The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

☞ *THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and business men, not only in this and the adjoining counties, but in all the cities, and it also circulates largely among the masses in Schuylkill county, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the County. But few papers have so many copies of its paper enrolled on its subscription list.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt Carmel;
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland.
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua;
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont;
CHARLES H. HUBBARD, 71 Pine St., New York.
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 522 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Who are authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipt for the same.

WHIG STATE COMMITTEE.

Col. Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre County, *Chairman.*
Gen. William Larimer, Allegheny " "
Col. C. O. Loomis, " "
Frederick Lennig, Philadelphia. " "
Joseph B. Myers, " "
Hon. Wm. B. Reed, " "
Stephen Miller, Dauphin " "
John Covode, Westmorland " "
Tho. E. Franklin, Lancaster " "
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Luzerne " "
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton, " "
L. A. Mackey, Clinton, " "
David Taggart, Northumberland Co. " "
WM. F. JOHNSTON
Chairman Whig State Convention.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

FRANKLIN GLOBES.—We refer Teachers, School Directors and Parents to an advertisement of the Franklin Globes, of a new manufacture, containing the latest changes, divisions and discoveries, which can be obtained now at our Store cheaper than they can be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

CAPT. FRANK POTT has changed his Hardware establishment to two doors above Market, east side of Centre street, where he invites customers to call and see his new quarters.

☞ Our New York correspondent is taking a pleasure trip—his letters for some weeks hereafter will be *en route*. Wish him a good time.

☞ COURT-MARTIAL IN BERKS COUNTY.—Capt. S. E. ANCONA, of the Reading Rifles, was Court-martialed on the 2d, for disobedience of orders, and having been found *guilty*, was cashiered and pronounced incapable of holding any military commission in the State for three years.

☞ K. N. vs. O. K.—In the days of coon skins and hard cider, political victories were announced with the significant initials, O. K.; but times change—"all K. N." (Know Nothing) is now the order of the day. The two put together are *rather* expressive—K-N-O-K. We suggest their immediate adoption in the political vocabulary.

☞ THE LAST.—The following has been sent us for publication. We comply out of special considerations for the health of the perpetrator—such genius might break something, if it did not find vent:

Why are the Democrats of Philadelphia like eggs used in baking?—Because they are *well beat.*

☞ EMPORIUM ON PHILAD'A. ELECTION.—"Pray inform us?—Was there an unholy combination of fag ends banded together to defeat a glorious cause that will ever be invincible in a fair hand to hand fight? Were the Democrats of Philadelphia city deprived of—

"Stern joy that Warriors feel
For foemen worthy of their steel."

Was the party compelled to feel that the contest was ignoble," &c., &c., &c.

Poh, get out!

☞ DAUPHIN & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—We have receiv ed the following statement of the earnings of this road, which was opened *through*, on the 1st of February:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.
Pass. & Exp.	$250	$147	$1023	$2282	$2870
Freight,	62	1183	1176	1800	3291
Coal,	939	955	2176	2145	2169
Total,	$1251	$2385	$5284	$6227	$8330

The business yet done upon this line is small, but the increase per month is considerable, and should it continue throughout the season, will make towards the close of the year, a very handsome business for this new route.

☞ SPEAKING of the "Schoolmaster being abroad," here is a precious literary *morceau*, found posted in a conspicuous place near the entrance of a Mine, at Silver Creek, the other day—we copy it *verbatim*:

We hereby Notice that Any man goes in to this work untill the leborrers of this work gets their Wages remark the Concequence if what will folley after now my friends use yere own pleasure we want nothing but our rites it is in my hand a hold this pen and you will Suffer death if you will inter In

The last two or three lines, it will be perceived on close inspection, are meant for *poetry!*

☞ DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—We publish in full the proceedings of the Democratic meeting, of last week—our readers want to know where their opponents stand as well as they themselves, and we never have any fear for letting them see both sides. Nebraska, it will be observed, is endorsed in the strongest terms, and all those who favored it in Congress. Now, if this be sound Pennsylvania doctrine, to plead for *the extension of slavery*, (for that is the plain English of it) then we have read the history of our Commonwealth but to little purpose; and we ask, how many of the "bone and sinew" of the Democratic party of the county, outside of the Committee of half a dozen that framed the resolutions could singly have assented to the doctrine they teach?

☞ GETTING THEIR EYES OPEN.—The Harrisburg *Union*, the Bigler organ of the State, attributes the late defeat of the party in Philadelphia to the *Administration's favoritism for Postmaster Campbell*, and recommends his resignation, or if he will not take the hint, his instant dismissal; and thinks they will never recover till this incubus is got rid of. Such talk from head-quarters must be a bitter pill for the friends of Mr. Campbell in this State to swallow.—What, turn him out, after the "material aid" he and his influence have rendered both Pierce and Bigler! Just to think of the time and traveling expenses he spent in securing their election! O gratitude, surely thou hast been starved out at Harrisburg!

☞ PARDONS—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—When we stated that Governor Bigler, since he refuses to sign the Beer Law Bill, might just as well open the prison and penitentiary doors, we hardly thought he would commence so soon. But a short time ago, the Governor pardoned one of the prize-fighters, convicted in Chester Co., and we were informed yesterday, that Hain, who was convicted at our last Court, as a notorious counterfeiter, having been engaged in the business for a number of years, has been pardoned by Gov. B. The Governor, it seems, has linked himself with, and sanctions Vice and Immorality, Grog Shops, Rum, Lager Beer, &c., and signs bills against the more conscientious tavern-keepers, consigning *them* to fines and imprisonment, who have some excuse for selling adulterated liquors (because it is the only kind they can get,) and who generally keep houses for the entertainment of travelers.

Such a Governor, who protects the keepers of these lazar houses, in pouring out drugged poison, like floods of liquid hell-fire, burning and destroying the human race, both in soul and body, and that, too, against the voice of the representatives of the people, ought to be shunned as a—

"Monster of such frightful mien,
That to be hated needs but be seen."

☞ *Effects of Rum.*—A drunken fellow in West Ulica, N. Y., came home on Tuesday evening, and fell or threw himself across the body of his sick wife, who was lying in bed. She was instantly killed, and in the morning they were found, the man still dead drunk, lying across the body of his dead wife.

IMMIGRATION.

Let it come. Our broad forests and sea like prairies need the hardy hand of the farmer to develop their treasures. There is land enough and work enough. A genial welcome, then, to the oppressed of other lands. The American heart is large enough to infold and contain them all in its wide sympathies.

Why should it come? Because all men are brethren, and the earth should afford shelter to the unfortunate. The German, weary with his hard struggle against the monopolist of the soil; the Irishman, irritated by poverty and the impossibility of escape from its squalor; the Chinese, hemmed in by castes and disgusted with the chances of revolution and the exactions of a superannuated tyranny, can all find a refuge under the broad shade of American institutions.

How should it come? Surely not to remain as a compact foreign element in our midst, a heterogeneous mass refusing to assimilate with its surroundings, an organized band revolutionizing our modes of administration and governmental forms, a balance-of-power party playing into the hands of plotting priests and emissaries of despotism.—But rather to melt into our population as snow-flakes in a river, swelling its volume and augmenting its power; to forswear the conceited ignorance and impatience of power which leads them to consider official station a right, and to govern Americans the great objects in life, and betake themselves to the peaceful and gainful walks of industrial life, leaving Americans to guard the national traditions of freedom and guide the country to its glorious destiny.

This great question of the rights of newly arrived residents is now fairly before the American people for decision. We believe it will be settled on no sectarian grounds, in no proscriptive spirit, but with a wise regard to the purity of our republican institutions, and the preservation of the vitality of our national traditions. Generations yet unborn have an interest in our popular decision; shall we bequeath to them the memories of Washington, Franklin, Jay, and Jefferson, those lights of liberty, or shall we entail upon them St. Patrick, Utah and Confucius, saints of easy virtue who strike hands with domestic despotism, or cloak licentiousness with religion?—*Phila. Register.*

That's the talk—we endorse every word of it. This is precisely the view of this subject we have for years advocated, and have especially insisted upon of late. We commend the above extract to the particular notice of our friend, Mr. Angele, and others of his mistaken way of thinking. To argue, as he has most foolishly done through several columns of a newspaper, that the American people, or any considerable portion of them, are opposed to immigration, is not only so much ink and paper wasted, but to come from an alien himself is a downright insult to the national generosity of a country, whose laws not only encourage emigration, but are so liberally framed as to subject the Native population to a variety of impositions—even to the introduction of foreign *conects*, to say nothing of the thousands of professed paupers from abroad daily set adrift upon the charities of our people. Here and there, perhaps, you find one man, of peculiarly ultra *Native* principles, who declares himself unwilling that any alien should receive the benefits of citizenship in our prosperous, dear-bought land of liberty; but it is positively false, or sheer ignorance, to assert that any class or part of our people, social or political, of any importance, is opposed to immigration. The entire policy of our country, as well as its continued practice since our governmental organization, stamps such a view as a gross misrepresentation; and to come from an alien, is base ingratitude, besides.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following is the list continued—Schuylkill's liberality shows well:

Counties.	*Superintendents.*	*Salaries.*
Berks,	Rev. W A. Good,	$250
Lehigh,	Charles W. Cooper,	500
Bucks,	Joseph Fox,	1000
Montgomery,	Rev. H. S. Rodenbough,	600
Lebanon,	John H. Kluge,	500
Lancaster,	J. P. Wickersham,	1500
Northampton,	Valentine Hillman,	1000
Lycoming,	Rev. J. W. Barrett,	500
Huntingdon,	J. S. Barr,	500
Cumberland,	Daniel Shelly,	500
York,	Hon. Jacob Keth,	500
Dauphin,	Samuel D. Ingram,	500
Blair,	Hugh A. Caldwell,	400
Chester,	Robert Agnew Fulhey,	1000
Allegheny,	James M. Ivory,	1000
Union,	J. S. Wilman,	500
Washington,	John L. Gow,	500
Westmoreland,	Rev. Matthew M'Kinstry,	559
Schuylkill,	J. K. Kerwson,	1000
Erie,	W. Armstrong,	600
Mifflin,	Robert C. Ross,	500
Franklin,	James M'Dowell,	600
Columbia,	Rev. Joel E. Dunbar,	500
Montour,	Paul Leidy,	550
Northumberland,	J. Reynolder,	250
Luzerne,	J. Leschez,	500
Perry,	Adam Hoffman,	500
Armstrong,	J. A. Campbell,	500
Clarion,	Robert Orr,	300
Butler,	Isaac Black,	500
Tioga,	John P. Calkins,	500
Susquehanna,	Willard Richardson,	550
Monroe,	C. Burnett,	500
Venango,	C. Beebe,	500
Bedford,	T. W. B. McFadden,	500
Beaver,	Thomas Nicholson,	550
Bradford,	Emanuel Guyer,	500
Cochon,	Joseph H. Siewell,	500
Clinton,	R. C. Alison,	500
Crawford,	S. C. Sears,	400
Delaware,	George Smith,	500
Juniata,	David Laughlin,	200
Lawrence,	Wm. M. Jamison,	500
Pike,	Ira B. Newman,	100
Wyoming,	B. R. Lane,	150
Jefferson,	Rev. Wagerman,	500
Warren,	T. D. Edwards,	500
Adams,	David Mills,	500
Fayette,	Joshua V. Gibbons,	500
Indiana,	S. S. Bullman,	500
Mercer,	Daniel G. Brown,	500
Clarion,	R. L. Johnston,	500
Centre,	Rev. W. J. Gibson,	500
Fulton,	Robert Rose,	100
Greene,	John A. Gordon,	500
Potter,	" Bloomingdale,	500
Somerset,	Joseph J. Sturzinain,	500
Wayne,	John F. Stoddard,	500

All heard from but Clearfield, Elk, McKean and Sullivan counties.

☞ PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board of School Directors have assessed 55 mills for school purposes for the ensuing year. This is a half mill increase, although it is not any *increase in one sense of the word, if property has increased in value.* During the last year the pupils have multiplied to such an extent, that no less than three additional teachers have been required—the salaries of nearly all the teachers have been increased, while also, this materially increasing the expenses of the schools. Notwithstanding this increase of population and children, the assessed value of the property of the Borough was found to be but slightly increased over the assessment of the former year, so that an assessment of five mills made but a trifling increase of about $200 in the taxes, to meet the increased expenses of the enlarged schools amounting to upwards of $1000. This state of affairs left the Board no other alternative. The Duplicate was given to DANIEL H. LEIB for collection, who has collected the school tax for the last two years, and a resolution was adopted to charge the collector 6 per cent. interest on all taxes collectable, and not paid into the treasury by the first of June, 1855. The tax-payers will, therefore, see the necessity of paying their taxes *promptly* to the collector.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION.

There is one feature in yesterday's election which is worthy of special notice and commendation. Notwithstanding the excitement of the canvass, and the raw-head and bloody bone rumors which were put in active circulation, there was no rioting—no rowdyism—no loud talking—no loud swearing—no de epdrinking. And yet every class in the community appeared to have a deep stake in the issue. Men, women and children—the rich and the poor—the foreigner and the native born—one and all, seemed to be convinced that their happiness in this life, and in the life to come, were inseparably connected with the success or defeat of this or that candidate. Even the "culled society" were more or less tainted with the general infection, and more than one grinning wench accosted us during the day with "De Lor' bress you master—who is ye for?" Boys of the most tender years spoke of the candidates and their prospects with a degree of personal identity worthy of an old political sinner. One young gentleman, who had not been emancipated from the thraldom of frocks, assured us that he was for "Towers and nothing else," and then shook his little dimpled fist at us in a threatening manner. The fist intimated, as plainly as a fist could intimate, that it would allow of no division of opinion within reach of its fearful sweep.—*Star, Tuesday.*

☞ THE San Francisco *Sun* is responsible for the following: "We met a grammarian, who had just made an unsuccessful tour through the mines, conjugating, or rather cogitating, thus: Positive *mine*, comparative *miner*, superlative *minus*!"

Good *Mining* grammar that—isn't it? There are pupils closer at home than California, who can appreciate it to a T.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the county of Schuylkill:

The Grand Jurors for the county of Schuylkill, do most respectfully report.—That they have examined and reported upon all the Bills of Indictment, and other matter presented to them. Many of the Bills were of the lower order in the criminal calendar, most of which, together with two of the highest grade, we believe to have had their origin in the use of alcoholic drink. The new License Law, lately enacted by the Legislature of our State, it carried into effect, we confidently believe, will produce a highly salutary influence upon the community, and lessen the criminal business of the county.

We have examined the Prison, Court House, and all the offices, which we find in good condition.

We would recommend that blinds be procured for the windows of the Court and Jury rooms, and good cushions for seats of Jurymen.

We would suggest to the Court the propriety of having the index in the Prothonotary's office completed, which had been neglected by former officers.

That portion of the public road between Tamaqua and Hazleton, within West Penn township, is in an unsafe condition for travel; as is also the wood between Tuscarora and Tamaqua, near Reinhart's Run.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

NATHAN EVANS, *Foreman.*

Pottsville, June 8, 1854.

NEW YORK LETTER.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The Season of the Year—Weather a Secondary Object—Frozen Fashion—Summer Travel—Supremacy of New York as the Metropolis—Crowded Hotels—Crystal Palace—Great Shows—Balloon Excursion—Mustard Congress—News from Japan—Success of the American—Stock Market—Coal Securities—Parker Vein—Stupendous Swindle—Cumberland Coal Co. —Reading Railroad—Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.—Prospects of Coal Stocks.

NEW-YORK, June 15th, 1854.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Almanac says that we are now in the midst of fruit and flowers, and on such highly respectable authority it would be presumption in us to deny the fact; so as far as the mouth goes we will admit it, though we must be allowed to say that its productions so far, have been in truly Homœopathic doses. The backwardness of the season is fully seen in a stroll through our markets, where many luxuries of this month are wont to be found of native growth, but now we are compelled to look to the South for a supply.

There is however, one never varying barometer, which tells us of the season without a single failure—its that of fashion. A stroll through Broadway or the Fifth Avenue, and an inspection of the windows of the celebrated modistes, will tell you unerringly the precise portion of the year. On the first day of Spring, weather being altogether secondary, lawn bonnets and lace mantillas usurped the seat of power, but being twelve weeks long and cloth cloaks. This Spring the day changed to be unusually raw and cold, but still the lawn and gossamer made their appearance, though the forms they covered, shivered with cold.

So now the advent of Summer is marked by the loaded steamers and crowded trains that leave the shores of our city. Travel is commencing, and our hotels and streets already throng with strange faces, while the old familiar ones to see, we must be away to mountain and lake, to watering places, and foreign lands. The great outcry has been that New York was overstocked with hotels, that our business was leaving us, and that the palm of metropolitan supremacy was slipping from our grasp. What short-sighted prophecy! It needs but a look at our hotels and a short stroll through our busy streets to see that the mighty pulses of our city are beating with all their wonted vigor. Talk of the hotel business being overdone, let the croaker who makes that remark only try to enter any of our hotels at a late hour in the day and after having himself politely declined over one door open, for utter want of room, and finally be content to crawl into any place that can shelter him for a night, and you will hear no more from him, of too many hotels.

The Crystal Palace, that eyesore of all eyes during the last season, is last taking a proud rank among the sights of the metropolis. Its aisles and naves are filled with the choicest works of art and industry, and everywhere the workings of a master hand are visible. Barnum undoubtedly feels his pride touched in the matter, and is desirous of showing the directors of last year, under whose management the concern was formerly, what a manageable future, that it needs practical experience and something more than merely a name and reputation to make the enterprise as honorable as well as remunerating one.

On Friday last, Wise the famous Æronaut, made his one hundred and sixty-third ascension from the Crystal Palace, in the presence of fully twenty thousand visitors. The day was rather unpropitious, being cloudy and windy, so that the adventurer had rather a dangerous journey, and was compelled hastily to jump from his balloon, while at an altitude of forty feet. He sustained no injury beyond the loss of a tooth and some bruises, having alighted in a marsh. The balloon pursued its onward course and was captured at Eastbrook, Connecticut, two days afterward. No less than six applications, one from a lady, were made to go up with Mr. Wise; they were, we believe, declined.

On Thursday next, there will be held at the Crystal Palace, a Musical Congress, which will undoubtedly be the greatest affair in the way of music, ever witnessed on this continent. Over fifteen hundred performers constitute the orchestra, comprising all the best artists of New York, and all the neighboring cities as far as Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, &c. All the eminent talent now in the country, has been engaged, and the whole placed under the management of M. Jullien. The works of all the great composers, both past and present, are to be represented, besides several pieces written for the occasion. The Palace will be closed for two days to make its preparations for the event.

We have this morning received the gratifying intelligence that Commodore Perry has succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the Empire of Japan, and has concluded a treaty with the authorities. Several ports are to be opened for Commerce, and abundant supplies of the best Coal can be procured at about Seven dollars per ton, when it is now costing the government from Twenty to Twenty five. The treaty is to take effect in one year from the date of signing the papers, 27th ult. The rumor that the Russian fleet had secured a treaty is unfounded, as we are informed they were flatly refused.

Amid the varied operations of the Stock market, the present season, Coal Stocks and Transportation Companies have attracted unusual attention.—While all other securities have been exceedingly dull, and touched much lower figures than have been known for a long time; everything relating to Coal has been well maintained, if not improved. There are exceptions, of course, to every rule and some to this, but when such stocks have depreciated, the fault has been with illegal and swindling management in financial affairs. Witness the Parker Vein Coal Stock, which has steadily fallen for the past year from 80 to 90 per cent. down to 2, and finally has entirely disappeared from view. The revelations which have followed, are of one of the most stupendous swindles on record. It seems that the company, instead of issuing 20,000 shares (their legal amount), have actually put forth 60,000, and are over one million in debt, over and above a capital of five millions. A new board of direction has been elected, but to day it seems that all the books and accounts have been assigned over to trustees, and the board are entirely powerless. Look out for some of the richest disclosures.

The Stock of the Cumberland Coal Company has taken a start from 25 per cent. up as high as 37, and to now selling at 27, being strong at the last figure. It is attracting the attention of speculators, as well as those seeking investment, and we are of opinion that with a decent money market it may touch much higher rates. We understand that the Company are clearing over Three Thousand Dollars per day.

Reading Railroad is not selling as high as it did some three months since, being held at about 78 per cent. We think that with the near approach of dividend day, and the prospect of transporting their full capacity at high rates, the stock must begin a good purchase at present rates. The payment of the last dividend in scrip seriously impaired the selling price of the stock.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have just declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the last six months. We are told that they have made 12 per cent. They have also paid off a loan of $500,000. Had not their map-pious break occurred, the market value of their stock would have been much higher—it is now selling at about 109-110.

Altogether the prospects of the Coal stocks are very encouraging, and if in the present year, they do not make money no dividends may ever be expected from them. They have every opportunity in the world, Coal is in great demand at extravagant prices.

P. S. Ere this reaches the eyes of your readers, your New York Correspondent, will have taken to himself the wings of a Hudson River steamer, and you will have a series of letters from abroad, commencing probably with Niagara.

Yes—Some of the old Coal Companies doing a legitimate business whose lands were purchased at very low rates, say from $25 to $50 per acre, and put into stock at these rates, may declare good dividends—but the modern Coal Companies in whose organization land is purchased at rates ranging from $10 to $75 per acre and put into stock at prices ranging from $200 to $500 and even $1000 an acre, *never will pay dividends to the stockholders out of this property.* Mark that!—In this county, no Coal Company engaged in mining Coal, even when the lands were obtained cheap, say, from $20 to $50 per acre ever paid a dividend even at these low rates, out of the profits of the Company, although some of them owned the best Coal land in the Region. They have not even funds to put their lands in working order, without resorting to loans. See remarks under Coal head on Coal transportation.—*Eds. of Jour.*

☞ A SPORTING REGION.—The editor of the Richmond (Va) *Examiner* is a "sporting chap," doubtless fond of the chase. His style, it is true, is novel, but then he enters into the pursuit with a relish. It is nothing less than *schoolmasters;* and he evidently thinks a man no shot who cannot bag a dozen or so. Hear the "tally ho" of this "sporting" Virginia editor, who can no doubt scent the track of "*Abolition schoolmasters*" with the accuracy of a Southern blood hound:—

"This we take to be the unwritten common law of the South, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the abolition newspapers, thundered at by the three thousand New England preachers, and read with peculiar emphasis and terrible upturning of eyes by Garrison, at the next meeting of the anti-slavery party at Faneuil Hall. We repeat, that the *shooting of itinerant abolition schoolmasters* is frequently a creditable and laudable act, entitling a respectable Southern man to a seat in the Legislature, or a place in the Common Council. Let all Yankee schoolmasters who propose invading the South, endowed with a strong nasal twang, a long scriptural name, and Webster's lexicographic book of abominations, seek some more congenial land, where they will be more seemly than in the virile and homicidal Slave States." We shall be glad if the ravings of the abolition press about the Ward acquittal, shall have this effect."

☞ *The inspector* of liquors appointed in Tuscarawas county (Ohio) is an eminent German Chemist. He informs the editor of the New Philadelphia *Advocate*, that nearly all the liquor he has examined, which is sold for brandy, is nothing but whiskey, in which there has been put a few drugs to give it color and change the taste.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

MORNING SESSION.—The delegates to the State Temperance Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, June 7, 1854.—The Chairman of the State Central Committee called the Convention to order. On motion of Mr. Williamson, of Huntingdon, Col. FREDERICK K. BOAS, of Dauphin, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.* and J. Heron Foster, Esq., of Allegheny, Secretary.

On motion of James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Rev. Alfred Cookman addressed the Throne of Grace, in an eloquent, impressive and appropriate prayer.

On motion of Stephen Miller, of Dauphin, the list of delegates was called over, when delegates from most of the Senatorial and Representative districts in the State presented their credentials, and were admitted to seats in the Convention.

On Motion of Mr. M'Daniels, of Washington, the Chair appointed the following Committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention: Wm. McDaniels, J. H. Chapman, Jno. Hasson, Thos. Steele, Wm. B. Thomas, John Williamson, James Black.

After consultation the Committee, thro' their Chairman, reported the following officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

President—Hon. ELI SLIFER, of Union.

Vice Presidents—Washington McClintock, Leonard Jewell, John Jones, James Black, D. Riddle, Thomas Mackey, Dr. J. Truck, John Williamson, W. B. Bingham, D. M. Barbour, Rev. C. L. Loose, R. T. Stewart.

Secretaries—J. P. Simonton, S. M. Lightner, J. M. W. Geist, A. G. McCreery.

On taking the Chair, the President returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief, appropriate and interesting speech.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare business for the action of the Convention: James Black, *Chairman*, Wm. M'Daniels, Hiram Hulst, Rev. Pennel Coombe, Wm. Irwin, John Williamson, Col. F. K. Boas, Benj. Bannan, C. Collins, John Hasson, Thomas S. Mackey, J. H. Chapman, J. W. Hamilton.

On motion of Stephen Miller, it was resolved that all letters from candidates in the hands of the interrogating Committee, be referred to the Business Committee, with instructions to report them to the Convention, and to suggest such action upon them, by resolution or otherwise, as they may deem advisable.

The Convention then adjourned until half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The Convention assembled according to adjournment, Hon. Eli Slifer, in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rood, of Philadelphia.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of interrogation to legislative candidates, reported through their chairman, J. Heron Foster, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted and the committee discharged:

WHEREAS: Experience has proved the necessity of uniformity in the pledges of legislative candidates, that such as may be elected by the friends of Prohibition may come to Harrisburg prepared to act in harmony, and not by their own divisions lead to the defeat of the measure we advocate—be it,

Resolved, That the temperance men of the various districts be recommended to propound the following question to all such candidates and to publish or not publish the same with the replies, as they may deem advisable:

"Will you, if elected, in case of a vote of a majority of those voting on the question, in this state, in favor of Prohibition, use your influence, and in good faith make every honorable effort for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, substantially the same as that known as the "Maine Law," and containing provisions for searching for, seizing, and confiscating or destroying all intoxicating liquors kept for illegal sale?"

