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MINERS' JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

☞ TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Schuylkill County Temperance Convention, held in this borough on Saturday last, will be found in this paper. The number of delegates in attendance were upwards of forty, and great unanimity prevailed. We commend the proceedings to the attention of our readers.

☞ SOME of the folks engaged in the Liquor traffic, complain that we are trying to injure their business. This is true, we will destroy their business if we can, but we disclaim any idea of injuring them individually but on the contrary, if they will voluntarily give up Liquor-selling and engage in some other business, we will advertise that business, in our columns, gratis for three months We consider those their *best* friends who urge them to cease the traffic.

☞ JUDGE PALMER tries to deny that he was seen visiting Beer Houses on Sunday.—We are glad that he is becoming ashamed of his conduct. But we are compelled, notwithstanding, to repeat the charge. It was before the last Court, and he was urging the persons assembled there to sign a Petition in favor of keeping the Taverns open on Sunday. If he denies it again, we will prove it—that's all.

The Judge accuses us also, of being a member of a church—well, we plead guilty that we do go to church on Sunday, and try to live as decently as possible, its much better than to be running to grog-shops—ain't it Judge?

The Chapters are also amusing his Honor, not surprised at that; they show up the manœuvres of the party in a rich style, and have afforded some amusement to our readers.—How will his *Honor* relish the conclusion in to-day's paper?

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

TAYLOR ADD. 12th 1851..

B. Bannan Esq.—Dear Sir:—In returning home from the Temperance Convention held in Pottsville on the 9th inst., I stopped over Sunday with a friend in Llewellyn. The two taverns in the village were both kept open during the Sabbath. In and about one of them I observed some forty or fifty men and boys, several of whom were, at last, "half seas over," and trying to raise a fight. In the other, as I passed along to church, I saw perhaps a dozen men and boys, three or four of whom were at the bar taking a sip of "the fluid." I also saw quite a large (I will not say *respectable*) number of persons drink Porter and Ale in one of those *useful* establishments *called* cake shops. And I have it from the most reliable authority that there is two most disreputable rum holes some three miles from L., the one at Branch Dale, the other at the New Mines. Mr. A. Love at the New Mines, is, I believe, the only tavern-keeper in Branch Township who keeps his bar closed on Sunday.

Now, sir, as these practices are directly contrary to law and the rule of the Court, would it not be well for the Peace Officers and the Committee of Vigilance to take this matter in hand that the majesty of the law and the dignity of the Court may be vindicated.

Yours truly, DELTA.

Democratic Whig Delegate Election.

The Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill county, and all those who love their country better than party, are requested to assemble at the following places in the respective election districts, on Saturday the 23d of August next, between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent them in the County Convention, which will assemble at the House of A. W. Saylor, in Schuylkill Haven, on Monday the 25th of August, for the purpose of placing in nomination a general county Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing October election. The Committees named will please superintend the election of delegates:

