The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 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 our 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 two papers have so many capitalists enrolled on its subscription list.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL:

David J. Lewis, Mt Carmel;
Isaac F. Davis, Ashland.
Frederick Lafferbergh, Tamaqua;
Thompson A. Godfrey, Tremont;
Charles H. Hubbard, 71 Pine St., New York.
C. F. Norton, Coal Merchant, 524 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, Westmoreland "
Thos. 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.

☞ MINERS are directed to the advertisement of Daniel McCarthy's slope chains.

☞ SEE C. H. NEEDLES' adv. of superior French Trusses.

☞ THE FIRM of Maritz, Farrel & Entriken, in the Foundry business, has been dissolved, and the affairs of the establishment will hereafter be conducted by William J. Maritz & Joseph Entriken. See adv.

☞ REMOVAL.—The new quarters to which Capt. Enick Potts has removed in Centre street, opposite Market, are all that an Iron and Hardware store should be. The establishment, besides being most favorably located, is fitted up with every convenience necessary for economizing manual labor and expediting business—very important requisites. The Captain's stock is also well worthy public inspection—it comprises almost everything imaginable in his line.

☞ MAJOR DOWNING, well known throughout this County, has been appointed Agent for the sale of "Taylor on Coal," in Berks and Schuylkill Counties—he is now canvassing the latter. This work, which will shortly be issued, is heralded by the press as superior to anything of the kind ever before presented to the public. From a number of the highest recommendations before us we select the following from the Phila. *North American*:

"Mr. Taylor's distinguished character, as a scientific and practical geologist, might be supposed a sufficient warrant of the value of the work. It goes, however, beyond the expectation. It is a most valuable book—a monument of industrious and careful research—a treasury—a very encyclopedia of coal, extending to all associated branches of information; worthy to rank with the most complete and thoroughly economic manuals with which the world is yet acquainted."

☞ THE "Loose Scraps of a Summer Ramble" by our New York correspondent, will be found peculiarly interesting. "The Falls" will be the subject of his next epistle.

☞ SERIOUS CHARGE.—A despatch, dated Cincinnati, 22d inst., says:

"Father Kroeger, a priest at Trinity Church, in this city, was brought before the Police Court to-day, on the charge of having attempted to commit an assault on a German girl aged 14, while attending confessional."

☞ IN THE FIELD.—The Sunbury *American* names Major Wm. L. Dewart and James Cameron of Northumberland county, and Col. C. M. Straub our present member, and Joseph W. Cake of Schuylkill, as aspirants already known for the next nomination from this Congressional District.

☞ GLAD OF IT.—The prices of Beef, Butter, Flour, and of all other kinds of Provisions are coming down. It is ascertained that the high prices that have ruled for some months past have been caused by the operations of "middle men." The scarcity of money and the prospect of abundant crops is breaking up the monopoly. The Butchers of Philadelphia have resolved to pay more than 20 per 100 lbs. for cattle.

☞ THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.—The *Register* of Saturday last, turns a sharp corner, and favors the nomination of Col. Jos. W. Cake for Congress. To those acquainted with the previous course of this paper toward the Colonel—the most determined opposition and the bitterest persecution—the day of miracles has not yet ceased. Both the *Register* and *Emporium* are now straining every nerve to head off Col. Straub, and he, it is said, is pulling the wires very scientifically for a renomination. On the other hand, the Northumberland men claim a share of the honors and seem bent on furnishing the candidate themselves—Maj. Dewart and Mr Cameron are named.

☞ BEER HOUSES.—We understand that a number of the Beer Houses were open on Sunday last in our Borough, and disturbances took place at several of them. The protection thrown around these dens by Governor Bigler is making them bold in the violation of the laws. The Police of the Borough ought to be held responsible for permitting these infractions of the law. Those who accept the appointment as Police officers are bound to do their duty, without "fear, favor or affection."

It is also time that the practice of appointing Liquor Sellers as Police Officers should be discontinued. If it were not for the Liquor Sellers, a Police force would not be required—and they are not the persons who are likely to arrest their customers so long as they have money in their pockets to spend at their bars, however noisy they may be.

PUBLIC FEELING.

ANOTHER CONVICT TURNED LOOSE!

Our people significantly begin to inquire, "What is the use of arraigning and convicting criminals, if the Governor is to interfere in their behalf, and turn them loose upon the community again?" Besides the case we mentioned last week, another instance of the most injudicious exercise of Executive clemency has been brought to our notice.—The circumstances as related to us, are these:—

At the June Sessions of 1853, Arthur O'Neal was charged with an Assault and Battery, with intent to kill, upon James Berrigan. He was shown to have previously had a difficulty with another man, for whom he was lying in wait, with a loaded gun; when Berrigan came by, and was shot by mistake—four buckshot lodging in his face and mutilating him for life, though he was not killed. Certainly no aggravated case, so far as the *intention* of the perpetrator was concerned. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment; but was pardoned by Gov. Bigler before he had quite served out half that term—on the 13th of May last.