On motion, the letters received by the interrogating committee from the various candidates for Governor, were then read.

The interrogations addressed to the candidates are as follows:

"1. Do you believe a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes, would be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people: provided a majority should be found in favor of the law?

"2. In the event of your election, and should the legislature enact such a law, will it receive your Executive sanction?"

MILTON, May 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication in reference to a Prohibitory law has been received, and in reply, I say the constitutionality of such a law, with the essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judicial determination by the highest courts of several of the United States and the principle has been recognized by the Supreme Courts of the United States, I am relieved from the responsibility of a first decision. The Courts having affirmed the constitutionality of a prohibitory law, and from the highest authority, I believe, upon principles and authority, such a law to be constitutional; and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be affected, by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people.

Every measure of moral or political reform, sanctioned by the Representatives of the people, within the limits of their constitutions, would receive my official sanction. The expediency and propriety of such laws are for the people, through their Representatives; and their will, constitutionally declared, should be respected by the Executive. The people demand, and their Representatives enact such a law, their will should not be resisted by the exercise of the veto power; a power purely conservative, and only to be exercised in cases clearly unconstitutional, or exhibiting undeniable evidence of hasty, injurious, and imperfect legislation. Such being my views of official duty in the premises, should the Legislature—the constitutional expression of the popular will—enact such a law, it would, in the event of my election, receive the Executive sanction.

Yours very Respectfully,
JAMES POLLOCK.

Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman and others Committee.

NEW BRIGHTON, May 30, 1854.

Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman of the Temperance Committee—DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 17th inst., together with the resolutions of the Temperance Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 26th and 27th of January last, have been duly received.

Having been firm and unwavering in my temperance principles, and in my support of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors; and do therefore cheerfully, without hesitation or reservation, answer the interrogatories, stated in your letter.

First, I do sincerely and firmly believe that a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes, would be constitutional, and its constitutionality, in my opinion, would not be affected if it was submitted to a vote of the people for their approval.

Second, If by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I should be elected to the office of Chief Magistrate of this, my native State, I would not only feel it to be my duty, but it would be to me a great pleasure, to sanction such a law, and encourage, and so far as I could, secure enforcement.

My position permits me to add, that it is my earnest desire that the cause of total abstinence shall be advanced, until the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall wholly cease—until the evil shall be shunned, and the good, the sufferings they create, shall be realized no more; and in their stead the benefits and the blessings ever attendant upon temperance be experienced, acknowledged and enjoyed by every man, woman and child in our State and Union.

Very Respectfully,
Your most humble
and obedient Servant,
BENJ. RUSH BRADFORD.

HARRISBURG, June 6th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored by the receipt of your communication of the 18th ult., propounding to me certain questions touching the subject of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To your first inquiry I reply that the Supreme Court of the State have repeatedly held and I concur in the doctrine, that the Legislature can exercise all the police power not expressly forbidden by the State or Federal Constitution. Under this construction I believe the Legislature have authority to control the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors; but in the use of that power it must be obvious that a law might be passed, which in its details would be a manifest violation of the Constitution, and hence the impossibility of answering your questions directly, without seeing the exact terms of the proposed law.

As to the second point in this inquiry it must be very clear that a law constitutional in itself would not be rendered otherwise by allowing the people to decide by vote whether the Legislature should repeal it or not; no matter what that vote might be.

To your second inquiry I answer—that I sincerely deplore the evils of intemperance, and am now willing as I always have been to sanction any proper measure, to mitigate and if possible entirely remove this vice; but I cannot pledge myself to sanction a law in the details of which I do not see. The terms of the Constitution and the oath of office would seem to forbid this course on the part of an Executive. He would be free to judge of the constitutionality and wisdom of a proposed law after having fully examined and considered its provisions.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
WM. BIGLER.

To Stephen Miller, James Black, James Piper, John Jones, Geo W. Stanton, Esqs, Committee.

WARWICK FURNACE, May 31, 1854.

MR. WILLIAM WHITEHEAD—*Dear Sir:*—I received your letter of the 27th inst., yesterday, and truly thank you, for the kind terms in which you allude to my nomination for the office of Governor by the Free Democratic Convention at Pittsburg, as well as for the further friendly interest in my behalf manifested by your proffer of aid with my personal attendance at meetings of friends, and the same office, to the Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 7th of June. You are right with regard to my views, of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. I am most cordially in favor of it—I do not hesitate to say, that I regard it as the great measure, indispensable to the full success of the Temperance movement, and that I shall on all proper occasions exercise whatever influence I may possess in favor of the passage of such a law.