Pottsville—South Ward, House of William Matz—Committee, J. S. C. Maffin, Jacob Kline, Esq.
North West Ward—House of Daniel Hill—Committee, I. P. Bertram, Moses Strauss.
North East Ward—House of Peter Wolle—Committee, Daniel Shertle, Daniel Rapp.
Mount Carbon—House of Thos. Simpson—Committee, Henry Little.
North Manheim—House of Abraham Pott—Committee—Isaac Strauch, John Flammer.
Schuylkill Haven—House of A. W. Saylor—Committee, Geo. Kauffman, Daniel H. Strazer.
South Manheim—House of Benj. Weiser—Committee, S. Davidson, Esq. Daniel Reber.
Landingville—House of John H. Rothermel—Committee, S. Leffler, Jonathan Weigt.
Orwigsburg—House of Widow Margaret Graff—Committee, Samuel Garret, Henry Hammer.
West Brunswick—House of Samuel Yost—Committee, Joseph Albright, Daniel Neiser.
Port Clinton—House of Wm. Moyer—Committee, John K. Bright, E. Keylin.
East Brunswick—House of B. Boninger—Committee; Geo. Drehsbach, Daniel Bock.
West Penn—House of Elias Whetstone—Committee, John Bolig, Jr., Daniel Kistler.
Tamaqua—East Ward, House of John Jones—Committee, F. Lauderbrun, John Hunter.
North Ward, House of Samuel Beard—Committee, F. A. Whitaker, Milton Haller.
South Ward, House of Samuel Mann—Committee, A. L. Boughner, Robert Ratcliff.
Rush—House of Catharine Brauser—Committee, W. Kaup, Daniel Kaup, Jr.
Mahanoy—House of Jacob Faust—Committee, D Klingeman, Charles Hoy, Esq.
Union—House of Jacob Rapp—Committee, Samuel Reppert, Mark Bitler.
Butler—House of John Mortimer—Committee, Gol P. F. Davies, A. B. Jones, Esq.
Barge—House of Frederic Dengler—Committee, J A. Otto, John Yarnall.
Eldred—House of Decatur Herb—Committee, Simon Hepler, H. Kohler.
Upper Mahanoy—House of Wm. Deibert—Committee, Adam Herb, G. W. Erdman.
Lower Mahanoy—House of Abraham Swenk—Committee, Philip Osman, Esq., John Heldeman.
Frailey—House of John Wilman—Committee, Jas M. Clark, John S. Hassinger, Esq.
Tremont—House of Mark Mellon—Committee, J. B. M Cleary, John K. Fernsler.
Porter—House of J. Heberling—Committee, Jacob Miller, Joseph Workman.
Pottsgrove Borough—House of Samuel Reinhart—Committee, Peter Filbert, F. G. Wentz.
Pottsgrove Township—House of Philip Koons—Committee, Peter Stein, Wm Eckert
Wayne—House of Joshua W. France—Committee, John S. Werner, Jacob Mennig, Esq.
Branch—House of Philip Kehres—Committee, Johannan Cockill, Jacob Kinsner.
Cass—House of Benj. Shaeffer—Committee, Wm. Brittain, Morgan Morgan.
Minersville—House of Jacob Kram—Committee, Geo S. Repplier, John Prevost.
New Castle—House of Levi Reber—Committee, R. Kline, Hamilton Adams.
Norwegian—House of John B Gerber—Committee, John Reed, Henry Wilson.
St. Clair—House of Jonathan Johnson—Committee, John Seitzinger, Esq., Wm. Price.
East Norwegian—House of Hiram Wright—Committee, Charles Boone, Jacob A. Leib.
Blythe—House of Rudolph Breish—Committee, C Bensinger, Oliver Rosier.
Schuylkill—House of Eli Miller—Committee, Henry Meyer, Jacob Shock.

BY ORDER OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:
B. BANNAN, WM. A. HAMMER,
DAN'L. FOCHT, ROWLAND JONES,
NICHOLAS JONES, WM. STERNER,
COL. J. W. HEFFNER.

☞ *Democratic Whig Papers please copy.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

On Saturday August 9, 1851, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Convention met in the Temperance Hall, in the Borough of Pottsville. The Rev. Mr. Prior was called to the chair, and Thomas H. Walker and Henry J. B. Cummings, appointed Secretaries *pro tem.*

On motion of T. H. Walker, the list of Delegates was called, viz:—*From Schuylkill Haven*—H. J. B. Cummings, A. Reifsnider, Obadiah S. Saylor, Daniel Saylor, L. B. S. Koch.

St. Clair—Wm. F. Porter, Benj. F. Jackson.

Tremont—Rev. J. F. Meredith, L. G. Traugh, C. L. Pinkerton, L. Pinkerton, H. Eckle.

Minersville—L. D. Jones, Jno. S. Davis, Sam'l. Kaufman, F. P. Jones, James Philips, Jonathan Bowen, J. Blackwell.

Frailey—E. Thompson, John Spayd, Adam Werfield, G. W. Lehman, J. Werfield.

Tamaqua—Milton Bailey, Jno. Bruett, Jr., G. H. McCabe, Jno. K. Smith, Jacob Blue, E. J. Fry, E. Lauderburn, Wm. Donaldson, N. Balliot, J. C. Conrad, Jr.

Port Carbon—Eli Thompson, Rev. Mr. McCarter.

Pottsville—T. H. Walker, T. J. McCammant, J. W. Bowen, Rev. D. Steck, Rev. W. C. Cooley, Dr. E. Chichester, A. G. Swift, J. H. James, B. Bannan, Wm. Wolff, Rev. Wm. Minnig, Andrew Russell, Rev. A. Prior, John Y. Wren, Jas. Taylor, R. C. Green, Jas. Morgan, Philip Haffa, Aaron Potts, George Jennings, Dr. Thomas Davis, Thomas Wren.