Now we seriously ask, with the horrible butcheries of last week fresh in mind, what is to be done? It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the numberless cases of murder brought before our Courts—and hardly a term is held, wherein there is not one or more tried, and we have known as many as *four* at one Session—there has never been, we believe, but one capital conviction in the history of the County; and if the Governor is to step in *ad libitum* and negative even the moderate punishments inflicted by our Courts and Juries—why, Justice may as well close her temple.

We write this with no intention to aggravate public feeling on this subject, for it cannot be disguised, that is already strong enough. On the contrary, we counsel the utmost caution and prudence, on the part of every member of the community, of *all* parties, sects and classes. But we want the responsibility of the present state of affairs with us to rest where it belongs, and the sooner the guilty parties are made known to the public the better! There is (the truth may as well be told) a growing feeling of insecurity in the public mind, that makes men shrug their shoulders at the mention of the "law's protection," by Police and Court, and instinctively revert to other and more primitive means of defence.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE last No. of the Mining Magazine contains the Physico-geological chart of this County, prepared some time ago for the Co. Medical Society by F. W. Shaeffer of this place, accompanied with a lengthy and interesting explanation—This work for sale at *Bannan's*.

☞ IF ANY one is not satisfied with the quantity of reading matter we furnish this week, he can call and read a few columns in type, we have left over.

☞ A QUAKER LETTER from a friend in Philadelphia in another column shows up some of the behind-the-scene manœuvres employed in the late election in that city.

☞ LOOKING AHEAD.—The New York *Herald* is already reckoning up the chances for the next Presidency, and shows by figures that "worst lie," that the Know Nothings will hold the balance of power in the next campaign. There are 296 electoral votes—making 149 necessary to a choice, of which the writer gives to the Know Nothings 140 certain (States having populous cities where American principles are predominant). *Nous verrons.*

"JOURNAL" BILLS.

PLEASE WALK UP AND SETTLE.

LIST OF DELINQUENTS TO BE PUBLISHED.

We are now engaged in making out our Bills for subscription &c. and will forward them each week in the *Journal*, as fast as they can be prepared.

We are much obliged to those who have paid in advance and to others who have promptly settled as their accounts fell due; and hope that the remainder on our books, now reminded of their indebtedness, will cancel the same as soon as possible.

On or about the first of August we shall commence the publication of a list of certain persons against whom we have Newspaper charges, and for the following satisfactory reasons:—By removal or otherwise, they have got entirely beyond our reach, and we propose to advertise them (*gratis*) in an order to discover their whereabouts—we know of no other way to get our money, and that we want badly. Moreover, if delinquent subscribers of several years' standing find themselves included in this list, they will please neither be surprised nor scold. We hereby give them notice in time, and we conscientiously claim the amount of subscription charged for our paper. We labor—and labor hard, and pay many a long bill for composition, paper, ink &c. to make it worth the full price, of $2 a year, it is offered for; and if persons are pleased to accept our terms and order the paper to their address, we certainly have a right to expect they will foot the bill when presented.

The present large size of the *Journal*, with the increased cost of wages and materials, bears heavily upon us; and promptness on the part of subscribers, is an essential requisite, to enable us to meet these increased expenses.

Our paper contains, we can safely say, as much matter as any three other papers in the County put together, and quite as much as any other in the State, except perhaps a few of the mammoth sheets in the cities, and still it is offered at the same low price.

☞ The increased rates lately announced for those who neglect their accounts over the time specified, will be strictly charged here, after.

BISHOP HUGHES ON MR. CASS.

A writer in the New York *Express*, criticising Bishop Hughes' letter in reply to Mr. Cass' late speech in Congress on Universal Religious Toleration, quotes the following from the former, as showing the real spirit of the Romish Church in such matters:

"If the supposed American should happen to be a Mormon, he will have a right to carry out the dictates of his conscience in all countries. If he should happen to be a Mahometan visiting Rome, it shall be his privilege to pitch his tent in front of St. Peter's Church, then and there, under the protection of Gen. Cass's doctrine, to speak and act according to the dictates of his conscience. He will undertake to prove that the end of the world is at hand, and by applying 'figures, which never lie,' to the Book of Daniel, and to Revelations, and elucidating the subject still more by exhibiting appropriate drawings of the big horn and the little horns, with various references to the number of the beast, description of Anti-Christ, prove clearly that his theory is right. In the meantime it might happen that this supposed Anti-Christ, the Pope, would be looking down from some window of the Vatican, unable to interfere lest his government should be understood as violating the rights of American conscience as shadowed forth by General Cass.

Upon which the writer forcibly comments thus:

"There it is. Neither freedom of speech or conscience must be allowed. If any one should attempt to do in Rome what the minions of Rome are allowed to do here every day, the Pope must have the power to interfere and punish him with imprisonment, torture or death, as he may deem fit. And even here in America the Catholics attempt to enforce their iron intolerance and check all preaching against the 'infallible Church.' Not only are Americans not allowed to exercise religious freedom in Rome, but they are not allowed to do it peacably here at home. We hold that Joe Miller would have just as good a religious and moral right to pitch his tent in Rome, and preach his doctrines, as the Catholics have to erect their churches here and preach Catholicism; and the religion which will not tolerate any other religion, should not be tolerated anywhere by anybody. Therefore, applying its own rules and practices to itself, the Catholic religion should not be tolerated here, notwithstanding Archbishop Hughes so much admires our beautiful example,' as he terms it, which nourishes the adder that will one day sting us to death, if we do not thrust it from us and destroy it before it gains sufficient strength.

"The Archbishop talks very learnedly of the duty of the States; as if it were something independent of, and superior to the people—or, the mob, as he pleases to term them. He ought to know by this time, that in America, as yet, the people are superior to the State; and further, that if the State does not prescribe religious rites, it is not itself an instrumental the 'Infallible Church,' as he would have it. And large we must speak of the sophistry of his assertion that in certain European States the civil law did not violate conscience or regulate religion, because the religion of those States is older than their civil institutions. This is true enough—but he was careful not to tell us that the 'Infallible Church' regulated the civil institutions to her liking, as she does everywhere she has the power, and as she hopes to do in the United States. Governments are mere tenders of bigoted intolerance and oppression where she has sway.

"We have often queried whether it is not the worst *intolerance* in a Republican Government like ours to allow such an intolerant and tyrannical power as that of the Church of Rome, to rear its institutions in our midst. It is said that 'extremes meet.' If so, then our extreme toleration toward Catholics amounts to intolerance toward every other religious denomination, and even toward Republicanism itself; for no sooner do we allow the 'Infallible Church' to get a firm footing in the United States, than both religious and political liberty begin to wane. Therefore, to put down the Catholic religion in this country, is but an act of self-defence, although it may not be wise to take such a step, relying as we do upon the intelligence of the people to counteract its evil influences. But why tolerate such an evil? The Catholics have no right to claim the least toleration, since they allow no more than their weakness compels them to. Then why should we carry out the golden rule to our own destruction? It may be obeying the law to the letter, but it is certainly violating it in spirit, and the Testament tells us that 'the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life.'—Would it not be better, then, to obey the spirit of the law?

"The true rule of religious freedom is this, which should be distinctly borne in mind by every statesman and theologian.—Every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience—so long as his worship does not interfere with the rights of others to do the same thing. Any mode of worship which interferes with any other mode of worship, beyond the moral power it may exert, is manifestly wrong, and it is the duty of each and all to suppress it."

☞ PAPAL POLITICAL INFLUENCE.—The removal of Mr. Blunt from the office of Commissioner of Emigration at New York, by Gov. Seymour, was at the instigation of Bishop Hughes. The *Mirror* says "it cannot be said that he has been removed for public good, for a better man has not taken his place; and from well known facts in connection with Mr. Blunt, and Catholicism, the inference is irresistible that a religious question alone has deposed him. Such being the case, the deposition is an outrage too great for the Protestantism, or the American claim of this community to bear in silence."

A PRETTY TRIO.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DAGUERREOTYPED!

The Harrisburgh *Union*, the old and well known organ of the Penna. Democracy, has been lately shaking its ponderous fist, in a most menacing manner, in the very face of the National and State Administrations.—Being taken to task by the *Patriot* (the new organ in that place, we believe), the *Union* turns sharp upon the enemy, and writes the death-warrant of the party in the following legible characters. Only three managers—famous men—of the repudiated influence are named, but it is well known that the whole list of their satellites throughout the State (William Bigler in the Gubernatorial chair, included) are meant—they can accordingly parcel out the *Union's* wrath among themselves. It is a rich document—read it:

"We are charged with assailing Mr. Buchanan, Judge Campbell and Col. Forney, and therefore denounced as enemies to the democratic party. According to the well paid creed of our modern patriot, this political trio constitutes the great head and unity of the democratic party; and whoever dares to question their infallibility, incurs immediate excommunication, and deserves to be cast out of the great family of the elect!

