties of Monroe, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne, Carbon, Lehigh, and a portion of Schuylkill.

## A SPEECH FROM GENERAL SCOTT.

The Military of New Orleans on the evening of the 28 ult., made a formal call upon Gen. Scott, at the Arsenal in the first Municipality, New Orleans. A short address was made by Gen. Lewis, on behalf of the citizen soldiers of the Crescent City, to which Gen S; replied at length, expressing himself highly gratified by his mark of respect and civility. He recognized many of those around him as having served in the war with Mexico. He spoke of the patriotic alacrity which Louisiana had always displayed in military affairs, ever since her admission into the Union; spoke of the war of 1812, and of the great services of Gen. Jackson on the battle field below this city.—The speaker then alluded to the services which this State rendered in the recent war, of the encouragement which the citizens of this city gave to those who were going into it, and to the enthusiastic reception with which she welcomed the return soldiers; indeed, said the General, she did the honors of hospitality for the country.

General Scott alluded to the preparations which had been made in this city for giving him a cordial welcome on his return from the war; but he said it was then out of his power to be present, as he passed home by another route. He now tendered his thanks for that honor as well as for the present civility. After a few more happy remarks and complimentary allusions, the General concluded with assuring his visitors that he felt highly gratified by their polite attention.

A few minutes afterwards some casual remark was made respecting the sword that Gen. Scott wore by his side, when the General said that before leaving Washington he had selected this sword, from many others, to wear on his trip, as it was a present from Louisiana. He then unbuckled it and passed it around among the officers, playfully remarking, "I disarm myself, gentlemen, in your presence, because I know that I am among friends."—*N. O. Pic. 28th.*

## CANNEL COAL OF VIRGINIA.

We have now before us a beautiful specimen of the Cannel Coal of Kanawha, Va., and as our acquaintance with this kind of fuel is not inconsiderable, we have no hesitation in saying we believe it to be equal to any coal of the same kind in the world, and far superior to any other coal whatever for a great number of purposes. Cannel Coal breaks with a dull fracture, but is capable of receiving a polish like marble, and it can be worked with a knife or chisel into any form. We have seen beautiful ornaments made of it, and in a foreign paper, we recently noticed that a sofa had been made by a Scottish miner, for the Great Exhibition, out of this material. But beautiful though this fuel is with its clean and hard, yet pliable grain, its value consists in its usefulness and superiority, as an article of fuel and a producer of light and heat. No coal can equal it for producing gas, either in quantity or quality, and this is a fact to which we hope some attention will be paid by our gas companies. It is stated to be better than the Cumberland coal of Maryland for raising steam, and is free from any liability to spontaneous combustion. Those bituminous coals which are liable to spontanous combustion, contain a considerable portion of sulphur; this is the reason why they generate so much heat when packed together, and made wet with water.

If one part of water is added to six parts of strong sulphuric acid in a glass vessel, the liquid will be raised to nearly the boiling point. This generates the carbonic and hydrogen gases in the coal, and a spark will do the rest to set the whole on fire. It is not long since we gave an account of three vessels being burned by the spontaneous combustion of the coals which formed part of their cargoes. It is the absence of sulphur in cannel coal, which makes it so valuable for good gas. We would like to see more of this coal in our city, and hope that we may induce some to use it for domestic purposes. It burns in a grate like a candle, with a fine white flame, and leaves only a few white ashes behind. The coal fields of America are of greater extent than those of all the world beside. We have anthracite, bituminous, and cannel coals in abundance. Our people in New York know what the Liverpool and Pennsylvania coals are—bituminous and anthracite, but few, very few of them know anything about the beautiful cannel coal; not one in a thousand, we believe, has ever seen a sample of it. We trust that what we have said may be the means of bringing it more prominently into public notice.—*Scientific American.*

☞ PUTTING OUT VESUVIUS.—Mr. McLaughlin, recently returned from abroad, states that there is a project on foot at Naples to extinguish the fires at Vesuvius! It is understood that the bottom of the main or grand crater, is several thousand feet below the level of the sea. The plan, therefore, is to dig a large trench or canal from the sea to the crater, the expense of which will not exceed two millions of dollars, and thus extinguish the fires that have been burning for thousand of years! It is said that the fine lands thus to be reclaimed, will more than ten times pay the expense of executing the grand design.

☞ STRANGE APPLICATION.—The British Government have requested the Mayor of New York to send over two police officers to detect genteel thieves at London during the great Fair. The application comes through Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, and the expense is to be borne by the British Government. Why they wish for our police officers has not been stated,—perhaps because they are presumed to be acquainted with "genteel" American rogues. What, will John Bull send for next?

☞ A CONVENTION to consider the moral, social and pecuniary condition of the colored population of Canada West, who have escaped from American slavery, is to be held in Detroit on the 21st inst.

☞ THE Hon. Thomas H. Benton has returned from St. Louis to Washington.


PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH COUGHS, Colds Whooping Cough or any Pulmonary Affections, would do well to procure some of Hughes' Expectorant, it is a palatable, speedy and certain remedy. See Advertisement in another column.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER