# Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 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 master Schuylkill County, which renders it one of the most valuable Advertising mediums in the Country. But few Papers have so many Capitalists enrolled on their subscription lists.*

**AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.**

DAVID J. LEWIS, Mt. Carmel:
ISAAC F. DAVIS, Ashland:
FREDERICK LAUDERBRUN, Tamaqua:
THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Tremont:
E. W. CARR, South 3d street, Philadelphia:
CRANE & Co., South 3d street, Philadelphia:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia:
WEBSTER & JONES, N. E. corner Third and Race streets, Philadelphia:
C. F. NORTON, Coal Merchant, 52½ Walnut St., Philadelphia:
CHARLES H. HUBBARD, 71 Pine St., New York:
VOLNEY B. PALMER, Tribune Building, "
Who are authorized to recieve subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and receipt for the same.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.**

SAVING FUND.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the Saving Fund of the National Safety Company to which we are desirous to direct the particular attention of our readers. This is an old and well established institution chartered in 1841, and now has more than *half a million of dollars* securely invested for the benefit of depositors. It will be seen that the business of this Saving Fund is conducted on very liberal principles, *five per cent* interest is given, and the money is always paid best whenever it is called for without the necessity of giving notice for it beforehand. The office is in Walnut street, South-west corner of Third street, Philadelphia. People who have large sums put their money in the Saving Fund on account the superior safety and convenience it affords.

T. J. O'CONNOR, Market street, announces a variety of Wall and Curtain Paper.

FRANK POTT advertises a variety of articles, in the Hardware line, at his new place, Centre St., opposite Market.

SAMUEL THOMPSON & Nephew, New York, give notice that James A. McBarron, of this place, is no longer their agent.

AN EXTENSIVE Assortment of new books and new music announced at Bannan's

EXAMINE the Sheriff's Sales.

SEE CARD of J. W. Derickson & Co., Marble Mantel manufacturers, Philada.

MORRISON & YODER have just opened an extensive Glass and Queensware establishment at the Town Hall. Their goods are received direct from the manufacturers, and are offered cheap.

ROPES, CORDS, TWINES, &c., of every kind, size and texture manufactured by Thos. Jackson, Reading. Examine his adv.

JOS. WOOD & SON, Philadelphia, have established an agency for Information, Correspondence, Collection, &c.

THE ARCHBISHOP; or, Romanism in the U. States is the title of a book just issued by William White Smith, Philada. See advertisement.

THANKSGIVING day in this State has been fixed for Thursday, the 23d inst.; and not the 30th as at first announced.

MAINE LAW.—The State Temperance Committee will meet at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of adopting plans for future operations. According to the terms on which the friends of Temperance accepted the proposition to vote on the "naked question," the Liquor men are whipped by about 44,000 votes in the State.

HOWARD & Co.'S EXPRESS—CORRECTION.—In our last issue, noticing the new arrangement of the above named Express line —running twice daily between this place and Philadelphia—together with its general enterprise; by mistake we wrote Adams & Co. instead of *Howard & Co.* For promptness and despatch this last line is excelled by no other in the country.

SOME friend has sent us a copy of the Address (in pamphlet form) delivered by Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmucker, on laying the corner-stone of the Shamokin Collegiate Institute, (Northumberland Co.) in August last. It is a very able production.

The Institution contains three departments —Primary, Academic and Collegiate. Rev. R. Hill is Principal.

*Baptist Church.*—At the Penna. Baptist Convention, in Philadelphia last week, Rev. Mr. Castle, Pastor of the Church in this place, corrected the mistaken impressions of the prosperity of his charge, and added that:—

"The community was decidedly irreligious, and the Catholics exercised a powerful influence. The best and most respectable citizens could be seen on the Sabbath, standing about the hotels and in the streets, and yet no notice was taken of it. Their conduct was such, that if exhibited in this city, it would be considered a sign of rowdyism. His church now numbered fifty-nine souls—they had a beautiful edifice, but in an unfortunate location—and most of his congregation consisted of females. Notwithstanding his unfortunate position, he did not feel like deserting the field. The church must be sustained, and he hoped that by the aid of the Convention, and with the blessing of God, there would yet be a large and strong church grow up."