On motion of Dr. Chichester, persons in attendance from other Districts not represented, were admitted to seats as Delegates from those Districts.

On motion of Benjamin Bannan, Esq., a Committee of five was appointed by the chair, to select officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The chair appointed B. Bannan, Milton Bailey, Rev. J. F. Meredith, L. E. Jones and Eli E. Thompson.

On motion of George Jennings, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the Convention. The persons of the Committee are as follows:—Mr. Geo. Jennings, L. G. Traugh, Rev. Mr. McCarter, R. C. Green and O. L. Saylor.

On motion of Mr. Jennings Dr. Bryan, and his friends were invited to participate in the exercises of the Convention.

During the absence of the Committees, Dr. Chichester was called upon to address the Convention, and in an eloquent and impressive manner depicted the evils of Intemperance.

The Committee then announced the names of the officers of the Convention:

REV. A. PRIOR, President.

C. L. PINKERTON, SAMUEL KAUFMAN, E. E. THOMPSON, A. RUSSELL, JOHN BUETT, JR., REV. J. MCCARTER, DR. E. CHICHESTER, Vice Presidents.

Thomas H. Walker, Henry J. B. Cummings, William E. Porter, Secretaries.

Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee appointed by this Convention respectfully report, that we consider the following principles as settled, and they are principles which we have resolved in future consistently to maintain:

1st. That intemperance is a great evil—whether regarded in a *physical, moral religious, or social* point of view.

2nd. That the drinking usages of Society by which we mean the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is to be attributed the evil of Intemperance. Consequently if drunkenness is ever to be suppressed these usages must be abandoned, and we can, therefore, recognise no man as a friend of Temperance who lends his influence, or example directly or indirectly to the keeping up of these usages.

3. That every man has some influence for good or evil—either to advance or retard the cause of Temperance; that we regard this as particularly the case in respect to civil officers, whether legislative, judicial or executive—their example and influence must materially strengthen the hands of the friends of Temperance, or retard and nullify their efforts to advance this good.

4. That in view of this undeniable truth, we express it as our clear, honest conviction that no true friend of temperance can consistently cast his vote, and thus assist in elevating to office any other than reliable temperance men; that is, men who are not engaged in the manufacture, or traffic of intoxicating drinks—men who will not knowingly rent their property for the accommodation of drinking establishments, or do not practically discountenance the drinking usages of society.

Such are the principles which we would recommend for the adoption of this society; and now as to the mode of carrying out these principles in Political action we would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we disclaim the idea of organizing a new political party; this we consider equally unwise as uncalled for.

2. That our object is to *induce* existing political organizations to give us such men for our suffrages as the above describe. They are certainly able to gratify us in this reasonable request, and if they will not do so, to the friends of Intemperance, not to us must they look for support.

3. That in order to carry out these principles as far as in our power at this time, we solemnly pledge ourselves not to vote for any candidate for office in this county unless his conduct and character are such as entitle him to be regarded as a reliable Temperance man, and we also recommend sister associations throughout this County and State to adopt the same course of action.

The Preamble which embodied the platform for the Convention and the accompany resolutions, were unanimously adopted, with the exception of the 3d Resolution. A debate arose upon that Section in which Messrs. Cummings, Walker and Traugh, opposed its adoption. It was sustained by Messrs. Jennings, Bannan, Chichester, Taylor, Thompson, Russel, Steck and Porter. The 3d Section was then adopted, five in the Convention dissenting.

The Committee then read the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS in order to the complete success of the Temperance enterprise, it is necessary to unite all classes and both sexes in the work of this blessed reform; and *whereas* this Convention have observed with feelings of pain, that in many places throughout our county, Temperance Societies are permitted to become extinct, and the whole of the Temperance movement thrown into the hands of the Sons of Temperance.