"We are no worshippers of idols; and when such are presented to us for adoration, we are sceptical enough to institute a rigid inquiry into their divine right to our worship. And first, then, who is James Buchanan?—A plodding lawyer, and trading politician—without originality or moral energy. First a Federalist, then a Jacksonman, then a democrat—always in office—essentially selfish and egotistical—always watching the weathercock of the times to catch the first breeze of popular opinion. Ever trimming his sails—ungrateful to his friends—spaniel-like to his enemies—regardless of private worth or political integrity—measuring every man by the sole standard of cringing devotion to his insatiable ambition. Seeking with equal eagerness the alliance of notorious political traitors and renegades, or the aid and sanction of all organized political churchmen.—Talented, eloquent, vindictive, timid, wavering, heartless, unprincipled, hypocritical—such is James Buchanan, the great presidential mountebank!

"And who is James Campbell? A pot-house politician of Southwark, and an obscure pettifogging lawyer, who, to this day, would have grovelled in obscurity and the dirty intrigues of ward politics, had he not, but twelve brief years ago, been placed upon the bench of the Philadelphia quarter sessions. Judge Campbell lost no time in approving all the advantages of his new position, by a shrewd dispensation of tavern licenses and of the court patronage, he soon assumed a dangerous influence in the politics of the city and county. The violence and corruptions which, under his auspices, soon disgraced the delegate elections, drove thousands of honest democrats from the ranks of their party, and eventually led to the riots which disgraced the city and county of Philadelphia, in '44. A series of events, calamitous to the democratic party, tended unfortunately to strengthen the hands of Campbell and his clique; so much so, that the insane ambition of ascending the supreme bench goaded him to the black treason of betraying the Canal democracy of the city and county to James Buchanan, in consideration of the support of the latter. Then followed the dark intrigues and the unholy alliance that perverted the will of the Keystone State, and consigned the destinies of the democratic party to the keeping of the faithless. The people defeated Judge Campbell, it is true; but what then? He was at the back of Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Buchanan was at his back. The presidential question was not yet settled! James Campbell must be provided for! In an evil hour our worthy governor listened to the sinister and selfish counsels of Buchanan. The judgment of the people was reversed! James Campbell was appointed attorney general! The Baltimore convention met; there Buchanan was doomed to experience another bitter and galling defeat. Those who did not intimately know his character, thought he would withdraw in disgust from a field where he had met with defeat after defeat.—But his unconquerable love of office, and his trust in the chances of an uncertainable future, buoyed up his flagging spirits. He wanted a friend at court to smooth the way to the succession. Campbell relied himself of this passion strong in death. The machinery and all its varies were brought to bear upon the president elect, and it was soon announced to the astonished people that James Campbell, who had dropped upon the political stage as if from the clouds, without the guarantee of talents or the endorsement of eminent national services, was appointed postmaster general! That the man whose intellect and talents had been strained in the guidance of petty local political intrigues, was to be one of the president's cabinet advisers. And the destinies of this great nation were to be swayed by the novice and uncertain hands of a fifth rate lawyer! How happened it that men of high moral and political integrity; of transcendant talents, of mature experience, and who had rendered great services to their country and to the democratic party, should have been superseded by such a man? Public opinion has already answered this question.

As for the story of John W. Forney, it is soon told. A village printer, taken by the hand and brought forward by several democrats of high standing in Lancaster; it was not long before he treated his benefactors with the blackest ingratitude, and traduced them as soon as their allegiance to Mr. Buchanan was suspected. He was transferred to Philadelphia by his patron, who procured him the office of deputy surveyor of the port, and then the *Pennsylvanian*, a hitherto respectable democratic paper, soon became under his editorial auspices, solely and exclusively a Buchanan sheet. In its editorials the great interests of the democratic party were made to yield to the one all-absorbing idea of making Mr. Buchanan president.—The vanity or the ambition of every leading politician in the state was successively appealed to. The most obscure or insignificant politicians were transformed into great men under the daily head of *distinguished arrivals*. In short, every expedient was resorted to, to increase the army of the faithful, while the silence of the grave was observed, with regard to those democrats who still preserved their independence and self-respect.

Mr. Forney did not, however, confine his talents solely to the editorial chair. Unincumbered by any compunctious visitings, gifted with most consummate duplicity, an epicure and voluptuary, readily assuming the tone and aspect of honest indignation at imaginary wrongs, Mr. Forney felt within himself all the great attributes of a distinguished "borer," and soon acquired notoriety in the lobbies of Harrisburg and Washington. It was at the latter place where, appreciating the great value of his rare talents and champagne, that he resolved to try his fortunes as a candidate for the clerkship of the house. He succeeded, notwithstanding his famous "Counselor" letter, which certainly throws the amiable character of Iago in the shade, and he now enjoys the reputation of dining all the celebrities of Washington, and being the intimate companion of the president of the United States!

Such is the unvarnished picture of the three great men, who, according to the *Patriot*, stand at the head of the democratic party of Pennsylvania. In our next we will endeavor to show the calamities which await the party, if they are not soon repudiated as leaders, both at Washington and in Pennsylvania.

