Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, May 31.

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 of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman

JOSEPH R. FLANIGEN, P. KNOX MORTON, WM. H. SLINGLUFF, SAMUEL BELL, NATHANIEL BILMAKER, WM. J. ROBINSON, WORDEN E. PRESTON, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, HENRY JOHNSON, CHAS. B. BORDMAN, GEORGE CREEN, D. A. FINNEY, C. G. LOOMIS, JOHN BACHMAN, WILLIAM EVANS, JOHN C. NEVILLE, SAMUEL M'MEEAMY, C. THOMSON JONES, SAMUEL B. THOMAS, JOHN S. BROWN, T. TAYLOR WORTH, ALEXANDER E. BROWN, WILLIAM BAKER, WM. R. WATT, JAMES CLARK, SHERMAN D. PHELPS, EDWIN C. WILSON, JOHN ALLISON, DANIEL M'CURDY, GEORGE MASSON, ALEX. M. M'CURE, FRANCIS JORDAN,

E. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

☞ BEAR IN MIND the Whig Meeting at Orwigsburg, on Tuesday, 10th of June next, to appoint Delegates for the State Convention at Lancaster, on the 24th. Important interests are to be considered—the nomination of Candidates for Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Canal Commissioner, &c. Let every Democratic Whig of the county attend. Good delegates should be chosen and the united voice of Schuylkill be well represented. See the call of the Standing Committee in another column.

EARTH'S ROTATION VISIBLE.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT—PROF. KIRKWOOD.

On Tuesday afternoon last, Professor Kirkwood of this place, repeated at Schuylkill Haven the Experiment, recently discovered in Paris by M. Foucault, of rendering the Earth's diurnal revolution visible. We were present, and, in common with the rest of the audience, take pleasure in testifying to the complete success of the experiment. The Exhibition was originally intended for the pupils of the Pottsville Academy, but a number of ladies and gentlemen, from both this place and Schuylkill Haven, were also in attendance. The large Car House was volunteered by the President of the Reading Railroad for the purpose. The Apparatus necessary was prepared by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Jno. Warner. It consisted of an iron Ball, cast specially for the occasion, weighing 150 lbs. and suspended from the dome of the Building by a steel wire 80 ft. in length. The suspension point was very nicely adjusted, with an admirable contrivance to avoid friction, as much as possible. A board was placed beneath, on which the normal arc of the Ball's oscillation was marked. By this simple arrangement the Earth's actual motion became quite obvious, by the deflection in the apparent change of course of the Ball's oscillation—in half an hour, it amounted to about 4½ inches in a circle whose radius was 4½ feet. The sweep of oscillation was about 13 ft.—the time of vibration nearly 5 seconds. The deflection stated above is about equal to a rate, which would complete an entire revolution in 36-37 hours. The measurements were not made with much care or accuracy at the time, as the object was more to show the *method* of the Experiment, than to obtain any accurate results.

Prof. Kirkwood accompanied the experiment with an explanation, which he delivered in his usually plain and lucid style. All present were very attentive, and manifested a deep interest in the subject. This, we believe, is the first public exhibition of the experiment made in the United States. It has been tried in the Laboratory of the Scientific School, at Cambridge, Mass., and perhaps by some Scientific gentlemen for their own private gratification. The experiment on Tuesday last, was performed with better Apparatus, than that used on any other occasion we have noticed. The suspension wire of Mr. Foucault, the discoverer, was only 45 ft. in length—that at Schuylkill Haven was nearly double as long, and of course the more favorable for a continued vibration.

The experiment can be repeated by many persons, in their own houses. Wherever a clear space of from 25 to 40 feet in height, even if it be not more than a foot in breadth, can be commanded, there the experiment may be made. The continuous stairways, from the first floor to the attic, in many houses, provide the desired space. An ordinary steelyard weight, suspended by a wire, will supply the place of the pendulum. The experiment is so simple, and the result so strikingly obvious, the only wonder now is that it was not observed long ago, inasmuch as Scientific men must have stumbled over it again and again, in arriving at other results apparently more difficult, and with almost precisely the same apparatus.

The principal advantage that we can see, resulting from this discovery, is a new method which it furnishes of determining latitudes. The Rule is to divide 24 by the time required to make a complete revolution—the result will be the sine of the latitude of the place.

We venture to conclude with a brief explanation of the *rationale* of the experiment.—Suppose a pendulum suspended freely over the axis of motion of an artificial globe or at either pole of the earth. There is nothing in the influence of the earth's attraction which will interfere with the oscillation of the pendulum. It will therefore continue to vibrate in the same plane, when once set in motion, independent of the rotation of the Earth. In 24 hours the pendulum will *apparently* have performed a complete revolution, having vibrated in every direction over the surface of the earth *actually* revolving under it. At intermediate latitudes, between the poles and the Equator, the time will vary from 24 hours (the least) to infinity. At the Equator it is evident no such motion can take place.

CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND.

The new Constitution of this State, upon which a Convention has been in session all winter at Annapolis, is to be submitted to the decision of the people next Wednesday, 4th. prox. The opinion seems to be predominant that it will be rejected. It is said that the copy reported and published as "official" was not adopted by the Convention, but got up by a clique of the members. There are many objectionable features in it and a number of important omissions.—The press of the State generally is down on it. The Baltimore *Patriot*, a leading Journal and good authority upon all matters connected with the State's interests, opposes it with the belief that it was framed to be rejected, and that its adoption would be a change from not very perfect to very bad. There seems to be quite a mania throughout the country at present for amending State Constitutions.

☞ ENTERPRISE.—The Reading *Journal* is offered to subscribers during the political campaign of the coming Fall, from the 1st of June to the 15th of October, at 50 cts. per copy. The editor thinks it important that Whig documents be generally disseminated among the people—particularly in the Locofoco stronghold of old Berks. Right, neighbor, we wish you all possible success both pecuniarily and politically. The *Journal* we regard as one of the best papers in the State—either Whig or Locofoco, and anybody, who don't think it worth half a dollar for nearly 5 months' subscription, wouldn't take it at any price.

GREAT RIOT AT HOBOKEN.

A very serious riot occurred at Hoboken, opposite New York, on Monday last. It was the day of Pentecost, a season which the Germans, both in Europe and in this country, generally observe with an out-door festival. A number of them had crossed the ferry in the morning and others assembled, amounting in all, it is estimated, at 15,000 persons, on the "cricket ground," near the city, which they had leased for the celebration.—All parties present seemed to enjoy themselves, and "the beer," says the *Tribune*, "flowed in torrents from the barrels on tap down hundreds of thirsty throats."

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon about 40 rowdies, headed by a party known as the "Short Boys," from New York, appeared on the ground armed, and evidently come with the intent to interfere with the festivities. The immediate cause of the disturbance that followed is variously stated, but the "Short Boys" were undoubtedly the aggressors. The Germans were at first loathe to fight, on account of the number of women and children present, but presently, becoming excited, they went at it in earnest. The rowdies were beaten and retreated to the Elysian Fields, where a large party took refuge in a Public House. The Germans followed and a dreadful fight ensued for the remainder of the day and a good part of the evening. Fire-arms, clubs and knives were used and great execution was effected with bricks thrown from the tops of the houses, the streets being densely crowded. It is said to be one of the most serious riots ever known in the vicinity of New York, even including the Astor Place disturbance. Had the Military been on the spot at the time of the principle engagement, no doubt a great number of lives would have been lost. The Sheriff of the county was early on the ground. He made two applications for the assistance of the New York Police, but for some reason it was refused. He then called on the citizens. The Military of Jersey City were also ordered out, but they arrived too late to be of important service. About 40 arrests were made, indiscriminately among the billigerents—most of them Germans—and lodged in jail at Bergen.

THE COSDEN MURDER.

The truth of the old saying, that "murder will out," has been strikingly manifested in this awful tragedy, about which the public have for some time been in such anxious suspense.

Shortly after the murder, a man named Hand, and his wife, living in Kent county, not far from the Cosden residence, removed to New Jersey, without assigning any reason for their leaving. They were somewhat suspected, and a few days since, Mrs. Hand was brought back, and stated, in effect, that a man named Shaw, very much under the influence of Liquor, had come to their house, very early, on the morning of the occurrence, and told her that the Cosden family was murdered, and that himself, Taylor, Shelton, and Murphy, were the parties, but that he and Murphy took no part in it directly. He himself was so drunk at the time, that he fell into a fence corner near the house, and lay there for several hours. He had been solicited by Taylor to join the party, and he consented, thinking it was only for plunder.

Shaw was accordingly arrested, last Saturday. He corroborated the above statement almost *verbatim*—even when brought face to face with the prisoners. They are now chained together in the Jail at Chestertown. Webster, the uncle of Mrs. Cosden, it is said, will immediately be released. Mrs. Hand removed from the county, being afraid of Shaw, on account of knowing his secret.—The citizens of the county are much excited, and great rejoicings are manifested that the perpetrators of this horrible deed are secured.

☞ CONVICTED OF MURDER.—Richard W. Clarke, tried in Allegheny county, Md., for the murder of his wife on the 20th of last April, has been convicted of murder in the 2nd degree and sentenced accordingly for eighteen years in the Penitentiary. The Jury first returned a verdict of "Guilty," intending it to be in the 1st degree, but owing to an accidental omission of certain legal explanations on the part of the Court, they were dismissed and returned the second time with the above decision—the jury standing 11 to 1 for their original intention.