The Pittsburg Convention as you have seen, adopted several resolutions, besides that on the subject of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and in order that my position may be rightly understood, I deem it necessary and proper for me to say that those resolutions each and all have my cordial consent.

Having shown the ground I occupy, I most cheerfully leave with my friends the question of the propriety of substituting my name for nomination for the office of Governor to the Pittsburg Convention.

With great respect, I remain very truly yours,
DAVID POTTS, Jr.

PITTSBURG, June 28, 1854.

STEPHEN MILLER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Your communication as chairman of a committee appointed by the friends of a Prohibitory liquor law, to interrogate the several candidates, as to whether they are in favor of, or opposed to a law Prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage in Pennsylvania, was duly received. I was a member of the Senate, the two last Sessions, during which period the subject of the Temperance reform, was repeatedly and in various forms before that body. My action was always unequivocal, and well defined; and as the opinions which then controlled my votes remain unchanged, I would respectfully refer the convention to the Journals of the Senate as the best answer I can furnish to your query.

Yours truly,
GEORGE DARSIE.

On motion of Rev. P. Coombe, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the report of the business committee, which was read and the committee discharged.

The resolutions were discussed at great length and pending the discussion the hour of six o'clock having arrived; the Convention adjourned until 7½ o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Convention assembled agreeably to adjournment, Hon. Eli Slifer in the Chair. Mr. Simms, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people of the State. The Chair appointed Messrs. Simms, and Rood, of Philadelphia, and McDaniels, of Washington, said committee.

The discussion on the resolutions was then resumed and continued for some time with considerable warmth. Various amendments were offered and discussed, and the resolutions finally passed in the following shape:

WHEREAS, The friends of Prohibition did assemble in Mass Convention in January last and express their willingness to leave the repeal of a proper Prohibitory law to a vote of the people, and at the same time solemnly pledged themselves "not to vote upon the question *without the law!* And *Whereas*, the Legislature has not only refused to pass the law, but provided for taking a popular vote on the abstract question in October next: *And Whereas*; this Convention has been called to meet the emergency arising from this state of things: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That in consenting to leave the repeal of a Prohibitory law to a vote of the people, the friends of Prohibition have done all that can consistently be required of them to relieve the Legislature, show their confidence in the popular sentiment, and take this question out of the political arena.

2. *Resolved*, That as the friends of Prohibition only asked of the Legislature to give its *consent and permission*, that the *people* should decide upon a Prohibitory law, without involving the Legislature in the responsibility of direct action in its favor; their refusal to grant so small a boon to their constituents, presents a most singular feature in the history of legislation; inasmuch, as it is a declaration of their unwillingness to trust those who, *before the election* they professed to acknowledge as their sovereigns.

3. *Resolved*, That the refusal of the Legislature to permit the people to vote upon a law which they could read and understand, manifests not only a want of confidence in their judgement, but a *determination not to allow* the voice of the people to be heard upon this subject.

4. *Resolved*, That as the Legislature has provided for a popular vote upon the question—without the law, after the house of no opposition to, and our pledge "not to vote upon it," and selected the regular election as the time of voting, when the Rum power will have peculiar advantages from the treating by candidates and their friends, as we do not wish to expose ourselves to the charge of undue partiality to any particular party, we therefore deem it inexpedient to recommend any particular candidate; but, that justice may be done to all, we recommend that the letters of the four candidates be published, together with the interrogatories and replies, as they may deem advisable.

"Will you, if elected, in case of a vote of a majority of those voting on the question, in this state, in favor of Prohibition, use your influence, and in good faith make every honorable effort for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, substantially the same as that known as the "Maine Law," and containing provisions for searching for, seizing, and confiscating or destroying all intoxicating liquors kept for illegal sale?"

On motion, the letters received by the interrogating committee from the various candidates for Governor, were then read.

The interrogations addressed to the candidates are as follows:

"1. Do you believe a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes, would be constitutional? and would its constitutionality, in your opinion, be affected by a submission of its repeal to a vote of the people: provided a majority should be found in favor of the law?

"2. In the event of your election, and should the legislature enact such a law, will it receive your Executive sanction?"

MILTON, May 30, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your communication in reference to a Prohibitory law has been received, and in reply, I say the constitutionality of such a law, with the essential features to the one referred to in your interrogatories, having received a judic