The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Saturday Morning, April 9.

B. BANNAN, Editor and Proprietor:
C. LITTLE, Associate Editor.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. MCCLURE, OF FRANKLIN COUNTY

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MYERS, OF CLARION COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
ROBERT POWNALL, OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

PHILADELPHIA VS. SCHUYLKILL CO.

We last week alluded to a complaint frequently urged by Philadelphians, that the State was so often arrayed against their interests; admitted the correctness of the charge and briefly explained its cause; namely, the neglect and ingratitude of the City toward the various business enterprises of the interior, upon which she is, nevertheless, yearly fattening.

As a pertinent and forcible instance, we may note the course of the merchants and others of the City, in relation to the GENERAL MINING LAW, now pending in the Legislature, and whose extension to this County is so strenuously and justly opposed by our people, and against enactments similar in meaning to which, in the shape of Special Corporations they have fought for more than twenty years past.

The peculiar advantages to Philadelphia derived from the Schuylkill Coal Trade over that of all other Regions, are apparent to all conversant with the business. First, because Schuylkill has far outstripped all its competitors in the Trade, having furnished more than one-half the whole amount of Coal sent to market every season since the opening of the trade, though not commencing till several years after the other Regions had begun business. And secondly, because, while the other Regions send off their Coal by various avenues to other markets, the whole product of the vast Coal field of Schuylkill (a little of the west end alone excepted) is concentrated in Philadelphia, thus pouring the trade of millions of dollars annually into her very lap, enriching her merchants and making her the grand central mart of the Anthracite Coal trade of the United States.

But further, contrast the position of the Schuylkill Region worked by *individual enterprise* alone with others, where corporations are admitted, and note the difference between not only their intrinsic excellence, but also their comparative ability to benefit those whom they respectively chose to patronise. The operations of the Regions, where corporations exist, exhibit a most complete system of Monopoly. All the lands, perhaps, owned by one or two large companies.—Stores, machine-shops and manufactures, if there happen to be any, all in their hands and contributing to enrich their lordly proprietors. No enterprise, no extension of business is tolerated, except such as pours wealth into *their* pockets, it matters not at whose expense. While with us, under the auspices of individual enterprise, which Philadelphia is now trying her utmost to crush, a vigorous and enterprising population of near Seventy thousand people has grown up in the County, numerous flourishing towns have been built, hundreds of mercantile houses established and various manufactures instituted—all drawing their supplies of merchandise, &c., to feed and clothe our people, for the most part from Philadelphia.

Now, how do her citizens treat us in return? Have they taken pains to encourage our trade, or does their behavior towards us express even an ordinary gratitude for its benefits? On the contrary, ever since the opening of the trade in this Region, upwards of twenty years ago, our people have been obliged to combat various impositions attempted upon us by the State Legislature, mostly originating with a portion of the community of Philadelphia and urged by her Representatives. Not the slightest encouragement has ever been tendered us, but, directly the opposite, the Philadelphians have ever waged an incessant warfare upon our interests. In the present instance, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of our people against the extension of the Mining Law to this County, and the most incontestible proof presented of the total absence of its necessity in our Mining operations, the citizens of Philadelphia, speculators, merchants and others, have taken the lead in urging its enactment, to crush our individual Operators, to concentrate the trade of the Region in the hands of corporate Monopolies, and to break down the general business and enterprise of the County; and that, too, by using the most unfair and deceptive means, by falsely representing themselves as Coal Dealers and Miners, *resident in Schuylkill County;* when the truth is, that of *all* the advocates of the Law, we know of only *three* individuals in the County who favor it, and they are not actually engaged in Mining operations, but hold interests in certain lands on the outskirts of the Region, which they thus hope to make stock-jobbing concerns of.

And now again, to show Philadelphia's indifference and neglect toward that trade to which she is so largely indebted, the New Yorkers are suffered to transport Coal from the Cumberland Region, right by the Philadelphia wharves, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at 15 cents per ton toll, while the Schuylkill trade is required to pay *double that charge.* Yet the Philadelphians tamely look on, without the least effort to investigate or correct this gross injustice to the trade, so peculiarly their own. We hardly know, indeed, that they have taken the trouble to inform themselves of the fact, since, we believe, not one of their papers has noticed it. Should any such outrage be perpetrated to draw off an important trade from New York, we venture to say her citizens would not tolerate it one week, before the matter would be looked into and redress demanded.

Under the circumstances, we think it would be only right in our people to accede to the overtures of the New Yorkers, to give them our trade direct. They have always manifested a disposition to appreciate the various branches of trade centering in and enriching their metropolis, and have, accordingly, encouraged them and in every instance consulted for their interests and advancement.—They have solicited our trade, and we say heartily, let them have it. A direct communication can be made between us, and since the Philadelphians value us so lightly—their invariable course of opposition to our interests has forfeited all claims upon us—we consider that the Trade would be perfectly justifiable in bestowing their patronage where it would be better appreciated.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not opposed to persons in Philadelphia or elsewhere investing capital or following the same business here, as others do, but we expect them to come on the same footing we are—not as a privileged order, hostile to our interests (and their own too, if they desire to follow a legitimate and *regular* business among us,) if they only knew it.

It is a certain species of impudence, to say the least of it, for strangers, or at least non-residents, who have but a limited knowledge of the business, to tell those who have been engaged in the trade from 8, 10, 15 to 20 years, that they do not understand their own interests, and that they know better. If they don't relish our mode of doing business, let them invest elsewhere where the business suits them better. Legitimate business we encourage and protect as far as it is in our power—but mere speculation and even speculators are a curse to every community, and the sooner those drones who follow that business only are banished from the County, the better—they produce nothing themselves, and are always preying upon others.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following communication:

MR. B. BANNAN:—In your Journal of Saturday last you say you are in possession of the names of the petitioners from the city of Philadelphia, recommending the GENERAL MINING LAW.—As this is a measure if carried out agreeable to the desire of the petitioners, it must necessarily bring ruin and destruction to the prosperity of every branch of business in the Coal Region; and, as our all is thus placed in jeopardy by a class of men to whom the people here have been extending all their custom; we think it a duty you owe the citizens of Schuylkill County to publish the names of said Petitioners, and it is possible that those outsiders have sufficient influence before our Legislature to work our destruction, there may be something gained by being able to point the finger at the identical men that are thus trying to bring ruin to our doors. *More anon.* AN OLD MERCHANT

Of Pottsville.

Right. We think so, too. Here they are in black and white, with the detestable petition aforementioned:

The petition of the undersigned, owners of Coal land, Coal Dealers, Miners and others *in Schuylkill County,* respectfully pray your honorable bodies for the *immediate* passage of the law proposed for the extension of the GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW, so as to include the holding, improving and mining of Coal lands, for the following reasons:

The measure will do away with all monopolies and special privileges that cripple individual enterprise to which we are opposed.

The individual liability principle will secure substantial legal organization only, and save the community from danger of its abuse.

The incentivness of holding Coal lands as tenants in common, in case of minority, insolvency, *non-res.* ness, and other disabilities, legal or practical, prevent the application of the improvement and development of our Region. Unity of action is indispensable to the management and improvement of large bodies of Coal land. The measure will tend to keep our Coal lands at home, and will enable persons of small means to be interested in Coal land. Owing to the great amount of capital necessary to improve and open Coal lands, and the expediency and advantage of having the same opened in considerable bodies—very few but large capitalists have been able to hold sufficient lands, and to open the same for extension and profitable Colliers. The consequence has been that most of our Coal estates are owned by wealthy capitalists abroad, who draw from our County a large share of our products, in the shape of rents. Under the general law proposed, we believe that persons of small estates could operate together and open their lands—that our miners could take interests in them, and that in this way a considerable portion of our Coal estates would be held within our County, and the Coal rents remain among us, as capital to aid in further developing our very great national resources. We therefore, for these reasons, ask for the immediate passage of the GENERAL MINING LAW.

This petition, with the appended list of names, was presented by Mr. O'NEILL, of Philadelphia:

J. Palmer & Co.,	W. B. Thompson,
E. C. Knight,	Samuel V. Hazard,
Samuel C. Cook,	T. J. Perkins,
Wm. G. Alexander,	J. Gaskey,
W. J. P. White,	Thomas Birch,
Thomas Neilson,	B. Hillingsworth,
Samuel C. Morton,	J. J. Christian,
John Dobson,	A. K. Chambers,
James W. Paul,	Joseph Edwards,
Charles L. Borie,	Wm. S. Smith.
John C. Dobson.	

The following by Mr. CRABB, of the City:

J. Kent Santee & Co.,	R. Rundle Smith,
Myers & Kirkpatrick,	W. C. Ludwig,
Jas. H. & Thos. Hart,	J. Anspach, Jr.,
Raguet & Co.,	Koons, Heilman & Co.,
Bunn Raguet & Co.,	Edward Y. Farquhar,
W. Levan & Son,	Samuel W. Lippincott,
John Brock,	John McCanles,
Bancroft, Beam & Co.,	Thomas Haven,
W. L. Schaffer,	A. S. & E. Roberts,
James Devereux,	Benj. Bullock,
Scull & Thompson,	John B. Austin.

These gentlemen should be noted—not one of them resides in the County.

☞ It was not until after the above was in type, that we received the grateful intelligence of the defeat of the Mining Law.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The time is approaching for the renewal of liquor licenses for a number of stores in the County. We have a word to say to their proprietors—we hope, in season.

There is no disguising the fact that Temperance is making rapid headway in the land. From merely a fruitful subject for itinerant lecturers, a few years since, it now aspires to a place in the deliberations of our highest civil bodies, and is regarded as a question of grave importance by our wisest men and a most perplexing point of division by the sharpest politicians. We mention this to show the character of the Reform we are about to urge our merchants to aid in.—It is daily growing into public notice and public favor, and before many years, we, as a people, will present one of the grandest spectacles known to the world—a purely *sober nation,* made so by the power of voluntarily imposed legislation—the most remarkable instance of self-government on record. It is coming to this—and speedily—who doubts it, that has noticed the progress of the cause for the last ten years, or can read the signs of the times?

We have before addressed ourselves to the Colliery stores and are glad to know that our labors are not in vain. There now remain but *nine* Collieries in the Region where liquor is sold, and we hope that they may soon be converted from the error of their ways. We now want the Merchants, that is, the Store-keepers generally throughout the County, to discontinue the sale of liquors, and let the business fall into those hands where it properly belongs. Most of our merchants are too respectable to sell liquor—there *are* those who seem specially designed for that purpose—but it is often a source of annoyance to the friends of the cause and a serious hindrance to its progress, that such and such men, perhaps holding important official positions in the community, and standing high in the estimation of the public for honesty, sobriety and general good morals, being among the foremost of our best citizens—that these men sell liquor in their stores, and are often quoted as authority for the *respectability* of the traffic.

It is a common excuse among the Liquor-sellers, when asked to discontinue the business, that others will sell if they do not.—Well, let them, if it must be so; but we contend that our merchants should not properly be classed in the number, and if they would only withdraw from the traffic, it would soon acquire a reputation from the general character of its dealers that would sink it past redemption in the eyes of the community. As to this excuse among the merchants themselves, we propose this remedy,—let there be a common understanding and agreement among them throughout the whole County, not to patronize the business, after a certain date. If the matter were once fairly started, we doubt whether a single mercantile establishment or store, certainly no one of any note, in the County would refuse to accede to the proposition and to carry it out in good faith. Come, gentlemen, you know as well as we do that the County is cursed with the traffic—the almost numberless groggeries throughout the Region are a nuisance and disgrace to our people, the criminal records of our County are fearfully pregnant with weighty arguments in favor of Temperance Reform, our Jail and Alms-house are yearly filled with criminals manufactured in drunken brothels, and our County taxes are oppressively increased through this vice alone—will you not, then, do something for the general good—to lighten our taxes, improve the moral condition of our citizens and to elevate the character of the County? Who will be the first to move in this matter? It will be no hard task, when the beginning is once made. Gentlemen merchants of the County, we appeal to the honor and credit of your profession.

As an instance of the beneficial effects of this plan, we may cite Pinegrove, where it was effectually put into practice some years ago by the merchants of that place, and the result has been that, from one of the most dissipated towns in the County, it has now become the soberest. Liquor-selling is emphatically below par there, simply because the store-keepers of the community discountenanced it. Another practical result is that in three consecutive years, not a single pauper was returned from that district. So much for the influence of our Merchants.

To the nine remaining colliery stores that still sell liquor, we will make this proposition. If they or any one of them will discontinue its sale and use about their business, and faithfully carry out this regulation for one year; we have not much money, not any more than we have use for, but we will cheerfully agree to make up all the deficiency in the profits of their establishments, experienced from the new regulation at the end of the twelve months. We are in sober earnest, and will faithfully comply with our part of the contract, if they will be as true to theirs. Put us to the test, gentlemen, if you will—we are ready to date the bargain from to-day.

OLIVER TWIST.

GENERAL MINING LAW.

We are indebted to JOHN HENDRICKS, Esq., for the appended copy of this Law, as it passed in the lower House of the State Legislature.

The Individual Liability is all a humbug to gull the people. We do not know a single instance where a single cent has been received from a Corporation that failed, (and many have failed,) because of the *Individual Liability clause.* When a Corporation of this character fails, the stock is always found in the hands of *men of straw*—the knowing ones back out in time.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An Act to encourage manufacturing operations in this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the several provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and the supplements thereto, so far as the same shall not be herein altered or supplied, shall be extended so as to embrace companies formed for mining coal, and for mining, quarrying and preparing for market, lime, marl, soda, hydraulic cement or other minerals, and for mining and smelting copper, lead, tin, zinc or other ores, and for quarrying marble, stone or slate, with the right of preparing for market the produce of their said mines and quarries, and vending the same.

SECTION 2. That all companies incorporated as aforesaid, for opening coal mines and mining and preparing the coal for market, shall have the right to own in fee simple, or for a term of years, any amount of land necessary for the purposes of said corporation, not exceeding, at any one time, five thousand acres; and all companies for mining and smelting copper, lead, tin or zinc ores, or for quarrying marble or slate, shall have a right to hold land as aforesaid, not exceeding one thousand acres; and the mining companies aforesaid may, after opening their said mines and erecting the necessary machinery and fixture for mining purposes, lease to others the right of mining and vending the product of their mines respectively.

SECTION 3. That the stockholders in all companies hereafter incorporated, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, or the act to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto, shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities for all debts and contracts made by and companies for all labor done, and for all machinery and other materials furnished for said companies respectively; to be enforced and collected in the manner provided in the act to which this is a supplement.

Provided That such corporations, respectively, shall pay to the Treasury of the Commonwealth a bonus of one-tenth per centum upon the amount of the original capital stock, and a like bonus upon all subsequent increase of capital, in the manner provided in the second section of the act to which this is a supplement

[This section is all humbug.—*Ed. Jour.*]

SECTION 4. That in all cases of corporations erected under this act, or the acts to which it is supplementary, the certificate required before being recorded shall be submitted to, and examined by, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and by him certified to be properly drawn and signed, and that the same is in conformity with the provisions of the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; for which service the persons applying for such corporation shall pay him ten dollars.

And such corporations, respectively, shall make an annual report to the Auditor General, certified by the oath or affirmation of the President, Secretary or Treasurer thereof, in the month of December, stating explicitly and accurately the names of all stock holders of such company, the whole amount of capital stock thereof, the amount or proportion of the said capital stock paid in, the amount of capital invested, the number of acres of land held by the company and where situated, and the amount of coal or other minerals mined, or of other goods manufactured, as the case may be, during the previous year.

☞ THE BILL, we understand has been further amended in the Senate, so as to form companies to Farm, make Flour, Gas &c., and we think another amendment ought to be added to enable the petitioners to form a *traveling corporation* of old Grannies, to make their tea and coffee, when they visit Schuylkill County and various parts of the State.

Local Affairs.

☞ *Adjourned Mechanics' Meeting.*—At an adjourned meeting of the Associated Mechanics, held at the Pottsville House, and by adjournment at the Market House, April 4th, 1853, the following proceedings were had:

On motion, Committees were appointed to wait upon Messrs. Snyder & Milnes, Spencer & Mason, Wren & Brothers and L. Vastine.

The Committee from Tamaqua made report that the increased wages were readily given in the shops at Tamaqua.

The same report was made of Messrs. Snyder & Brother, Port Carbon; and of Mr. Joseph Shelly, Pottsville.

The Committees appointed to wait upon Snyder & Milnes, Spencer & Mason, Wren & Brothers and L. Vastine, presented a very unsatisfactory, or equivocal report from said firms, which being standard considered, it was Resolved by acclamation, without a dissenting voice, That we will adhere to the resolutions of the 5th of March, and the 31 of April, and will not resume work unless the conditions of said resolutions are complied with.

Resolved, That an adjourned meeting be held on Wednesday Evening, April 6th, to finish the good cause, and a general invitation be extended to all branches of Mechanics.

On motion adjourned.

WM. TILL, *Chairman.*
N. A. WYNKOOP, *Secretary.*

☞ *Temperance Lectures.*—Mr. J. M. CARPENTER, of New-York State, has been lecturing on Temperance in this Borough, during the week.—He is one of the most *effective* lecturers we have had with us for a long time. His addresses are void of everything that can give offence to any one, at the same time they are replete with sound argument and plain, substantial facts, that do not fail to carry conviction with them, of the truth and right of his side of the question. He will remain in the County for some time and volunteer his services in the neighboring towns, if suitable appointments be made. Any communications for that purpose, addressed to him here (Pottsville) will receive attention.

☞ *Give the Joy.*—Mr. ED. COLLAHAN has been appointed Postmaster at Port Carbon.—We congratulate our Democratic neighbors of that place on the selection—hope they are pleased with it, &c. There was no doubt a sort of sympathy between JUDGE CAMPBELL and MR. COLLAHAN—each having experienced in this time, a sore cut from the party, when candidates for political distinction. MR. COLLAHAN, when nominated for Commissioner some years ago, was beaten by a large majority, while all the rest of the ticket was triumphantly elected. Political defeat, we suppose, like poverty, makes strange cronies.