☞ THE MASSACHUSETTS COALITIONISTS.—The recent bargain between the Locofocos and Free Soilers for the election of Governor U. S. Senator &c., is not likely soon to be forgotten in old Massachusetts. An address has been published, signed by one hundred and seventy members of the late Senate and House of Representatives, exposing the whole affair and denouncing the parties concerned in bitter terms. They do it in justice to the State, that her silence may not be misconstrued into any sort of assent to such political villainy.

☞ WE have lately devoted a large portion of our columns to the Temperance agitation, though, with the greatest economy of space, we have been unable to publish half the communications sent us by the friends of the Cause. Court commences its session next week, when the matter, it is presumed, will be fully tested. We shall therefore occupy less space hereafter with the subject, but sufficient to maintain our position.

☞ PETRIFIED CORPSE.—A dead body was recently exhumed in one of the burial grounds of Kensington and found to be completely changed to stone. The transformation is attributed to the dampness of the earth, in which the body was buried. It is, moreover, supposed that the deceased had taken a considerable quantity of mercury, which assisted petrifaction.

☞ THE President with part of his suite returned to Washington, Saturday last. He was received with a hearty welcome wherever he went. The tokens of admiration everywhere expressed by the people are unmistakable evidences of their approval of the President's course.

☞ THE Locofoco Gubernatorial Convention meets on Wednesday next at Reading—the Judicial on the 11th of June, at Harrisburg, and the Whig Convention, for nominating a full Ticket, assembles at Lancaster on the 24th of the same month.

☞ "HIGH GRASS."—The Editor of the Gettysburg *Star and Banner*, was shown a few days since a few Clover stalks, a specimen of some Clover, grown this season, on the College grounds, by B. Schriver, Esq., which measured 28 inches.

☞ BARNUM IN TROUBLE.—Barnum's Travelling Menagerie exhibited at Princeton N. J., last Saturday. The students and others pronounced it a "humbug" and carried off one of the wagons and chucked it into the canal.

☞ PHILIP KILLER of Bloomsburg, while loading a cannon at a military parade at Orangeville last week, had both hands much lacerated and himself otherwise injured by the premature discharge of the piece.

☞ MR. GOUGH has been engaged in Ohio to lecture in defence of the anti-license law in the new constitution.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

AN OUTLINE of Mechanical Engineering, with Drawings of finished machines, tools, and apparatus of every description, is the title of a work left with us to be examined, and to procure subscriptions. It is published in New York, under the direction of Frederick Mone, and furnished to subscribers at $1 00—to others $1 50. The plates are very large, and admirably executed—so that the most delicate and intricate parts of machinery are plainly delineated, and explanations appended to each. The drawings alone, independent of the practical information accompanying them, we would think fully worth the price of subscription. Persons, desirous of obtaining the work, can see it at this office, and judge for themselves.

THE "INTERNATIONAL," for June, has been received. It is a capital number, full of rich, spicy reading of every shade of variety, and interspersed with a number of excellent plates. This work is undoubtedly among the most prominent monthlies of the day—we doubt indeed whether it has a superior. It is besides much cheaper than the great majority of them, and affords an infinitely better selection of reading matter. We always regard its appearance on our table, as a rich treat, and use it with an appetite. Published in New York, by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway. Terms, $3 a year. Only think of it, 25 cents a number, for nearly 150 pages of choice reading! For sale at Bannan's.

WE last week received a beautiful paper from F. Gleason, Boston, printed in Gold. It was entled "Jenny Lind" and got up in honor of the renowned Songstress. We shouldn't object to having a few more exchanges of the same sort—it would improve the appearance of our "Table" considerably, if not more.

THE "DAGUERREIAN JOURNAL," published in New York, semi-monthly, by S. D. Humphrey, is just entering on its second volume. It contains all information relating to the Science and process of Daguerreotyping. Terms, $2 a year. Subscriptions received at Bannan's.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Temperance Lectures.*—Rev. Thos. P. Hunt has been lecturing on Temperance in this place every evening since Tuesday last. As usual he has drawn crowded houses on each occasion. He deals out heavy blows indiscriminately right and left.—The Liquor-sellers and moderate Drinkers receive no quarters at his hands—he has been talking at them mostly during the week. His lectures are powerful, just the kind best suited to do good—plain, practical, and to the point. There is no compromise about him. We advise everybody to come out and hear him. He is a fluent and interesting speaker and a sterling Temperance advocate in every word he utters. Turn out and judge for yourselves.

He addresses the children of the Borough this afternoon at 5 o'clock on Court House hill, and at 8 o'clock this evening, he will deliver a lecture to all who may come to hear him at the corner of Centre and Norwegian. He wants everybody to turn out—especially the Liquor-sellers—let them come and hear for themselves what he has to say.