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.—The letter in another column from Philada. is peculiarly interesting—read it entire. We cannot reply to our friend's inquiries and suggestions in full, this week. The Temperance resolutions referred to have not come to hand.

As to the motive for the recent fire, we can hardly think that the intention was to burn out the *Miners' Journal*, any more than to destroy the property of others; though from the nearness to the establishment at which it was first kindled, there are those who *do* think so. But from subsequent attempts to fire several different parts of the Borough, the more general impression prevails that the object of the incendiaries was, and may-be, still is, to burn up the whole town!

PUBLICATION SUSPENDED.—The last week's edition of the JOURNAL failed, very greatly to our disappointment and mortification; simply because, under the circumstances, it was positively impossible to get it out in time. Preparations were made for printing the paper in its present form, under the guarantee on the part of the workmen, that the new press and room would be ready in time; and the hope of so doing was not abandoned till the last moment, when too late to make the necessary changes. Every thing that could be done on our part, to remedy the difficulties in the way, *was done*; but their causes were beyond human reach. This was the first failure of the regular issue of the paper for a period of twenty-five years!

POPERY'S MORALS (?).—What think you of the following as a sample of "holy mother church's" way of disposing of "heretical" marriages? Are such priestly assumptions likely to promote religion or even ordinary morality? Why, the very heathen know better. Read—at the same time bearing in mind that this is the enlightened nineteenth century!

"In San Francisco, lately an Irishman named James Mulqueen was arrested on a charge of bigamy. Upon the hearing of the case a certificate was produced, showing that he and Sarah J. Summers were married in the parish church of Streatham, Surry, England, April 10th, 1848, and the fact of the marriage, according to the common and civil laws of England, was also proved by corroborative testimony. It was also shown that the Roman Catholic Vicar General of San Francisco has assumed authority to annul this marriage, on the ground "that Mrs. Sarah Summers, his pretended wife, was not baptized, neither dispensation had been given in order to contract legally before the church; and further, not being married by any magistrate lawfully authorized," therefore the Vicar General declared in the certificate, which is published in the San Francisco papers, that the marriage "has never existed, and is null and void." He followed this up by marrying Mulqueen to a Miss Margaret McBride."

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## THE ELECTIONS.

**Political Corruption and Demagoguism Rebuked!**

**THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHANT!!**

NEW YORK.—The latest returns, as culled from yesterday's papers, give the total vote for Governor as far as received, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Seymour, Democrat, | 90,000 |
| Clark, Whig, | 82,000 |
| Ullman, K. N. | 81,000 |

From present appearances the final issue will most probably lie between Seymour and Ullman.

Raymond, Whig, is surely elected Lieutenant Governor.

The Congressional delegation will consist of 30 or 32 Anti-Nebraska members, of whom 28 are Whigs.

The Legislature will be largely Seward Whig.

Wood, Democrat, is chosen Mayor of the City, by a small majority over Barker, K. N.

NEW JERSEY.—This State is once more free from Locofoco monopoly and misrule.

In the Senate there are 13 members holding over, of whom 8 are Democrats and 5 Whigs. The next Senate, as nearly as can be known, will consist of 10 Democrats, 9 Whigs and 1 Native American.

There will be a large American and Whig majority in the next House.

The present Congress stands 4 Democrats to 1 Whig; the next will be 4 Americans and Whigs to 1 Democrat.

WISCONSIN.—The returns from this State come in very slowly, but it is evident that the *people* here, too, have taken the matter in hand. The Anti-Nebraska majority in the State will be very large.

ILLINOIS.—There has been a total route of Administration and Nebraska Locofocoism in this State. As far as heard from, only one regular Democrat has been elected to Congress.

INDIANA—OFFICIAL.—Anti-Nebraska men have been elected in nine out of the eleven districts. The net Anti-Administration majority, in the Congressional vote, is 174,59.