The democratic party, as now organized, STANDS UPON THE BRINK OF A PRECIPICE!. The time for temporizing is past. THE STERN VOICE OF TRUTH MUST BE SPOKEN. Let craven sycophants howl their wrath, we will do our duty.

☞ SUNDAY LIQUOR-TRAFFIC IN PHILA.—A large number of persons, including the proprietors of some of the biggest houses, were arraigned before Mayor Conrad, on Monday morning last, for violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday; and were bound over in $1000 bail each, for trial. A number of houses obeyed his previous order, and closed up—all others were strictly reported and rigidly dealt with. This is a good beginning. The *Bulletin* says:

In the prosecutions instituted for violations of the Sunday law, we fancy no charge of partiality will be made against the authorities. The proprietors of some of the fashionable houses in the city have been held to bail to answer, while the Jemmy Quinns who retail 'blue ruin' for three cents per draught, have had to "toe the mark." The keepers of Ward head-quarters of the Democratic party were required to enter surety for their appearance to answer the breach of law, and no favor was shown the proprietors of taverns where the friends of "Conrad and Reform" held their nightly meetings before the election. If the French retailers of Wines had to "stand the brunt," the Dutch vendor of lager beer was no more fortunate, and the Irish dealer in "old poteen," was required to take the consequences along with the Yankee concoctor of "Toms and Jerrys," "Mint Juleps" and "Brandy Smashes." The "strong arm of Justice" seems to have fallen on all alike, whether the sin was "plated with gold" or clothed in rags."

The *United States* was reported in the list of offenders last Sunday. This, it afterward appeared, was a mistake, and we mention it for the credit of that establishment. It would be well for the country press generally to notice these honorable exceptions.

F. W. HUGHES IN PHILADELPHIA.

We find the following case reported in the city papers—District Attorney Reed seems to have very little fear of Honorable high State functionaries before his eyes:

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Allison—*Certiorari.*—On Tuesday, Alderman McGarry, Francis Finnigan and Wm. Cunningham, who were bound over to answer the charge of an assault and battery on Levi M. Von Colloon, on the day of the election, at one of the election polls in Moyamensing, took their case up to the Supreme Court on *certiorari*. Yesterday morning the subject was brought to the attention of the Court by Wm. B. Reed.

The District Attorney said—"There was a minister connected with the administration of justice in this county which he felt it his duty to state publicly to the Court, if for no other reason than that parties and witnesses in public prosecutions should know the extent of their rights, and who was responsible if their rights were not asserted. I hold in my hand a writ of *certiorari*, issued by the Supreme Court, *allowed by Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Attorney General*, to remove from this Court a Bill of Indictment, charging Abraham McGarry and others with an assault and battery. I do not pause to inquire as to the right of the Attorney General thus to interfere. I do not doubt that he has been imposed upon. I merely state the fact, with the addition of what is well known, that such a removal is equivalent to the indefinite postponement of a case. This was perfectly well known to the counsel who applied for the writ, though it may not be to the Attorney General.

"I desire to state a further fact, that although there is a rule of the Supreme Court requiring notice of such application, when made to the Judges, to be given to the District Attorney, this application to the Attorney General and his action on it, was studiously kept a secret from me. Had I been apprised of it—had the Attorney General been aware of the rule of the Supreme Court, or done me the justice to acquaint me with the application, I could, I am sure, have satisfied him that the allowance should not be granted. I have reason to think it was many days under consideration, and all the time kept a profound secret—and all the time, I am bound to say, the defendants and their counsels receiving indulgence at my hands. I have examined the affidavit on which this surreptitious allowance was obtained, which was not, however, filled till the moment the writ was issued, and, therefore, unknown to me. It is there stated as a reason, that the promptness with which the prosecution has been instituted, 'results in a degree from a desire to prejudice the defendants' rights.' They swear they cannot have a fair, cool, and impartial trial.—For all this there is not the least foundation, and yet on it was the application for a writ of *certiorari* has been given. Of course there is no redress, but to obey the writ, if it is regular. I have thought it my duty to make this public statement, in order that it may be seen who is responsible for this interruption of public justice."

☞ ANOTHER TEST.—A correspondent of the *American Banner*, writing from Milford, Pike county, relates the following:

"The contemptible manner in which the general administration at Washington is now managed, is exhibiting itself in every department of the government. A striking instance of the petty malice to which they attempt to drill the freemen of our country, was exhibited in this neighborhood lately.

"A Democrat, residing a short distance from this place, applied for the office of Postmaster in the small village where he resided. He had been the warm and firm supporter of Bigler and Pierce; a consistent man in his party predilections, and thought that he might justly apply for the office. His application and recommendations were sent to Washington, and in a few days, back came a letter from Washington from an official, asking the extraordinary question "*Whether he voted for Campbell when he was a candidate for the Supreme Bench?*" Like a true American, he answered "*No! And that he would not vote for James Campbell under any circumstances!*" OF COURSE HE DID NOT GET THE OFFICE! This is one more instance showing the ENLIGHTENED PATRIOTISM and ENLARGED LIBERALITY of J-E-M-S CAMPBELL, Postmaster General of the United States."