Therefore *Resolved*, that while we rejoice in the successes of the various divisions throughout this county—yet we nevertheless most earnestly urge the formation of local Societies upon the friends of this cause, in such places as are destitute of them; and the reorganization of such societies as may through any cause have become inefficient; and to use their most zealous efforts in the formation and support of such local Societies.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Judges of our Courts to rigidly enforce all the laws in existence against the Liquor traffic—and also to enforce the recent Orders of the Court against this traffic on the Sabbath when cases are brought before them. They also believe that the cause of Justice would not suffer even if cases charged are not positively proved as to the actual drinking.—The fact that bottles are exposed, and that people are passing in and out of these establishments from behind the screen at the door, ought to be sufficient evidence in cases of this kind brought before them—particularly when many of these Houses have been presented by the Grand Jury of the County as a *great public nuisance.*

Resolved, that this Convention respectfully request those Coal Operators who continue to have liquors sold at their Stores, throughout this County—to cease said traffic, as well from our confidence, that they will sustain no material injury by giving it up; as also from the conviction entertained by this Convention, that such example before the eyes of those who are keepers of Beer, and tippling Houses, tends to countenance them in their unholy and ruinous business.

Resolved, That believing that the cause of Temperance will increase just in proportion as the traffic in intoxicating liquors ceases, it becomes the duty of every friend of Temperance to use all the influence in his power to induce merchants to cease trafficing in the article in their respective communities,—and in all cases to give their custom to those who cease to deal in the article in preference to those who do not. By so doing, they ensure a consistent course, maintain their influence and advance the cause of Temperance.

Resolved, That we will sustain and cordially co-operate with the constables and public officers, in our various Boroughs and townships, in the enforcement of the law, requiring Beer shops and Taverns to be closed upon the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That we will consider "*Bannan's Wednesday Dollar Journal*," as the Temperance organ of Schuylkill county, on condition that politics be not one of its objects.

On motion, the chair appointed B. Bannan, T. H. Walker, and Rev. Mr. McCarter, to draft a bill for a new license law, to be submitted to the next Legislature.

On motion, it was resolved that when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Schuylkill Haven at the call of the Committee. The chair appointed the following persons as the Standing Committee, viz:—H. J. B. Cummings, Dr. Chichester, Wm. E. Porter, L. D. Jones and Milton Bailey.

A resolution declaring the use of wine unnecessary in Sacramental purposes, was unanimously laid on the table.

Resolved, That all the papers in Schuylkill County be requested to publish the proceedings and address adopted by this Convention.

On motion *Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed in english, and one thousand in german, for general distribution.

A Committee of three composed of Messrs. Cummings, James and Jno. Wren, was appointed to publish the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned, sine die.

The following address to the people of Schuylkill County, was submitted to the Convention by the Rev. Mr. Cooley, on behalf of the Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Schuylkill County Temperance Society. After it was read it was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published as a part of the proceedings of the Convention.

TO THE FRIENDS OF LAW, ORDER *and Temperance in Schuylkill County*

Fellow Citizens:—In addressing you, as a convention assembled for the purpose of considering the most effectual means of furthering the cause of temperance, we would not stop to discuss the general subject of the evils of intemperance: that would be needless; it has long since been decided at the bar of an enlightened public opinion, to be by far the greatest evil that afflicts our land.