THE MINERS' BANK of this place has declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. The Philadelphia *Ledger* noticing it, remarks

"This is the largest dividend we believe ever made by that bank, an evidence of the great prosperity of the coal trade, and which has probably enabled some operators to wipe out liabilities on the old 'suspended list'"

FOREIGN NEWS.—*By America—Liverpool dates to 28th ult.*—The Eastern war is the all-engrossing topic of news.

Sebastopol was being bombarded at last accounts, but had not yet been taken.

Austria and Russia are on the point of actual war.

Mr. Soule, the American Minister at Madrid, has been prohibited from entering France.

**COPPER IN THE SOUTH-WEST.**

In a letter from Captain Simmons, written to his family in this place, from his Post, (Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Nation,) under date of Sept. 21st, he says:

"On Saturday last, accompanied by Captain Strain, one Sutler, an Indian of the Delaware Tribe and Black Beaver the Interpreter and Guide, I left this post and proceeded North 25 miles in quest of a Copper mine, understood to lie somewhere in that vicinity, which we found and returned on Monday with a pack mule loaded with very rich specimens; the ore lies in a wooded ridge surrounded by prairies, but we could discover no particular indications of a vein; the surface of the ground is covered with small specimens of a sand-stone rock coated with verdigris."

HOW IT APPEARS ABROAD.—The N. York *Tribune* draws the following correct inferences from the recent vote on Prohibition in this State—favorable to the Law:

1. A large majority of the Counties;

2. A majority of both Senate and Assembly Districts, showing that the power of the State is in the hands of the Prohibitionists;

3. A Governor pledged and ready to sign a Prohibitory Law;

4. A majority for Prohibition in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and nearly or quite every other city.—that is, in all the centers whence intelligence and influence are radiated;

5. A majority in nearly every County whose inhabitants are mainly of British descent, and can be addressed in the language of the country.

An examination of the returns shows that the vote against Temperance is not American, and is due mainly to the ignorance and stupidity of the farmers of Berks and Lancaster. They thought that Prohibition would destroy their markets for Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Corn. It is these clear-headed dolts that have conferred upon Pennsylvania the well-earned title of the Keystone of Stupidity.—The same chaps voted for "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." Bah!

STATE TREASURER.—The following from the Reading *Journal* will be of interest to our readers, especially in this community where the subject is well known:

"The names of a number of gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with this office (State Treasurer); some of them well qualified for the situation. Permit me to add to the list the name of Nathaniel P. Hobart, Esq., of Pottstown, Montgomery county, who has been favorably mentioned in several quarters as a candidate; and who is certainly equal in every respect to any now before the public.

"Mr. Hobart is well known all over our State as a gentleman of the highest character for talent and integrity. During the three years of Governor Ritner's administration he occupied the important and responsible post of Auditor General. He became thoroughly acquainted with the management of State financial affairs; no man ever performed official duties in a more satisfactory manner or left behind him, after his retirement, a higher reputation for courteousness, ability and honesty. If Mr. Hobart should be elected Treasurer, we have every reason to believe that the financial department of the government would be conducted in the best manner, and the interests of the Commonwealth greatly promoted."

From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Hobart while a resident of this Borough, we can cordially and fully concur in every word of the above recommendation.

**A WONDERFUL CONVERSION.**

The Washington *Union*, present Locofoco Administration organ, has turned a complete somerset since the recent elections. Read the following Know Nothing homily from a late number:

In taking its position it should be carefully borne in mind that the democratic party neither assumes that the naturalization laws as they now exist are perfect, nor that foreigners have not on occasions subjected themselves to just censures, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the true Christian creed. Citizenship is a boon granted to foreigners by the liberality of our institutions, and this fact cannot be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They should constantly remember that the high privileges conceded to them have been granted upon the reasonable expectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments, and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now, in view of the late significant expressions of popular feeling, to consider well whether in their past conduct they may not have given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them. Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives, and they are naturally jealous of anything like foreign influence upon their institutions. In these sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do that we so earnestly repel the imputation that the democratic party has pursued, or will ever pursue, "an incendiary policy," in order to conciliate the foreign vote.

Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign immigration within the last few years, legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of this increase of foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion; and if it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor to complain. It may be assumed as a fixed fact that the native American population will never consent to any modification of the principles which characterize their institutions, and from whatever quarter they see danger of this kind they will be prompt to meet and repel it.—When the suggestion is made that this danger lurks under the religious creed of the Catholics, it is right and proper that the truth of the suggestion should be sifted to the bottom, and to such an investigation none will contribute more than the democracy.

FREEMASONRY IN OHIO.—The recent session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio granted charters for 15 new Lodges.

IN GIRLS we love what they are, but, in young men what they promise to be.

## ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

[FROM OUR VIRGINIA CORRESPONDENT.]

PIEDMONT, October 25, 1854.

MESSRS. EDS. OF MINERS' JOURNAL:—I learn with sincere regret that your valuable establishment is in ruins. I have however, before me the evidence that although *scorched a little* you are not *kilt intirely*. Your last *Journals* have been perused with great interest; although curtailed of its *fair proportions* it still possesses vitality. Your recuperative energy will soon restore it to its original beauty, if not improve it.

Your State election has resulted as I anticipated it would do. Your County ticket has sadly disappointed me as to its result. You have however, gained a triumph in your Congressional district. I must congratulate the people of your district upon being once more represented by an able and intelligent gentleman, one who possesses all the attributes of a man—honesty of purpose, and an American in heart. I regret to notice by your returns, that a portion of your adopted citizens, who formerly acted with the conservative party of the United States, have been so far duped by designing and unprincipled men, that they have given, on this occasion, their aid to the political Romanist party. I hope, however, it has only been a temporary alienation, and their "sober second" reflections will show them the folly of their course. At another time they will undoubtedly return to their *first love*, where their rights will be protected against corrupt politicians as well as Jesuitical intolerance.

The elections which are to "come off" in the the West—Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin—will show a large accession to the *American Freedom Party*, or I shall be much deceived. The "Little Giant," with the Pope's mrrmidons to back him will sink so far below political purgatory that the *old Lady of Babylon* won't be able to save them.

HAMPSHIRE.

PIEDMONT, October 28, 1854.

MESSRS. EDS. OF JOURNAL:—It has occurred to me that I might be able to give some information about this Coal-basin, and the several outlets from it, that but few of your readers at a distance, seem to understand.

Different interests have generally viewed this subject in so many different lights, that persons at a distance have only a vague and indefinite idea of its exact locality, with reference to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The town of Cumberland is very pleasantly situated at the mouth of Wills Creek, about 8 to 14 miles from the Coal operations, in the Mountain portion of the Coal-field. The Frostburg and Mount Savage Railroad unite a few miles up Wills creek, and connect with the B. & O. Railroad at Cumberland, and also with the Canal basin of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, where schutes and other appliances are prepared to facilitate the loading of Canal boats. On the subject of this improvement I have little to say, further than it is generally considered a *political crib* where those who love the *dear people, much "do congregate" and fatten at the expense of the public.*

Within the limits of Cumberland are situated the remains of "Fort Cumberland," so memorable in the early history of our country. Washington and Braddock with their forces struck into the dark recesses of the mountains to meet a savage foe on the Ohio. The unfortunate result of that expedition is familiar to all as "Braddock's Defeat," and death. From Cumberland the Railroad runs a southwesterly course, until it strikes the Virginia portion of the Coal-field, at Piedmont. The Coal-basin at this point is about 5 miles in width, and extends about 30 miles in Virginia—the beautiful Potomac being the centre of the Coal measures for the whole distance. About 2 miles above Piedmont the Railroad crosses the Potomac into Maryland, and passes up the Savage river for about 3 or 4 miles to the western edge of the Coal-field, and then follows the course of Crab-tree river over the heavy grades, until the summit of the main Allegheny is gained at Altamont, a distance of 17 miles above Piedmont. The Potomac River has cut its passage to the *lowest* seam of Coal at Piedmont and also for thirty miles on the Virginia side—at no point of the Maryland workings can the lower seams be reached without expensive shafts and powerful steam machinery.