☞ *At a stated meeting of* Pottsville Section No. 41 C. of T., held on Monday evening, March 28th, 1853, the following officers were elected:—W. A. Charles A. Bosbyshell; V. A. Leblanc W. Bosbyshell; S. Henry C. Russel; A. S. Geo. W. Parvin; T. Wm. J. Parvin; A. T. David Wolcott; G. Thomas Rishill; U. Samuel R. Whitney; W. Henry Moore; A. W. Wm. Ramsey Potts.

By Order of the Section.
HENRY C. RUSSEL, *Sec'y.*

☞ *The Rev. P. Anderson,* of Chicago, will preach on Sabbath Morning, (April 10th) in the English Lutheran Church, (Rev. D. Steck's;) and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the German Lutheran Church, (Rev. Mr. Minnig's.) Preaching on both occasions to be in the English language.—The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ *Hon. James Cooper* has appointed next Wednesday evening for the delivery of the Eulogy on the life and character of DANIEL WEBSTER, promised some time since to the members of the Literary Society. The meeting will be held, as usual, in Foster's Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ *A Stated Meeting* of the Schuylkill County Female Bible Society will be held on Monday evening next, the 11th inst., at the 2d Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Turner's) in Market street. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. WAGNER. Meeting to open at 7½ o'clock.

☞ *Cornelius Carey,* a laborer, was unfortunately crushed in such a manner, at Heilner's Tunnel Vein, near Llewellyn, on Saturday last, that he died of the injuries sustained, on Sunday.

☞ *Baptist Church.*—The Rev. J. HARVARD CASTLE will preach in the Baptist Church, on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

INTOLERANCE VS. TOLERANCE.

"This religious tolerance is an heresy, and no Catholic can, for an instant, tolerate it. Every Catholic must profess religious intolerance or cease at once to be a Catholic. Catholics must, of necessity, profess religious intolerance; yet a craven spirit or a false charity imported from England, with other mischievous wares, has made some not to deny this truth, but to ignore it, to cover it over with honeyed phrases. Trust not the Catholic who is unwilling to repeat the words of the saints, and to say—'He who has not the church for his mother cannot have God for his father.'"

Sir, the above paragraph formed part of an article in the Boston *Pilot,* (a Catholic Journal, edited by the Rev. J. RODBAN) sometime back. It reads as if it were principally adopted (Irish) citizens. No country in Europe has suffered as much from intolerance as Ireland, where one cannot open a page of her history, for the last three centuries, but what is disgraced by intolerant feuds, to such an extent, the efforts of the poet, the patriot, the orator and the philanthropist, have been baffled by those demoniacal and senseless feuds, tormented by an hostile government, acting on the maxim, 'divide, and rule both parties.'

The wretched serf in his native land, flies to the home, hallowed by the wisdom of PENN and LORD BALTIMORE, and consecrated to civil and religious liberty, by the eloquence of an HENRY, the virtue and immortal labors of the father of his country.—Yet in this soil the only sentiment he is taught, by those whom he trusts is intolerance. So that, he will have to be bound around with an adamantine wall of hate, which separates him, and his children to that happy, where the wicked cease to do evil; and the weary are at rest.

What cares the preacher of the 'Gospel of peace and good will to men,' for the evils attendant upon his moral poison, so long as his master's views are carried out. It is not the poor working men who relish conspiracy against the rights of humanity; one scene of this conspiracy has developed itself against the education of the masses.

OLIVER TWIST.

POSTING THE BOOKS.

The United States Senate adopted an important resolution on Monday last. It had been previously introduced, and was again called up by Mr. BROOKEAN, of this State, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate, at the commencement of the next session, a statement showing the entire amount of United States stocks and bonds of all kinds held abroad. He said the information could be obtained by the Secretary addressing circulars to Governors of States, Presidents of Railroads, and other companies and officers of municipal corporations. He said the account current of the United States, for the last fiscal year, with foreign countries, will stand as follows:—

Excess of imports over exports of the country,	$40,000,000
Interest annually payable to foreigners, for stocks, &c., held by them,	18,000,000
Expenditure of travelers abroad,	5,000,000
Navy, war and diplomacy,	3,000,000
Instalments to Mexico,	3,000,000
Remittances to Ireland,	5,000,000
Total,	$74,000,000

From this deduct the probable amount of gold and silver brought into the country by emigrants, $10,000,000, leaves the sum $64,000,000 as the balance against the United States, towards the settlement of which we have, as the official record of the exportations above the importation, $37,000,000 of gold and silver, and the balance of $27,000,000 has, no doubt, been liquidated by the remittance of Federal, State and other stocks.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

At the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Philadelphia on Monday last, Judge Kelly in his charge to the Grand Jury, made the following remarks, respecting the alarming increase of crime in that city:

"During the six years last past, the number of prisoners committed to the county prison annually has more than doubled. Indeed the increase in that brief time has been nearly 110 per cent. In 1847 there were but 5,300 commitments, and in 1852 there were 11,172.