By the philanthropic efforts of the wise, the good, and the true, who are ever on the alert, watching and striving to further the best interests of humanity, the dark abominations, the dreadful horrors of intemperance have been in some measure brought to light. The moral sense of the community has been shocked by the hideous picture of crime and wickedness which has been shown demonstratively to have their origin in the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and by this means it has become disgraceful to be seen indulging in the free use of the intoxicating cup. This is a great point gained, but it is by no means sufficient to cure the evil. Shame may prevent those from frequenting the bars and groggeries, who prize their reputation, and have a regard for their moral standing in the estimation of those whose opinion is of real value; but there are multitudes who glory in their shame—who, so long as they can get the poison cup, will quaff the contents to the very dregs, not only at the sacrifice of all that is virtuous and honorable and manly, but to the utter ruin of their dependent families and the total wreck of themselves, soul and body, forever. *These* must be reached by other and more stringent and severe measures, if they are ever prevented from the commission of such dreadful evils; and it is in order that we may, if possible, arouse every lover of law, order and temperance, to a sense of the duty which he individually owes to the community, that we send forth this earnest appeal: First, our position is, that the pecuniary interests of the county are suffering greatly by the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It appears, from a moderate calculation, that the cost to the mining region for alcoholic liquors, is $200,000 per annum, making $7 50 to each inhabitant, and to each family consisting of five persons, $37 50. Now this, be it remembered, is *entirely* a superfluous expenditure, even viewing it in the most favorable light; for it is well known that all alcoholic liquors, as a beverage, are not necessary, or even productive of the slightest benefit, but, on the other hand, are highly injurious to the health, undermining *the constitution, and enervating to the whole* physical man; inducing early disease, and leading to premature death. And shall we pay $300,000 annually, for that which as a beverage *never* does *any good* to a *single human being*, and which can, at best, be viewed as a *poisonous luxury?* But this sum *paid out* for these liquors, is but a *small* item in the vast amount that they cost the community: the loss of time and labor, the accidents, the damage done to the various works in our region, the crime, the pauperism attributable to intemperance, must be added to the *tax* which alcohol levies upon, and absolutely extorts, from the county. Is it reasonable that we should submit in silence to such a burthen? Is it *right* to pay such a tax for *such a purpose?* Because a few individuals can make a little money by the sale of ardent spirits, shall the whole community suffer? Besides, it is not true that *any* in the long run are the *gainers* by the traffic in spirits. The sale of ardent spirits in our stores, is the greatest inducement and encouragement to their use, by the customers of those stores; and the use of the intoxicating beverage is the great source of poverty and bad debts. It is, then, as a general rule, *destructive* to the *interests* of the grocer or merchant to traffic in ardent spirits. Besides, we solemnly believe that *any* sale of the article, except as a medicine or for the arts, is morally wrong, and that the highest interests of the community, imperatively demand that patronage should be withdrawn from those who will persist in the sale of the poison, to the ruin of their fellow men.

Secondly—We appeal to you in behalf of violated law. We refer particularly to the law *in reference to the sale of ardent spirits* on Sunday. That wholesome, and we may say *most essential* law is recklessly set at *defiance*. While he who deals in the necessaries of life is compelled, by the law of the land and the moral sense of the community, to close his doors and cease his traffic on the Lord's day, the vendor of *poison* is permitted, in palpable violation of the laws of God and man, to open *his* doors, and entice men thither to their destruction. Now, this is a great, a manifold, a *terrible* evil. The Lord's day was instituted as a day of *holy rest*—this converts it into a day of sinful *labor*. It was designed as a day of peace—this makes it a day of riot. It was intended as a sacred time for the worship of the Great Creator—this profanes the holy season with bacchanalian revels in honor of Satan. It was designed to be a type, a foretaste of Heaven—this makes it an emblem of, a preparation for Hell.—And thus, that day, instituted for the highest good, and when duly observed, calculated to promote it, is so perverted as to become the greatest evil. Especially is this the case in the mining region.

We will draw a picture: The Sunday comes: It is a day of leisure. The laborers, forbidden by the laws to pursue their daily toils, naturally look around for some way to spend the day. They live at a distance from a house of worship, and have no pious inclinations to draw them thither. The groggery and the beer shop are close at hand: there they assemble with their boon companions. Drinking, carousing, gambling, fighting, rioting, form their Sunday's employment.—Scenes occur which it were a shame to mention. Men and women, made in the image of God, degrade themselves below the beasts. Monday comes: they are unfit for labor.—The interests of their employers suffer, and their families go hungry and naked. Now, the cause of *all* this, is Sunday tippling, and the cause of Sunday drinking is a violation of that law which forbids to sell upon that day. Shall this law continue to be transgressed with impunity? The evil is rapidly increasing: every one acquainted with the mining region, must see it, and deplore it if he be not willing, for the sake of paltry gain, to shut his eyes to the horrible and miserable picture. Nor is it in the mining villages only that this salutary law against selling liquor on the Sabbath is transgressed; but in our largest towns, in the principal streets thereof, beneath the very shades of our Sanctuaries' walls, the law is violated, the poison is tempungly exposed for sale—is actually sold in large quantities. Drunkenness is thus fostered and increased, and the profane oaths of the besotted inebriate mingle with the songs of praise to Him who saith he will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain. Shall this be suffered to continue? Shall that law, which guarantees to us one day in seven, for the quiet worship of Almighty God, become a *dead letter*, and this day itself, so divine, so needful for the spiritual edification of man, and the good order of society, become a day of traffic in ardent spirits—of drunkenness and riot? It will depend entirely upon the friends of law, order and temperance, whether this shall be so, or not. You have both the *right* and the *power* to put a stop to this abominable Sunday tippling, and should exercise them efficiently without fear or favor, and *at once*. Nor is this course either fanatical, arbitrary, or in the least unfriendly. They are the *best* friends to the venders of ardent spirits, who use all lawful means to cause them to abandon such a misery-engendering and crime-making business, and to seek a livelihood in those honorable pursuits which confer a blessing, rather than entail a curse upon their fellow men. And next to the poor drunkard and his heart-broken wife, and beggared children, the liquor sellers will owe their thanks to the friends of law, order, and temperance, for the efforts they are making in this cause.