☞ *New Church.*—The Congregation of Baptists, of this Borough, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Lewis, are about erecting a new Church in Mahantongo street above 8th, near the Catholic Institute. Its size, front, is 43ft. by 65 ft. in length, with a recess, back, for the pulpit, stand, 5 ft. deep. It will be two stories high, the basement being intended for the Sabbath school, Lectures, &c., and surmounted by a steeple near 60 ft. high. The interior of the room for the usual Religious services will be 23 ft. high, clear. The front will be painted in imitation of blocks of marble and the whole building, otherwise hand-somely finished. The ground in front will be graded in terraces, sodded, and planted with shrubbery.

The intention is, if possible, to complete the building for use by next Fall. It will probably cost near $6000.

☞ *Military.*—Yesterday was the day appointed for the Battalion Parade, at Schuylkill Haven.—Four companies left this place early in the morning—the Troop, Capt. WYNKOOP; Washington Artillery, Capt. WOMELSDORFF; National Light Infantry, Capt. POTT, and the German Yengers, Captain WOLF. They all presented full ranks, and left us with flying colors. The Artillerists looked unusually bright. They wore new knapsacks, and new Caps, never used before. The Caps are somewhat higher than those formerly worn—they are trimmed with gold lace, and have the letters "W. A." very neatly marked with the same material in front.—We have reason to be proud of the spirit and enterprise of our Military companies.

The election for Brigadier General, will be held to-day. Captains POTT and CLEMENT are the only candidates.

☞ *Removal.*—At a meeting of the County Commissioners, at Orwigsburg, on Monday last, the New Court House, and Public Offices, were formally recognised as the property of the County.—After the 1st of December next, the seat of Justice is fixed in this Borough, by the recent Act of Assembly. The public Records will be removed, and thereafter the Courts held here.

Prisoners are to be confined in the old Jail, at Orwigsburg, or in a place temporarily provided here, until the Building, now in process of erection, is completed. Mr. Le Brun, the Architect of the New Prison, was instructed to effect a perpetual insurance on the Court House for $10,000.

☞ *Prof. Kirkwood* announces that he will repeat the experiment of showing the Earth's rotation at Schuylkill Haven next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. We also understand that at the solicitation of a number of our citizens, he has consented to deliver a lecture on the subject in connection with other scientific matter, in this place shortly, when with the assistance of some apparatus already prepared, he will give it a full and satisfactory explanation.

☞ *Speaking* of good things, a delicious quantity of No. 1 Ice Cream found its way into our sanctum last Thursday. It was awfully hot—the day was, we mean, not the present—and hence our better appreciation of the treat. We understand there's a "few more of the same sort left"—we advise our friends to call at Gensler & Hehr's Confectionary Establishment in Centre St below Mahantongo—they are always provided with all sorts of tempting refreshments for the season.

☞ *To the Young Men.*—Mr. Hunt announces that the Ladies of the Borough have requested him to address a Temperance lecture especially to the Young Men. They promise him that, if their influence is worth anything, he shall have a full house. Every one of them shall hear him, if they can effect it. He therefore proposes to devote next Tuesday evening especially to their benefit—the place of the lecture will be made known in time.

☞ *Phrenology*—Mr. Moses Caldwell delivered two lectures on this subject, at the Town Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings last. We were present on Monday evening. Mr. C. seems to be well conversant with Phrenology—we learn that he has devoted much attention to it for some years past. He also examined one gentleman's head, and being well acquainted with him, we can testify to its correctness in every particular.

☞ *The* Schuylkill Haven *Map* pays us another compliment this week—and lays it on thick too. Apart from the fact that we are every week indebted to it for a good portion of our "Local," we know of no better way to reciprocate, than to acknowledge the good taste of the Editor, in appreciating a good paper, for that is just what we aim to make the *Journal*.

☞ *Late.*—The Passenger train from Philadelphia, of Thursday afternoon last, did not arrive here until about 1 o'clock at night. The detention was caused by the Locomotive running over a cow near Manayunk and throwing part of the train off the track.

☞ *Keep Cool.*—Our townsman, Mr. WELLER, is prepared to supply the ready-made material in any part of the town. The weather is hot, and Mr. W.'s *Ice* the best cooling comfort we know of—See advertisement.

☞ *Painting, Papering, &c.*—We invite attention to Mr. BOWEN's advertisement, in to-day's *Journal*. He is a capital workman. We have had frequent occasion to commend different jobs of his in the Borough.

☞ *Our Ball-players* were knocked again, last Saturday. The St. Clair boys were too hard for them. Rather hard to be vanquished on our own soil, but, "what can't be cured, must be endured."

☞ *Fire.*—The Coal Breaker of Capewell & Dovey at Ravensdale, near St. Clair was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. It is not known how it originated.

☞ *The Independent German Reformed* Synod of Pennsylvania, and neighboring States, will hold its next annual session, in the old German Reformed Church, in this place, on the 14th of next month.

MINERSVILLE AFFAIRS.

☞ *Poisoned.*—An interesting boy, son of Mr. Jas. Mooney, of Minersville, died suddenly last week, after suffering several hours with violent convulsions and extreme pain. A *post mortem* examination by Dr. T. B. Hale, at the request of the parents and friends, discovered a quantity of laurel leaves in the stomach and bowels of the child, by which it had been poisoned.

☞ *The* Editor of the *Bulletin* addresses a good article to the young men of the Borough on church-going. Some such remarks would be very appropriate here.

☞ *The* mason work of the Odd Fellows' Hall in Minersville, is now completed.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN AFFAIRS.

☞ *Hard Knock.*—The boys, says the *Map*, to ridicule our Borough, for her lack of a Fire apparatus, paraded through our streets last Monday, a small forcing pump made to resemble in all respects a Fire Engine. They had formed themselves into a company, and we think our citizens must acknowledge themselves "done brown."

☞ *Rev. Geo. C. Drake*, formerly of Schuylkill Haven, visited that place on Saturday last, and preached in St James' Church, on the next day. The *Map* says the citizens gave him a cordial welcome.

☞ *Mr. Caldwell* delivered two of his Phrenological lectures in Schuylkill Haven, on Friday and Saturday evenings. He gave general satisfaction.

☞ *A London* correspondent writes the *Map* a good letter this week.

☞ The following letter is from Mr. Levan, a yong gentleman, formerly a printer in this county. It is well written and the information imparted will amply repay the reader:

AN OVER-SEA SUMMER JAUNT.

[Correspondence of the B. & S. Journal]

No. 1—Letter from London.

Voyage across the Atlantic—First impressions of Liverpool—English Railways—Chester—London—The Crystal Palace—American Contributions, &c., &c.

LONDON, April 29th, 1851.

Dear, Sir:—According to your request I now write to you. After leaving Reading I went to Philadelphia, and engaged passage in an American packet-ship bound for Liverpool. There were only three first cabin passengers, one an Englishman on his return home from a seven months' tour in the U. S., and the most companionable John Bull I ever met with; the other was an American from the State of Delaware, going to the World's Fair; and the third, your humble servant, in search of that greatest boon of life—Health. For seven days we made splendid headway, going at the rate of ten knots an hour, but on the 8th, we were studded in a perfect calm, which continued for ten days. So there we lay immovable; not a speck of land, was in sight; but it was beautiful to behold the setting of the sun in these calm waters—to see it level with the sea, rolling a tide of mellow light along its bosom, from horizon to horizon. The idea of loneliness was complete. We were in the midst of an expanse, limited merely by the powers of vision, beyond which the imagination might seek and find a thousand objects of relief.

On the flanks of Newfoundland we were hailed by an English vessel, that had been one hundred and thirty-six days coming from Valparaiso. They were out of provisions, and had subsisted on salt meat and water for ten days past. Our Captain immediately ordered out the life boats, and sent them four barrels of bread, one live pig, chickens, turkies, ducks, geese, greecers, &c. &c. When our boats left the vessel, they gave us three cheers by waving the British flag.

When we reached the Irish coast a number of fishing boats surrounded us, with fish, and some men to take passenger to Cork &c.—I was much amused by their Irish brogue. One fellow came quite close to the vessel, and, says he—"Och, and have you ever an empty barrel half full of flour, or a mess of fish," or "an old coat that would'nt fit you nor nobody else, for my little boy." They are a wretched looking set of fellows.

On the twenty-ninth day we were off Hollyhead, and telegraphed at Liverpool. Next morning, at four o'clock, the Captain knocked at my state-room to come on deck to see the ship enter Liverpool—as soon as we had landed I had my baggage taken to the Custom House and examined. They were not as strict as I had been led to anticipate. I had several boxes—American rocking chairs—which the Clerk took out of my trunk and handed to the head officer, who examined them. He asked me whether I had more than one copy of either? When I answered him in the negative, he let them pass duty free, but wished to know whether I had any tobacco. When I told him that all Americans did not use the weed, for a wonder he let my trunk pass.—I immediately got a cab, and drove to No. 6, St. Paul's Square—a very respectable house, full of Americans, where I for the first time partook of an excellent English dinner, which I can assure you my appetite was well fitted to do full justice to, after a sail of 3000 miles confined on board ship.

Liverpool did not make a very favorable impression on me. It is so dark with smoke that you cannot frequently see a square ahead in the middle of the day, and the buildings all looked very dark and gloomy to my American eyes. But there are some magnificent public buildings in Liverpool, for all that, among which is the Royal Exchange, a noble pile, built of stone. In the court-yard of the Exchange stands a fine monument to the memory of Lord Nelson.

The Custom House is the largest building in Liverpool, of stone. One part of it is occupied by the Post Office. Immediately opposite is the Sailor's Home; it was just finished, and opened while I was there, with a show of flowers and refreshments. I think it the most beautiful building in Liverpool.

The market-house, I was told, is the most spacious in England, and best supplied. The roof covers over an acre, and no pillars are seen within by which it is supported.

The docks are well worthy of an inspection. They are a master-piece of solid masonry, and are seven miles in length, crowded with ships of all nations, but Uncle Sam seems to have the greatest number. Liverpool is full of Americans. There are American Hotels, American Bowling Saloons, American Concert Rooms, American Cafes, &c. No fires or lights are permitted on vessels for entering the Docks for fear of fire, as the vessels are packed so close that there would be little chance to escape if any were to take fire. The hands all board on shore.

The Police are numerous. You meet them at every corner. They appear to be the best dressed and finest looking men in Liverpool. They all wear a uniform of dark blue cloth, trimmed with silver lace. After being there one day I was not surprised to see such a large police force, for I have no doubt it is necessary to keep the peace in subjection. I saw more wretchedness and misery in Liverpool in one day than I ever imagined existed. What think you of seeing women and young girls in the principal streets, employed in scraping up manure with their naked hands, and placing it in baskets or their aprons, watching each passing animal, and making a rush for the prize as its owner hurries by. In a scramble, oftentimes blows are given and returned by the contending parties. Thank God, such sights are not witnessed in America! Hereafter let no Englishman mention the words *American Slavery* to me.

I never saw a place that has as many drinking establishments as Liverpool. Almost every corner possesses a sign of "Wine Vaults" and "Spirit Vaults". Rather Blathers, I think, ought to pass through Liverpool in his travels.

I left Liverpool, April 29th, by railroad for London, stopping a day at Chester, the oldest town in England. There is some pleasure in travelling here. Yourself not fear being imposed on by porters, for the railway companies have persons engaged whose duty it is to put your baggage on the car, call a cab, or give any information required by the stranger. They are not allowed to receive pay for it, on pain of being immediately dismissed. They all wear a uniform to render them conspicuous.—All along side of the railroad the ground is sloped off, and planted with sod, and the top of the banks are planted with the English hedge which is now putting forth its leaves. All the different way stations are beautiful Gothic houses, with plots of flowers along the side of the road, which look very pleasing to one accustomed to seeing only black coal dirt at the stations. Each car holds six passengers. I happened to have one all to myself until we reached Tamworth, the country seat of Sir Robert Peel, when I was politely asked whether I would not take a seat in another car, as Lady Fox and party wished to have a car to themselves. Of course I would not refuse when there was a lady in the case. Her Ladyship made me a very polite bow, which is sometimes more than you receive for the same favor from our American ladies.

Chester is indeed a quiet looking city, and well worthy a visit by the tourist. The walls round it are the only perfect specimens of ancient fortification in England. They are said to have been built by Marius, King of the Romans, A. D. 73. They are nearly two miles in circumference, and make a most magnificent promenade, as I can testify, having walked round them early on a beautiful Spring morning. This walk will be impressed on my mind while memory lasts.—On the one side was a city hallowed by old associations; on the other were verdant fields, so full of quiet life—no fresh air's cottage; how fragrant it looked through its spring flowers,—the ivy above that old church has been green for ages.—There are a few houses still standing, which have not been altered, with the date of 1539. Two or three are highly ornamental. There is one in Watergate street dated 1652; and has this motto:

"*God's Providence is Mine Inheritance.*"

said to have been inscribed by the occupier as a grateful memorial, after escaping the Plague, which had visited almost every other dwelling.

I have not yet mentioned the principal lion of Chester.—That is the Old Cathedral, with its beautiful stained glass, its tesselated basement, its stone Pulpit, its old banners, and monuments. I could not convey to you by description half its beauties, now fast going to decay. It must be seen to be appreciated. I here quote a few lines of old poetry which have been running in my head ever since I saw the Cathedral:

"—the high embowed roof,
With antique pillars massy proof
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light."

I was informed by the old sexton that more Americans visit the Cathedral than any other nation. He recognized me immediately as an American.

Four miles from Chester is another great show place, "Eaton Hall" the residence of the Marquis of Westminister. The grounds are laid out most magnificently, and the palace is beyond anything I have ever beheld. The conservatory and hot houses are filled with beautiful flowers and fruits. But when I view so much splendor I always think of the misery it engenders, which mars the present enjoyment.

I left Chester after spending one day there, and arrived in London the same day. So here in this great Babylon I will stop my description,—this concentrated assembly of the universe, the place where all extremes meet, a bazaar of all things minutiæ and inanimate, the beautiful, the curious, and the fantastic, where one may find all the heart can desire, save friends and home.