Some weeks ago, to go the Nebraska swindle was announced from head-quarters as the *sine qua non* of a Simon Pure Democrat; to which is now added, by official authority!—"Swallow Campbell!" Whether or not this kind of gag-law will prove palatable with a professedly free people, will be made known before we are many months older—in fact the "cat" has already "jumped out" see the late elections returns.

TEMPERANCE.

☞ *Shameful.—The* Lancaster *Inland Daily* says: We are informed by a gentleman of this city, that a boy six years of age, whose name we are requested to withhold, was brought into his house dead drunk, yesterday afternoon! It seems that some unprincipled scoundrels, not having the fear of the law before their eyes, succeeded in enticing the little fellow into some low grogery, where they plied him with bad whiskey until he was intoxicated.

☞ *Licensing Taverns.*—Judge Porter, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Carbon county, some time since, declared as follows:

"We will not renew the license of a single tavern keeper who, we have reason to believe, permits gambling or habitual intemperance about his house. These evils are sapping the morals of the community, and they must be extirpated."

☞ *Father Gavazzi* is to return to the United States in September or October.

THE COAL TRADE FOR 1854

The quantity sent this week by Railroad is 49,091 12—by Canal 25,118 11—for the week 74,209 03 tons. Increase by Railroad 215,219 tons; by Canal 41,237 tons to same period last year.

We record this week the heaviest shipment ever made from this region in one week, by 2,256 tons. The heaviest shipment made last year in one week, was 71,954 tons. The Colliery capacity of our region is equal to 80,000 tons per week, provided the men work regularly—but this is hardly to be expected at the present rate of wages—although there is a marked improvement in the habits of many of the men. We learn that on Monday last, more men were at work than there were during any previous Monday this season. This, we presume, has been caused by a large influx of laborers, for the last two weeks, making hands plenty where they have the houses to accommodate them. The Miners' houses now building, we learn, are generally of a much better class than formerly, and consequently attract a better class of men, who are gradually taking the place of the dissipated and irregular hands.

The Railroad Company has received fourteen of the seventeen Coal-burning Engines ordered from Rogers Winans, of Baltimore. The other three are expected shortly, when they will have the necessary machinery for transporting *fifty-five thousand tons per week.* The Car capacity is now nearly if not quite equal to sixty thousand tons per week. The Boat capacity of the Schuylkill Canal is equal to about *twenty-eight thousand tons per week.* Of course neither can be worked up to their full capacity each week, but the transporting machinery hereafter will be equal to the capacity of the Collieries.

☞ It is understood that the rates of toll and transportation will be increased on the 1st of July, on both Canal and Railroad. What "the figures" will be, is at present unknown in this quarter. The demand for Coal continues as brisk as ever, and our Operators even refuse to sell ahead for the ensuing month at present prices.

We find the following in the New York *Herald*:

A statement before us, shows that a tract of coal land, of 200 acres, in Schuylkill county, has average a profit, since 1826, of $18,000 per annum; that the Baltimore Coal Company, in Luzerne county, on an expenditure of $130,000 for lands and machinery, cleared last season $90,000, thus returning every two years nearly the entire amount paid in by the stockholders; that the Pennsylvania Coal Company, of the same region, netted the same year $130,000, and that the Scranton Company cleared a profit of $76,000 upon but 100,000 tons mined.