But, Thirdly—We remark that the present license system needs reform. It is now becoming a serious question whether *any* license for the sale of ardent spirits, upon any terms, except as an article to be used in the arts, in the sacraments, and for the purposes of medicine, be not wrong. Some of our new and one of our older States, have taken ground against all license to sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, thereby making it illegal to traffic in the article for the purpose of drinking. This is high ground, but nevertheless, it is the *true* ground, and whenever the majority of a community is prepared to *maintain* this high position, it should be taken as a matter of duty and fearlessly occupied. If drunkenness and the crime, pauperism and immorality, which it brings with it, be destructive of the best interests and truest prosperity of a community, then such community has a right to banish that which makes drunkenness, from use. It is one of the inalienable rights, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," or rather, it is *all* these rights combined, which we exercise when we legislate *for the prevention* and suppression of the sale and use of alcohol as a beverage. But the first step towards reform in this community would seem to be the enacting of more stringent license laws, or at least, the rigorous exaction of strict obedience to those laws already in existence. It appears from the Appraisor's record for 1850, that there were licensed in this county 174 Taverns, 121 Beer-shops, 161 Stores! The unlicensed places, properly called groggeries, kept in countenance, fed and sustained by these, are almost innumerable, dealing out liquid-fire for gain! The Revenue from Licenses amounted to about $1000, while the increased tax upon the community caused by the drunkenness induced by the granting of these Licences could not, upon a moderate calculation, have been less than $50,000. As one item of this expense, look at the county Alms-house—out of 286 persons admitted to the Poor House in 1850, 154 were drunkards, and of the remaining 132, more than one-half were sent there in consequence of drunkenness. Owing to this great influx of paupers it became necessary to draw upon the county Treasury for the sum of $8,700 for their maintainance over and above the produce of the farm, a sum more than twice as large as that realized by the State for Licenses. This tax may be set down against intemperate drinking, as the Farm would amply support all those who become poor from other causes.

Does not the License system need restriction and reform, when it brings forth such fruits—when it imposes such a burden upon virtuous industry, and inflicts such disgrace and misery upon helpless families? Would it not be far better to pay $4,000 to the State and thereby save the tax of $46,000 to the the county, and what is unspeakably more, save the crime, the dark deeds, the bitter tears, the woe inseparable from the too free use of the intoxicating beverage encouraged by the License?

We might say much more did our limits permit, but we conclude with the hope that enough has been said to awaken the interest and call forth the exertions of the true friends of the cause, and to convince many who have hitherto been inactive, that it is high time for them to be up and doing. *Men of business*, your interests are at stake. Look to them. *Parents*, your households are in danger. Watch over and guard them. *Patriots*, your national character is threatened with ruin. Come to the rescue and retrieve it and prevent so sad a catastrophe. *Christians*, your divine and holy religion is prevented from doing its great and glorious work, wrestle in the fear and by the love of God against this spirit of wickedness which is thus leading so many immortal souls to a worldling's and a drunkard's grave.

CHRISTOPHER LEASER, ESQR.

We have been informed that Christopher Leaser, Esqr., has stated that he has never authorized any of his friends to say that he would not be a Candidate for the office of *President Judge of this District. He will, if* nominated accept the nomination, *and he will* if nominated be elected by six hundred of a majority over any foreign importation, or any Candidate placed before the people, by two or three interested Lawyers who wish to control the ends of justice and advance their own interest.

[*For the Miners' Journal.*]

CORRECTION.