Through the kindness of an influential friend, I have been enabled to visit the Grand Exhibition previous to the opening, which takes place on the first of May.—The Queen intends going there in state, and it is expected to be one of the greatest parades of Royalty ever seen even in London. I was much pleased with what I have seen of the Exhibition. It is worth a trip across the Atlantic to see the Glass Palace alone.—I am sorry to say the United States makes a poor display. Some of the small German States have more goods here than we. The most eligible place in the building is appropriated to us, but it is not near full.—It is very provoking that we do not make a better representation, for if we are judged by what is shown here, we will stand about the tenth or twelfth nation in manufactures. But one thing pleased me more than all I saw—and I have already spent three days in the place—it is this—The Stars and Stripes of my country are so displayed that you can see them from all parts of the building, and they attract a great deal of attention.—I was asked by an Italian what flag that was.—When I told him, he laid his hand on his heart and said, "God bless the flag of Liberty!" To-day the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and party, were in the building. It is amusing to a plain republican to see the parade they make when a Lord or Duke is there—to hear the Policemen cry out, "make way for His Grace the Duke of Cambridge." I will not say more about the Exhibition at present, as the goods are not near all arranged yet. Yours, &c. W. H. L.

☞ A FRIEND in Cass Township, writes us an excellent Temperance letter, for publication, but having already much prepared on the subject, for this week's *Journal*, he will excuse us for omitting several portions of his communication. The truth is, our course on this subject, is making us friends everywhere—communications crowd upon us from all quarters, and our only trouble is to find room for them. But write away, friends, we will try to accommodate all of you with a partial hearing at least.

Our correspondent, speaking of the drunkards in the township, writes:—

"The number is fearfully great. It is no uncommon thing, to see these slaves of Rum, lying on the Railroad track, in a state of complete stupefaction; and in one instance, which came under my personal observation, the Locomotive had nigh ended his existence—he had barely time to get off, or rather to be dragged off; another moment would have proved fatal. The Sabbath day of God is profaned; that Hell-hound of iniquity, is making rapid strides within our borders, and most fearful ravages does he commit upon the weak minds and sen-eless heads of those, that he once gets within his gra-p. I may quote the words of a Creek warrior, to an assembly of his nation against the use of ardent spirits. He says, "O Creeks, if you will persist in the use of this diabolical juice, you will have neither heads to direct, nor hands to protect."

* * * *

"Can there not be a stop put to these Grog-shops, which are nearly in every corner of this township? They make a regular practice of selling drink on the Sabbath day, and hence it is a lamentable fact, that there is more drunkenness on that day, than on any other during the week. I am commenting rather lengthily, but I cannot refrain from letting my disapprobation of the sale of spirituous liquors be known with others in Schuylkill county. Those Grog-shops ought to be stopped from retailing or selling liquor in any way, and if the friends of Temperance and good order, throughout the township, will get up a Petition, I think a reformation can be brought about, for there are plenty of our citizens who would sign it with a heart and a will."

He alludes to the regulations of the Trevorton Coal Company, which we recently published, and recommends that the same be generally adopted by the Coal Operators of this Region. The following is an account of another victim of intoxicating drinks:

"Two young men, residing in Coal Castle, (my immediate neighborhood,) by the names of Daniel and Andrew Carol, having gone out to a Grog-shop near by, last night, (Monday) in company with others, became so very drunk, that when the party was about to leave, it then being a very late hour, they found it impossible to take both of the previously named men home with them, and concluded to leave the former on the road, while they went home with the latter, intending to return for the said Daniel Carol. They accordingly came back, when, lo, he was found a lifeless corpse! Are not such glaring and every-day occurrences sufficient to make the lover of ardent spirits cast it from him, and say, depart from me, thou worker of ruin—thou fiend of Hell?"

Yours, T. W. P.

[For the Miners' Journal]

THE ORDER OF COURT.

"Abstain from Selling Liquor on Sunday."

IT must be admitted, by every one, that the order of Court was intended to make some change in relation to Tavern-keepers selling Liquor, on Sunday. The order is imperative, "Abstain from selling Liquor on that day." Some who pretend to know the intention of the Judges who made the order, assert that it was intended only to prevent Landlords from allowing tippling in their houses, and not to extend to the sale of liquor to any person who might call at the Tavern for such refreshment. Every person who has had any experience in the Court of Quarter Sessions, knows that no Landlord, applying for a License, ever allowed any tippling in *his* house, *other* persons no doubt have done so, but *he* never has allowed it. Wives have made complaint to the Court, that the Tavern-keeper has encouraged or suffered their husbands to hang about the Tavern all day Sunday, and that their husbands have come home drunk at night: little boys have been produced, who have been sent to the Tavern for their father, and found him drunk in the bar room; but evidence has always been given that the Landlord complained of, never allowed men to get drunk at *his* bar; *he* never permitted *his* neighbors to sit about *his* house, and drink on Sunday; how the men become intoxicated *he* could not tell, for *he* never sold Liquor to any man who was drunk. The landlord who allows tippling in his house on Sundays, or week days, must be the man who struck "Bill Patterson"—for he has never been identified in Court. I suppose that those who allege the order is intended to prevent Sunday tippling only, if they are asked what they mean by Sunday tippling, will say the order was made to prevent the assembling of neighbors in a bar room in little social knots, drinking at intervals, until they are intoxicated.