To account for which, he said,—

"In the absence of judicious restrictions upon the sale of intoxicating liquors may, in my judgment, be found the most active agent in the production of this sudden increase of vagrancy, disorder, and crime. It is not necessary, at this day, to illustrate the danger, especially to youth, of unbridled indulgence in the use of alcoholic beverages, or of its agency in producing pauperism, vagrancy and misery."

Is not this, unfortunately, but the oft-repeated sentiment from almost every county in the State? The Grand Juries of Schuylkill have for years past attributed most of our Court cases, and the worst ones, too, to this same cause. How can men resist the overpowering evidence of this reiterated statement of facts? To abridge our criminal records, we must banish rum.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—*March* 31.—Mr. HENDRICKS presented five remonstrances, numerously signed, from Schuylkill county, against a general mining law.

April 1.—The resolutions to refer the question of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people, came up in order. On the question of taking up the resolutions, the yeas and nays were called, and were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Crabb, Darsie, Forsyth, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hoge, M'Murtrie, Quiggle, Robertson, Sanderson, Skinner, Carson, Speaker.—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Darlington, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hendricks, Kinzer, Myers, M'Caslin, M'Farland, O'Neill.—13.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. QUIGGLE spoke in favor of the resolutions, after which Mr. HALDEMAN moved to postpone *indefinitely;* which was not agreed to, by a vote of 10 to 17; but other business intervened to defer their consideration for the present.

Among the bills signed by the Governor was a further supplement to an act to incorporate the Summit branch railroad company in Dauphin and Schuylkill counties.

April 2.—Mr. HENDRICKS presented a petition from citizens of the borough of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, for an extension of powers in relation to opening streets in said borough. He, also, called up Senate bill No. 474, to authorize mortgages of coal leases in Schuylkill county. Passed second and final reading.

April 4.—Petitions in favor of a prohibitory liquor law were presented as follows:

The Speaker, six from citizens of Berks county; Mr. EVANS, six from Delaware and several from Chester county; Mr. SAGER, two from Bucks; Mr. M'MURTRIE, four signed by four hundred citizens of Cambria county; three signed by three hundred citizens of Blair county; and one by citizens of Huntingdon county; Mr. SANDERSON, one signed by six hundred and eighty-one citizens of Bradford county; and one of ninety-eight citizens of Smithfield, in said county; Mr. BARNES, one by one hundred and twelve citizens of the borough of Bedford; Mr. QUIGGLE, six from Montour, and two from Clinton county; Mr. HAMLIN, of McKean, one from Potter county; Mr. HALDEMAN, four from York county; Mr. HENDRICKS, several from Schuylkill county; Mr. GOODWIN, several signed by six hundred and ninety-one inhabitants of Manayunk; the eighteen signed by upwards of six hundred citizens of Southwark, Philadelphia county; Mr. BUCKALEW, several signed by fifty-five ladies of Luzerne county.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a petition for a new school district in West Brunswick; and one for a new school district in West Penn township, Schuylkill county; and one to change the place of elections in Hegins township, in said county; also, eight remonstrances from Schuylkill, numerously signed against a general mining law.

Mr. HENDRICKS read in place a bill to incorporate Miners' Lodge No. 29, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Schuylkill county.

Mr. CAROTHERS moved to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions to submit the question of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people; which was agreed to by a vote of 14 to 11.

After some debate and a desire expressed by the speaker to lay the bill over for the present, the resolutions were lost on final reading by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Darsie, Evans, Hamilton, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hoge, M'Farland, M'Murtrie, Quiggle, Robertson, Sanderson, Skinner, Slifer, Sliter—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Baily, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hiester, Hendricks, Kunkle, Myers, M'Caslin, O'Neill, Sager, Carson, Speaker—15.

In the afternoon Mr. KUNKLE, seconded by Mr. HENDRICKS, moved to re-consider this vote—agreed to by 14 to 7.