The above was evidently written to advance Coal speculations in Stock operations. It is true in some respects—and in others is intended to convey a false impression. Coal lands are valuable property, and wherever they have been purchased, at fair rates, and a legitimate individual business carried on, or where a few persons own all the stock in the Companies, put in at low cost prices, they pay very well—but in no instance can a modern Coal Company be pointed out that ever paid a dividend out of the profits of the Company. Those who are fortunate enough to sell the stock make the money, and the dupes invariably suffer. For instance take Schuylkill county. Those persons who are reaping large profits, purchased the lands many years ago, and at prices ranging from $10, $20 to $30 per acre. The largest body of valuable Coal lands in Schuylkill county, were purchased at these rates, and are now held by the original purchasers. Many of these lands are paying enormous incomes to the owners—but those who have purchased latterly at higher prices, are not realizing such large incomes, in proportion to the investments. So with the Baltimore Coal Company. They purchased the land cheap, and put it into stock at cost—their expenditures have been light, and they hold their stock as an investment, like the individual land-holders of Schuylkill county, who obtained their lands cheap. The Pennsylvania Coal Company represent about three millions of stock, (we have not the exact data at hand,) and the profits will not pay a very heavy dividend on the capital, after making allowance for the annual exhaustion of their Coal lands. They however, put all their lands in stock at cost, as far as we can learn. At least they did not buy lands at from $20 to $50 per acre, and put these lands into stock varying at from $200 to $600 and even $1000 per acre. The Scranton Company also purchased their lands cheap and put them into stock at cost, and all this stock is held by a few individuals who do not offer it for sale, but hold it as an investment. Coal lands are valuable property as investments for legitimate business, and wherever tracts can be purchased at fair rates, capitalists can not do better than invest their funds; but after an experience of twenty-five years in the Coal region of Schuylkill county as the conductor of a Journal, we would advise all those who desire to invest in Coal property, to keep their hands off *the stock of all Coal Companies organized, as all the Coal Companies have been for the last two or three years, in the different regions, without a very close scrutiny and investigation of their affairs.* The large portion of these Companies are nothing but a system of robbery and plunder, to enable a few speculators to fill their pockets out of the *greenhorns* who have money to invest, and then leave the *victims* and the *Companies*, to take care of themselves. Such is the history of Coal Companies in Schuylkill county, and such is beginning to be the history of Coal Companies elsewhere. There may be a few exceptions, but *ten years' experience* will sift the good from the bad, and then it will be time enough for those who desire to seek good and profitable investments, to select the good from the bad. We have no sympathy for mere speculators—they are a blight and a curse on the body politic, and *the greatest foe that regular business has to encounter*; but at the same time, we consider it our duty as a faithful Journalist to protect the innocent and unwary from being tricked and deceived out of their money, by the hired runners and puffing presses, hanging on the skirts of these corporations, many of whom like our *honest legislators* (and it is said even Governors too) receive large slices of the stock in pay for services rendered.

☞ LIVE EDITORIAL IN HOT WEATHER.—Hearken and appreciate—a man of experience speaks:

"Fellow citizens, as you sprawl on your sofas this pleasant afternoon, or make an inverted Z of yourself by propping your chair-back against the wall, you probably think it must be easy to write what you find it easy to read." Did you ever plough, hoe corn, or plant cabbages? We have been engaged in all these rural exercises, and have also swung the scythe and cradle under the hot sun of the South; and we solemnly declare that the physical labors aforesaid are mere recreations in comparison with the exhausting toil of writing for the press in a close office, with a south western aspect, when the thermometer is in the neighborhood of the nineties. The vigorous ideas that should find their way by electric telegraph from the brain to the pen, liquify on the road and ooze out in globules of perspiration, while the more delicate fancies evaporate by the "insensible" process. Excuse therefore the shortcomings of genius under the soporific influence of the summer solstice; for, be assured that a vertical sun, however it may dulcify and mature cherries, plums, and other fruitful "plumptitudes," is by no means favorable to the development of intellectual products."

THE GREAT COMPROMISER!

☞ Romish Know Nothing-ism.—The Papists bitterly denounce the new order of Know Nothings that has lately done such effective service throughout the country, in stopping their headway to governmental power, on the ground of unfairness because its proceedings are secret. A correspondent of the *American Banner*, not pretending to decide whether secret societies are right or wrong; but that opposition to them comes with a very bad grace from those who themselves so effectually employ them, shows that the "*Roman Clergy are a Know Nothing*" order, and an old one, one of the hardest sort, and are at liberty, *on oath*, to deny the fact "; and quotes as follows in confirmation from *Den's Theology*, officially declared to be a standard work. Under the head of "The Seal of Confession," are found these questions and answers:

Ques.—What is the seal of sacramental confession?

Ans.—It is the *obligation or duty of concealing* those things which are learned from *sacramental confession.*"

Here, then, is the obligation of a secret, and in consequence, the existence of a secret society.

Ques.—Can a case be given in which it is law ful to break the sacramental seal?"

Ans.—"It cannot, although the life or safety of a man depend thereon, or even the destruction of the Commonwealth; nor can the *supreme Pontiff* give dispensation in this; so that on that account this secret of the seal is more binding than the obligation of an oath, a vow, a mutual secret, &c., and that by the positive will of God."

Ques.—What answer, then, ought a confessor to give when questioned concerning a truth which he knows from sacramental confession?

Ans.—"He ought to answer that he knows not thereof, and if it be necessary, to confirm the same with an oath."

Here is a "*Know-Nothing*" society, the confessor says "*I don't know.*"

Ques.—"It is *objected*, as it is not right to tell a lie, and as the confessor does know the fact, therefore he would be guilty of a lie."

Ans.—"Not so; because such a confessor is a questioned man, and answers as a man; but now he does not know that truth as a man, though he knows it as a God, and that is the free and natural meaning of the answer; for when he is asked, as when he answers outside of confession, he is considered as a man."