MR. B. BANNAN.—SIR: In the minutes of the Scott and Johnston Club of Pottsville, published in the 'Miners' Journal' of the 9th instant, I observe a paragraph which reads as follows:

"After John C. Neville had taken his seat, William L. Whitney was called upon to address the meeting, which he *done &c.*"

Allow me to state that this paragraph was not contained in the minutes of that meeting, prepared by me as Secretary *pro tem.* for publication; but that it was inserted without my knowledge or consent, and by a person not authorized so to do, either by the Club or myself. WM. L. WHITNEY.

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER

Several days since we found by *the Journals of the Senate* that Wm. Bigler had for three successive years voted against giving the Public Printing to the lowest bidder. The fact stands beyond contradiction, and convicts William Bigler of steadfast opposition to a reform which was finally adopted in spite of his opposition, and has saved about FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Public Treasury! Will Mr. Bigler's friends ask a people, anxious for economy and reform, to vote for him, who when in the senate opposed both economy and reform?—*American.*

☞ OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—There were coined at the U. States Mint during the month of July, 118,598, Double Eagles, 18,285 Eagles, 20,204 Half Eagles, 142,732 Quarter Eagles, and 235,335 Gold Dollars, 47,000 Dimes, 80,000 Half Dimes, 719,400 Three Cent Pieces, 771,072 Cents, and 100,876 Half Cents—making altogether 2,263,204 pieces and $3,283,992. The gold bullion deposited was $3,053,000 from California, and $77,000 from other sources. Silver bullion deposited, $13,800.

☞ FIRST IMPRESSIONS.—Mr. Greeley, writing from Civita Vecchia, says: "Aside from those engaged in fleecing us, I saw but three sorts of men in Civita Vecchia, or rather men pursuing three several avocations, those of priests, soldiers and beggars. Some united two of these callings. A number of brown, bare-headed, wretched looking women washing clothes in hot sun of the sea side, but I saw no trace of masculine industry other than what I have described, and the place contains 7000 inhabitants."

THE NEW AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—A full description of the American House, recently opened by Lewis Rice, the proprietor, was published in the Boston *Journal* and *Transcript*. The following brief account of it is condensed from those papers:—

The American House is one of the finest architectural ornaments of the City, presenting a beautiful front, of the Italian style. The main building is 113 feet front on Hanover street, with two wings of six stories, 250 feet deep to Sudbury street, having a passage between them of 20 feet in width, the areas being so disposed as to admit ample light and air from all sides, the whole covering 27,600 feet of land, erected and finished at a cost of about $300,000. It has 240 rooms, and will accommodate 500 persons.

The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Parlors occupy the whole front on the first door, approached by wide halls, with ample receiving rooms. A balcony extends along the entire front, the entrance to which is from the oriole windows in the parlors. It contains a suit of splendid Bridal Rooms, very chastely decorated and richly furnished, a sleep at which (says the *Transcript*) might possibly annihilate the stoicism of the most incorrigible bachelor.

The spacious Entrance Hall or Gentleman's Exchange, on the street level, extends through the centre of the building, and measures 160 feet in length by 30 in width.

Besides five main stairways leading to the upper floor, there are several other flights in various parts of the American House; so that in the case of fire, or for any other cause, ample means of egress are provided.

The immense structure has been built upon a unique plan combining the utmost convenience of arrangement with great elegance and thoroughness of finish, and the introduction of all the desired modern improvements, and it is probably the best calculated of any in the country. A number of our best city artisans, mechanics and furnishers, have contributed their skill and taste to this noble pile, which of itself sufficiently speaks their praise, as seldom is there found in a single building so much of general perfection

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1851.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 41,527 16—by Canal 14,100 09—for the week 55,628 05 tons, against 57,566 13 last week. Total by Railroad 1,058 961 16—by Canal 329,022 13 tons. Railroad increase 1,035—Canal decrease 2,973 tons.

Amount of Coal sent by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkill Canal, for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

	RAILROAD. WEEK.	TOTAL.	CANAL. WEEK.	TOTAL.
P. Carbon,	11,022 18	227,913 08	8,968 03	164,340 11
Pottsville,	4,952 14	104,569 05	204 08	34,834 17
S. Haven,	12,551 13	196,033 01	3,975 13	109,912 10
P. Clinton,	6,097 05	176,545 19	935 05	21,931 15
Total	41,527 16	1,058,961 16	14,100 09	329,022 13
		729,022 13		
Total,		1,387,984 09		731,720 00
To same period last year, by Railroad.				204,296 00
			Canal.	
				995,916 00
Increase this year, so far, 392,028. 09 tons.				