April 5.—Mr. CAROTHERS moved to proceed to the re-consideration of the vote on the resolutions to submit the question of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people: which was agreed to; and being before the Senate, the first resolutions passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Darsie, Evans, Forsyth, Frick, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Kunkel, McFarland, McMurtrie, Quiggle, Robertson, Sanderson, Shiner, Slifer, Carson, Speaker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hiester, Kinzer, Myers, M'Caslin, O'Neill, Sager—13.

Mr. QUIGGLE offered a new section, making it the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert a copy of the resolutions in their proclamations directing the holding of the general elections; which was agreed to.

The preamble was then read and adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Darsie, Evans, Forsyth, Frick, Byron D. Hamlin, Ephraim W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Kunkel, McFarland, McMurtrie, Quiggle, Robertson, Sanderson, Skinner, Slifer—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bailey, Buckalew, Crabb, Darlington, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hiester, Kinzer, Myers, McCaslin, O'Neill, Sager, Speaker—14.

The Bill then passed second reading, and was laid over on its final passage.

We are glad to see that political issue is not regarded on this question—both Whigs and Democrats voting promiscuously for or against the bill.

☞ *Wholesale Destruction of Letters.*—On Wednesday last seven hundred bushels, or about one million, of dead letters were destroyed at Washington, in accordance with the usage of the Post Office Department. They were carted to Monument Square, and and spread over a line of two or three hundred feet, when the match was applied. The entire mass of combustible material was soon in a blaze, and several hours elapsed before the conflagration was completed; the official attendants meanwhile raking the burning fragments to facilitate operations. The atmosphere for thousands of feet around was filled with charred fragments. A large number of persons witnessed the proceedings with much interest.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF FATHER GAVAZZI.

The revolutionary year 1848 brought many names, before unknown, most prominently before the eyes of Europe. Amongst these was GAVAZZI. Fired by a patriotic desire to free his country from that bondage that had so long oppressed it, this Italian priest brought to hopeless zeal, great talents, a fiery eloquence, and indomitable personal courage, to the task of rousing his fellow countrymen to a struggle for national and spiritual redemption. The stages of his remarkable career are thus sketched by a writer in the *Illustrated London News:*—

"ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI was born at Bologna, in 1809, and at the early age of sixteen entered the order called *clerici regulares* of St. Barnabas, in which he rapidly rose to a distinguished position. Professor of Rhetoric at Naples, he not only taught the theory, but exemplified the practice of eloquence, in the pulpits of that capital, and subsequently in most of the principal cities in Italy. His views were broad and generous; and, though little to the taste of Pope Gregory, that pontiff prudently refrained from molesting the popular missionary.

"The advent of Pius IX. gave unlettered scope to the liberal and enlightened views hitherto compressed and discountenanced among the Italian clergy; and foremost among the upholders of the new Papal politics were Ugo Bassi and Gavazzi both Bolognese.

"The first appearance of Gavazzi on the political scene was on the news of the Milanese insurrection and the discomfiture of the Austrians throughout Lombardy being celebrated in Rome, when the students of the University seized on the eloquent priest, carried him on their shoulders into the pulpit of the Pantheon, and called on him to pronounce the funeral oration of the patriots who died at Milan. The orator rose at once to the height of that great argument, and became at once the trumpeter of freedom throughout Italy. The tri-color cross was now displayed on his cassock, and is the same decoration which he has worn during the whole campaign, and now wears unsullied on his manly breast. In the Colosseum he haranged for weeks crowds of citizens gathered within that gigantic structure, which became an arena of patriotic manifestations. The Pope encouraged his efforts to rouse the national energies, and conferred on him the office of Chaplain-general to the Forces, then organising by the levy of volunteers and the formation of national guards. In that capacity he marched from Rome with 16,000 men, and after a short, hesitating halt on the frontiers, positive orders came from the Vatican, and private instructions to Garazzi himself, to move forward and act against the Austrians. The onward progress of the Roman army was a succession of triumphs to the walls of Vicenza. Gavazzi's eloquence supplied ammunition, clothing, provisions, horses, and all the *materiel de guerre,* from a willing population. He was the Hermit Peter of the whole crusade, the life and soul of the insurrection. At Venice, in the great area of St. Mark, he harangued, day after day, congregated thousands, and filled the Venitian treasury by the voluntary oblations elicited by his irresistible appeals. Women tore off their earrings and bracelets, and wives of fishermen flung their large silver hair-pins into the military chest, and several thousand pounds' worth of plate and jewelry was the result of his exertions. When the Roman division was ordered to fall back, the Father made Florence ring with his exhortations to uphold the cause. The Grand Duke, who had already begun his tergiversations, gave orders for the forcible expulsion of Gavazzi from Tuscany. He took refuge in Genoa; but the Bolognese, having broken into open mutiny against the Pope on the 8th of August, and formed a Provisional Government, Gavazzi was recalled, as the only means of allaying the discontent of the legations; his return was in triumph, and order was restored by his presence.