Ques.—"What if a confessor were directly asked whether he knows it through sacramental confession?"

Ans.—"In this case he ought to give no answer, but reject the question as *improper*; for he could answer *absolutely*, not *relatively*, to the question, "*I know nothing*," because the word I restricts to his human knowledge."—*Dens Theology*, p. 218-9.

COMING ROUND.

What stars it all mean?

The little free soil soft shell administration organ of this city, yclept the *True National Democrat*, is in a transition. It has become very feeble upon the thin soup of executive patronage, and is evidently resolved upon raising another disturbance in the family upon the Irish question. Hear what it recommends as the true policy of the Democratic party:

"Honestly speaking, we believe that the Democratic party will never become worthy of itself and worthy of its noble principles, until it thoroughly Americanizes all its views and wholly alienates itself from all foreign influence. There are, of course, exceptions to all general rules, and we are here and thereby acquainted with Irishmen whose hearts are sound, and whose judgments are honorable. But as a body, the Irish are always insincere, always corrupt, always ungrateful, ignorant, bigoted and despotic. They are unfit for freedom, and cannot properly appreciate it. Their sense of equality is nothing but an intense selfishness, and their sense of justice, that which pays most for the most perfidy. From such elements of mischief, we say, with the Ritual, God Lord, deliver us!" as well as the Democratic party."

This is a bold proposition to "swap off" the Irish vote for the Know Nothings. The paper advancing this proposition is an organ of the administration. It is in the confidence of Gen. Pierce and his Cabinet. Now then we do ask an answer "by authority," to this question:—Is the *True National Democrat* authorized by the President or Cabinet, or any of them, to throw out this proposition for casting off the Irish and adopting the Know Nothings as the basis of the re-organization of the administration Democracy? Can the Washington *Union* answer?—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The following sensible query appeared in the *Whig* (Lancaster) on Tuesday last:

SMALL BIGLER BE DEFEATED.

There are now three anti-Nebraska candidates for Governor in the field—Mr. Pollock, Whig; Mr. Bradford, Native American; and Mr. Potts, Free Democrat. So far as we are advised, these gentlemen are all agreed on nearly every public question now before the people. If the votes of the opponents of the administration shall be foolishly divided among the three, the election must necessarily result in the triumph of Bigler; but if the anti-Administration strength can be concentrated on one man, our success will be morally certain. Shall not this union and concentration be effected? Shall not personal preference give way to the demands of the lofty patriotism which we trust animates every division of the enemies of our corrupt administration, and unite them in a common determination to expel the Goths from the capitol.

☞ GOVERNOR BIGLER AND THE BEER HOUSE LAW.—The West Chester *Record* draws attention to the fact, that while the Governor has declined to sign the general bill which passed the Legislature requiring the stores and beer houses to apply to the Courts for a license, he *did* sign a bill requiring the stores and beer shops in Chester and Delaware counties to go to the Courts. He has thus shown how much of sincerity there is in his profession of hostility to local laws, and friendship for general laws. The Courts in Chester and Delaware counties have refused to grant license under this law; while no such power exists in any other county in the State, because of the refusal of Governor Bigler to sign the bill. The credit of all the beer houses and liquor stores, many and perhaps most of which are an absolute nuisance to the community, is due to Governor Bigler.

☞ The Altoona liquor sellers are prosecuting each other. As the story goes, Mr. Archibald Reeves, proprietor of the "Altoona House," and his bar-keeper, very laudably undertook to bring to justice some "doggery" keepers, who had been violating the laws of the country in regard to the liquor traffic. Accordingly they informed before one of the Justices of the Peace in that place, who bound them over to answer at next Court; whereupon the "doggery" keepers turned round, and as good citizens instituted proceedings against the aforesaid Archibald Reeves for permitting gambling in his house; and mulcted him in a fine of $1,400. The whole thing, we suppose, will come before the Court, when "Doggery" will probably be fined, and "Altoona" cut short of License. The good work goes bravely on.

☞ SUNBURY & ERIE RAILROAD.—This company have made arrangements to cancel the lease of the Catawissa railroad company on that portion of the road between Milton and Williamsport. The road will therefore be untrammelled by any conditions. The grading on the road between the above points is nearly all completed, and workmen are now engaged in laying down the track. In a few months the road from Milton to Williamsport will be in running order: From Sunbury to Milton the work, with the exception of the bridge at Northumberland, is light, and can be ready early in the spring. The road from Milton to Danville and Catawissa will not be ready, we presume, until some time in August.—*Sunbury American.*

☞ HUMAN INGENUITY.—The first section of the great cord for a Submarine Electric Telegraph, destined to open a communication between the opposite shores of the Mediterranean, by way of the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Malta, &c., has been completed in England, which is now on its way