

Miners' Journal.

Saturday Morning, July 6.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, of Armstrong.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, JOHN STROEDER, of Lancaster.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland.

JOSHUA A. COMLY, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. MERRITT, of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM TESSIER, of Susquehanna.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Alack a day! Our patriotism will not be wound up to the explosion point, so we must be content to amuse our readers and ourselves with imagining the quantity that others have left off.

Editors and Orators have their periodical returns of patriotic fire—23d of February and 4th of July are ominous days with them. Independent Anniversary speakers have been called 4th of July-ars.

What an enormous volume of gas—pure unadulterated material—they make it point to rid themselves of. Their every boy's squib is but a bomb-shell in embryo, and the myriads of Rockets, Candles, &c.—we don't know what to compare them to—probably they are significant of the eulogies of the day—ending in smoke.

The Fourth is a day of general paenagric throughout the whole country—the banner of Freedom, with its golden stars and broad stripes—the Revolution—the immortal Washington and other bright stars in the galaxy of the then infant Republic, are fruitful themes and wonderfully suggestive of the imagination of the Patriotic of the day. True, there is much to excite the spirit of eulogy, and no people on earth have greater cause for general rejoicing than we. It is the nation's grand holiday. We intended giving patriotic oration and writing something soul-stirring—even venturing, at several different times, to scribble a few lines of a sheet of foolscap for the benefit of the occasion, and afterwards concluded best to tear them up for our own.

We passed through a beautiful agricultural district some days ago, and saw much in the growing corn; the ripening grain, and the cheerful face of the Farmer to excite feelings of gratitude and national pride, and make us incessantly contrast the present prosperity and happiness of our country with the struggling condition of three quarters of a century ago. Wonderful change! The little Union then embraced 13 colonies, governed by a tyrant of a King, and oppressed by his appointed Agents, unjust an unscrupulous men—yet manfully struggling against their impositions, and determined to rise superior to oppression, and establish that Independence, for which they would sacrifice all else beside—Liberty or death was their motto. Now the Stars and Stripes, the increase of population and the advances of the people in the arts and sciences are unprecedented in the history of the world—Our progress has been magical. In extent of territory the United States bids fair, before many years, to rival the greatest monarchies on earth, and our national fame, morally, commercially, or otherwise considered, has already reached a proud eminence to which all eyes are turned. Manufacture has increased, our commerce extends to almost every part of the known world—towns and cities, filled with thousands of industrious enterprising inhabitants, dot the country from Maine to California—the exported productions of our soil are enormous, while the handiwork of our mechanics presents a formidable competition toward foreign workmanship. Nor are the fine arts and the higher department of science and literature neglected. Each has its appropriate labor, and all are steadily progressing to the glorious consummation of a model nation. Nothing can be more gratifying to American pride than the reflection that from the outset and most humble condition of our Pilgrim Fathers, in a little more than 200 years, has sprung one of the most powerful, certainly the most independent, and perhaps the happiest nation on the face of the earth.

Among the many obligations due to our ancestors, we are no more indebted to them for the establishment of the form of government by which it has been perpetuated—No Constitution or code of laws could have been devised so well suited to the tastes and peculiarities of the people of the U. States, and no more sure to develop the natural resources of the country, and promote the happiness of her citizens. Let us aim to show our gratitude by preserving the institutions in which we seek to perpetuate the eternal truths of Liberty, regarding them as a sacred trust and disseminate their healthful influence through all coming ages.

LIQUOR-TRAFFIC IN THE REGION.

It affords us much pleasure to state that F. J. Davis, in his recent report on the sale of Liquors in his Store. There now remain 19 stores, connected with mines in the Region, that still sell liquor. We understand the Proprietors have frequent cause of complaint, on account of the irregularity of their workmen. They themselves are in fault, more than their men—remove the liquor, and you will certainly have sober, regular laborers. We have frequently been asked by those engaged in the stores, to use our influence to dissuade the Proprietors from the practice of selling. They, the Proprietors, do not see the consequences so forcibly as those brought more immediately in contact with the miners.

There are in Pottsville 20 stores that sell liquor—85 Beer-shops and 17 licensed taverns, making 122 in all—a pretty fair supply for a population of 7,500.

We learn that some stores in the country, still persist in selling, by the barrel, to the Tipping-houses, knowing them to be such, selling without license. They should every one be reported to the Court—such sales are gross violations of the law, and the store-keeper who does so, renders himself liable to a prosecution.

J. W. COMLEY, ESQ.

The Danville Democrat, speaking of W. Comley's nomination for the Supreme Bench, says the greatest demonstrations of pleasure were manifested by all classes of the citizens.

On the announcement, last week, both Whigs and Democrats, who discountenance and are in favor of those talents, integrity, and true nobility of soul, they certainly the most profound respect. In the evening, the Danville Band serenaded him with some of their choicest pieces. Mr. Comley was formerly a resident of this county. When a young man, admitted to the bar, he settled in Pottsville and practiced in our Courts. The citizens will manifest their pleasant recollections of the young lawyer by the title they are preparing to give "his Honor" next Fall.

LET our repentance be a lively will, a firm resolution. Complaints and mourning over past errors avail nothing.

CLOSED UP.

In Lewisburg, Union County, the Bars of the Hotels are closed up on Sunday, and the keepers refuse to sell liquor to any person, whether neighbor or traveler. This is strictly in conformity with the law passed April 22nd, 1796, which reads as follows:

Section 1. If any person shall do or perform any act contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said act, he shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had done or performed any such act.

Section 2. Any person who shall sell or give any spirituous liquor to any person, whether neighbor or traveler, on Sunday, shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had done or performed any such act.

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POOR ROLLS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Zachariah's Poetry has many faults—it is rhythmical and unpoetical and of language are very deficient—it also lacks that depth of thought and musical melody that sweetly move and charm the soul. Besides, no poetical license will excuse certain pervasions of the meaning of words that the writer too frequently makes use of. There are many redeeming qualities, however, in the communication before us, and its faults are charitable enough to attribute to carelessness, rather than to want of ability. We shall print it next week—it was received too late for today's publication.

POOR ROLLS.—We deeply sympathize in your fortunes, and as an evidence of our honest feelings, we have placed your charming verses on file for publication next week—there is no telling how long your torturers will be so to themselves in print.

P. O. ROLLS.—Our correspondent can only be heard from in P. O. ROLLS. We had a mild way (parson) our self-hat (head-ache) it would last all the year round.

DEWITT & DATESPORT, publishers in New York, have sent a copy of "Estate," by Major Richardson. This is a new publication of a novel, and was published in the year 1847.

The above is not an English law, but was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, after the adoption of our Constitution.

Judge Kiddle, in charging the Grand Jury, based his charges on the old English law of 1705 in force, which prohibits upping in Taverns and Beer Houses. He did not allude to the law of this State, passed April 22d, 1794, as published above.

HIGH CONSTABLE HANLEY, in pursuance of the order of the Court, gave notice to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, after the adoption of our Constitution.

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