RAIL ROADS.

The following is the quantity of Coal transported over the different railroads in Schuylkill County, for the week ending Thursday evening.

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Mine Hill and S. H. R. R	22,423 00	313,337 17
Little Schuylkill R.	7,139 19	169,850 19
Mill Creek do	9,412 06	224,333 19
Mount Carbon do	6,724 05	199,302 19
Schuylkill Valley do	10,004 05	268,117 01
Mt Carbon and Pt Carbon	11,063 14	273,805 15

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.

Quantity sent to market for the week ending Aug. 9:

	WEEK.	TOTAL.
Lehigh Coal Co.,	12,479 14	221,337 13
Room Run Mines	2,488 00	49,820 00
Beaver Meadow,	1,021 15	21,371 03
Spring Mountain Coal,	1,197 00	21,080 19
Colorain Coal,	1,873 08	22,598 09
Cranberry Coal Company,	816 12	16,000 00
Hazleton Coal Co.,	3,800 01	57,416 00
Diamond Coal Company	1,546 08	21,316 09
Buck Mountain Coal,	2,166 14	58,473 00
Wilkesbarre Coal Co	545 03	17,697 14
Total,	29,808 01	554,927 15
To same period last year,		414,003 01
Increase so far		*140,924.14*

RATES OF TOLL AND TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROAD for 1851

	From Mt Carbon	S. Haven	P. Clinton
To Richmond,			
To Philadelphia,			

TOLL BY CANAL

From Port Carbon to Philadelphia	60 40
" Mount Carbon do	39
" Schl. Haven, do	38
" Port Clinton do	35

RATES OF FREIGHT BY CANAL.

	Philada.	Wilmington	N. York
From Port Carbon,	65 a 70	95	$1 35
" Mt. Carbon,	65 a 70	95	1 35
" S. Haven,	60 a 65	90	1 50 al 30

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TWENTY PER CENT SAVED.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS buying BOOTS and SHOES, can save twenty per cent. by calling on W. M. KING, No. 46, North 2nd Street, Philadelphia, below Arch, (west side) where can be found a large assortment of the above named articles, just received from the manufacturers.

August 16, 1851. 33-3

F. FORD VENETIAN BLIND AND TRANSPARENT WINDOW Shade Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 52, South 2 Street, Philadelphia. LETTERED SHADES for Store Windows painted to order.

ALSO Reed Blinds, Buff Shades, Paper Curtains, Fireboard Plates, Oilcloths, &c. Gift Cornices, Bands and Pins, &c., for Drapery Curtains.

August 16, 1851. 33 1y

OLIVER O. KNIGHT, ALFRED CHRISTY. KNIGHT & CHRISTY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 30, South Water Street, Philadelphia. Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions. Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, as follows:

Mackerel,	Codfish,	Sides,	Dried Beef,
Salmon,	Beef, Pork,	Shoulders,	Butter, Eggs,
Shad,	Lard,	Cheese,	Seeds,
Herrings,	Hams,	Rice,	Spices, &c.

August, 16, 1851. 33 2m

SHERIFF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Writ of Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County and to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale or Vendue, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg:

All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Rush township, Schuylkill county, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows—Beginning at a stone in Daniel Dupuy's line thence by the same and vacant land north thirty one degs. east 196 perches to a late pine, same south 59 degs., east 216 perches to a post, thence south 31 degs. west 118 perches to a post, thence by George Reber's land and land of late Jacob Miller, north 59 degrees, west 108 perches to a stone, thence by said Jacob Miller's land degrees, west 108 perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Reber, north 59 degrees, west 180 perches to the place of beginning, containing 211 acres, 152 perches neat measure, being the same more or less, Granted to Peter Reber, by Patent bearing date, the 28th day of December A D 1784, enrolled in Polls Office, in Patent Book, no. 3, page 157, together with all the appurtenances, consisting of a 1½ story log house, frame barn and saw mill, late the estate of STEVEN MOORE.

Seized, taken in Execution, and will be sold by

C. M. STRAUB, Sheriff.

Sheriffs office, Orwigsburg, Aug. 16, 1851. 31

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY VERTUE OF A Writ of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill County, and to me directed, will be exposed