This was not the kind of Tippling complained of in the Petitions of the People.—The complaint was, that Tavern-keepers sold Liquor, on Sunday, to all who asked for it. A landlord may encourage and promote tippling on Sunday, and never sell two glasses of Liquor to the same person, and never suffer a man to sit down in his bar room.—In a place like Pottsville, a landlord may open his bar at six o'clock in the morning, and keep it open until twelve o'clock at night, and during the whole time be selling Liquor to a stream of customers who may make the rounds of all the Taverns and Beer Houses in town; and if all the Tavern and Beer Houses do the same thing, the persons who call for Liquor and drink it, are made drunk as effectually as if they remained all day in one Tavern or Beer House. If the Tavern-keeper is allowed to sell a single glass of Liquor at his bar on Sunday, to any chance customer, as he would do on a week day, the order of Court is a nullity. What he may sell to one, he may sell to another, and it is easy to be seen, that a man may be selling out Liquor by the single glass all day, and not have more than one customer at his bar or in his bar room at the same time.

If the Court intend to put an end to Sunday Tippling, they must enforce their order, and make an example of those who, in open defiance of it, keep their bars open on Sunday, and sell Liquor in the same manner on Sunday, now, as they did before the order was made. The order must be repeated, or the penalty inflicted on those who have disobeyed it, and encouraged and invited others to do so. No half-way measures or compromise, can be taken by the Court. Any Tribunal that suffers its orders to be broken with impunity, will soon be regarded by the people with contempt. P.

ROSEMONT (N. J.) May 27, 1851.

B. BANNAN:—*Dear Sir*—Enclosed you will find two dollars, for which please receipt and send a statement of account. I intended discontinuing the *Journal*, having no further interest in the county, but you lash the gregeries so justly, that you deserve the support of all who are opposed to "Bloat" manufactories. Yours, &c. I. W.

☞ *Quitting the Sinking Ship.*—The Greenville (S. C.) *Patriot*, mentions the fact that Carolina is already losing many of her best and most influential citizens, who have resolved to quit the State, rather than by their presence, seem to countenance her wild and reckless action. We have no doubt of the fact. We last week heard of an instance where one of them invested one hundred thousand dollars in Georgia stocks. A gentleman well acquainted with the facts, informs us that the moment secession becomes inevitable, some ten to twelve millions of mercantile capital will be withdrawn from Charleston. Her Banks will of course go by the board, and our neighbors will enjoy to their heart's content, the blessings of disunion.

☞ *The Nail Factory* attached to the Rolling Mill of Messrs. Seyfert, M'Manus & Co., in Reading, is to be stopped for a short time at the close of the present month. One cause—an over-stocked market—another and better—*the Tariff of* 1846. How Tariff '46—say our Loco friends—when nails are not imported? Briefly thus:—The beautiful policy of the opposition depresses manufactures, and all the industrial pursuits—invites excessive importations of goods—demands large exports of specie,—and in this way impoverishes the country.—Building operations and improvements of every kind are stopped in a great measure, and the market becomes overstocked because the hammers of the mechanics are idle. "*Quod erat demonstrandum.*"—*Journal.*

☞ *Matrimonial Infidelity.*—The case of a California adventurer recently returned to Philadelphia affords a little insight into the dubiousness of leaving a pretty wife behind. He had labored two years in that land of privations and hardships, the product of which was six hundred ounces of gold dust. But when he reached his home with his bosom full of the fondest hopes of domestic felicity, he met his wife with an infant in her arms only a few weeks old—the fruits of *her labor* during his absence. As soon as the unhappy man had recovered from the shock he left for New York, with his own children, and the property belonging to them.

☞ THE President has appointed Harlow Care, Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio.

☞ ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., a Free Soil Locofoco, has been elected to Congress in the second Congressional district of Massachusetts.

☞ A GOOD TIME COMING.—Father Mathew is now coming Eastward, returning from his Southern tour. We understand he has expressed an intention to visit this region. The friends of Temperance here are making arrangements to give him a formal invitation—there is scarcely a doubt but that he will accept it.

☞ THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A communication appeared in Thursday's *Emporium*, with regard to the Public Schools. We need only remark that it contains the views of a Teacher, whom the Board found necessary to notify that his place would be supplied after vacation, in consequence of numerous complaints made against him for neglect of duty, &c. The resolution passed the Board *unanimously*. The affairs of the School Board will be laid before the public at the end of the present year—and as regards the mode of instruction practised in the Schools, the public can satisfy themselves on that point by visiting them. It is not necessary to state any thing further at present.

☞ OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.—It is believed at this time, that there is not a single tavern in the county of Dauphin in which liquor is sold on Sunday; and such is the case in several of the neighboring counties, where like instructions have been given by the Courts. "These