"General Zucchi was now sent from Rome to take the command of the troops at Bologna, when, at the instigation of the Cardinal-Legate, this lieutenant of Rossi seized on Gavazzi, and sent him off secretly, under a strong escort, to be incarcerated in Corneto,—a sort of ecclesiastical prison, where clerical robbers, assassins, and adulterers have been for ages confined by popes; but on his passage through Viterbo the whole city rose to rescue their patriot, and Pius IX. found it expedient to order his liberation amid the plaudits of the town. On the flight of the Pope, the formation of a Republican Government, and the convoking of the Roman Assembly, Gavazzi was confirmed in his previous functions of Chaplain-general to the Forces, and began his preparation for the approaching siege of the French, by organising the military hospitals on a scale commensurate with the coming warfare. He formed a committee of the principal Roman ladies, to provide for the wounded (Princess Belgiojoso, Countess Paltavicino, and Pisacane at their head, and superintended the surgical ambulances during the whole struggle. At the full of the fight against Oudinot, when a sortie of 14,000 Romans was made to repel the King of Naples, who, with his 20,000 men, had advanced as far as Velletri, the Father went forth at the head of the troops with the gallant Garibaldi, and after the utter rout and precipitate flight of the invading army assisted the dying and the disabled of both sides. Returning into the beseiged capital, he sustained the spirit of the inhabitants throughout, and was ever at the bastions and in the front of the battle. At the fall of Rome, he received an honorable testimonial and *sauf conduit* from Oudinot; and while his companion, Father Ugo Bassi, was shot by the Austrians without trial, and against the law of nations, at Bologna, he was suffered to depart by the more civilized freebooters of France. In London he has since lived in retirement, giving for his daily bread a few lessons in the language of his beloved but down-trodden land; when a few of his fellow exiles, anxious to hear in the country of their forced adoption once more the eloquent voice which cheered them in their hour of triumph, clubbed together the pittance of money to hire a room for the purpose; and the result has been, the present blast of indignant oratory, and the trumpet-note of withering denunciation, with which he now assails the treachery, fraud, and accumulated impostures of the Roman court, and all its malevolent and Macchiavellian machinery. The bold freedom of his strictures derives immense importance from the fact he sets forth of their being in accordance with the sentiments of a large body of the young clergy of Italy—a kind of Puseyism, menacing the utter ruin of ultramontane ascendancy at home, while it seeks to triumph in England.

BROMA AND COCOA.—Every body in this country, of course, is quite familiar with those two excellent articles of diet for invalids, broma and cocoa, manufactured by Walter Baker & Co., of Dorchester, Mass. Some years since the special consideration of medical practitioners was called to these preparations, as appropriate food for the sick, in the various conditions of debility and prostration to which they are at times reduced, leaving the digestive apparatus too feeble to appropriate any but the most delicate nutriment. Medical gentlemen of eminence in this city were delighted with Mr. Baker's broma; and from that period to this, its good character has been sustained. Another set of physicians have commenced business since that period, who may not have become familiar with the article; and we therefore refer again to the subject for the purpose of reminding both our young medical friends at home and those abroad, that they will derive important advantages from the use of these admirable kinds of food. Druggists in the interior would find their account in always keeping both on hand, with a view to meeting the prescriptions of medical attendants. From our own personal experience of the value of broma particularly, we can speak decidedly in its favor. A dietetic course is not unfrequently quite as necessary as strict medication; and in recovering from a low state, it is one of the perplexities of a general practitioner's life to determine what may or may not be safely adopted as regimen.—*Dr. Smith's Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

The Broma and Cocoa referred to above, are sold by all the principal Grocers in the United States, who also sell a variety of *superior Chocolates* made by the same gentleman—ED.

AMUSEMENT, INSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.—All Eyes are turned to the Assembly Buildings; since the great offers made by Mr. Perham to give away the splendid Panorama of California, this has become the centre of attraction to all persons who are seeking a rational and pleasing amusement, and wishing at the same time to become the possessor of this magnificent work of art. Persons clubbing and buying a dollar ticket, get the additional privilege of participating in the distribution of the costly gifts promised.

WET FEET.—It should be remembered that colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, and many other fatal disorders, are often the result of catching cold, in consequence of wet feet, damp clothes, &c.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are undoubtedly the best medicine in the world for carrying off a cold, because they purge from the system those morbid humors which, when lodged in various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to