The Georg's Creek Railroad intersects the B. & O. R. R. at Piedmont. It is 7 miles long and laid permanently with a T rail, crossing the Potomac by a handsome and substantial bridge.

The extensive machine shops and engine houses constructed by the Railroad Company are beautiful and well worthy examination. The large amount of machinery of the most expensive and approved kinds, driven by a most complete stationary engine, are all objects of interest—about 400 mechanics, artizans and laborers receive constant employment and very liberal emoluments.—The officers at this station are gentlemen of much intelligence and experience. Piedmont is a lively town, centrally situated between Baltimore and Wheeling. The population has increased about 800 within the last year: we have two churches in the process of erection, which will not only be ornamental but exercise a beneficial influence over our industrious population. We have quite a galaxy of the "fairer portion of creation" to boast of, which is more than you had when two years old—those days of the "*glorious 500*" when for want of society of the fair sex, they, to drive away "dull care" were obliged to

"Hire stumbling horse of Mills & Weaver,
Drink whiskey punch, kiss Sally Greaver."

HAMPSHIRE.

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 1st, 1854

FRIEND BANNAN:—In common with your large circle of friends, I sympathize with you in the interruption of your business, and your loss by the recent disastrous fire. I hope, for the credit of humanity, that you have not been burned out on account of your earnest and able advocacy of temperance principles and measures. But I must say, that I have had some suspicions of this kind. If you believe them to be without foundation I hope you will say so. It would be a sad and dreadful aspect of the times, if a man cannot array himself against the continuance of an overshadowing evil like that of the promiscuous sale of intoxicating drinks, without being in danger of ruffian violence, and being burned up.

The popular vote, by a small majority, has been cast against Prohibition. The rum-sellers are in high glee. They think they have gained a grand triumph. But let us see—*Thirty-nine* counties have given a majority in favor of Prohibition; nearly two thirds of the counties in the State.—This does not look much like the triumph they are rejoicing over. Another thing—the counties which have given a majority in favor of this measure *embrace by far the majority of the inhabitants of the State.* MARK THAT! Philadelphia County has a population of nearly *five hundred thousand*, but Philadelphia has given nearly *five thousand* majority in favor of Prohibition. The liquor dealers must see, in view of the vote just cast, that their business is a doomed one, in the Keystone State. One or two more such victories as their recent triumph and they would be used up entirely.

But what is to be done in our present emergency. Two or three things can be readily suggested. 1st: A Prohibitory law can *fairly* and *justly* be asked for by those Counties which have given a majority in favor of this measure. This is strong and unassailable ground. We have also a legislative precedent to justify this course. Washington and Delaware Counties had *local* prohibitory laws granted several years since, by the Legislature. Or 2d: We can ask a prohibitory law for the *entire* State, on the ground that *thirty-nine* Counties out of sixty-four have declared in favor of it, and especially in view of the fact that these thirty-nine Counties embrace a majority of the population of the State by some *two or three hundred thousand*. I pray you mark and ponder over this fact. Or 3d: We can ask the Legislature to *abolish* the license system *entirely*, thus breaking up all our groggeries, and worse genteel drinking establishments, leaving the manufacture and sale of alcohol for mechanical, medicinal and artistic purposes, the same as now. What think you of this plan?

I send you the Resolutions adopted a few days since, by our Executive Committee. They may be of interest to your readers, and they may not.

A case of most unusual interest has been on trial in this city. It is the pase of Dr. Beale, a distinguished dentist, who was charged by a Miss Mudge, a young lady of 19, of a gross outrage upon her person, on the 4th of August last. Miss Mudge took ether, at her own request, to relieve herself from the pain of a dental operation.—While under its influence, she says the atrocity was perpetrated. I know nothing of the parties, never having heard of them till this affair was made public. I happened into Court on the day of trial, and had at the time a slight bias against Dr. Beale, on account of some remarks I had heard. I listened with great attention to her testimony, and was satisfied *on that alone*, that the charge was entirely groundless and false. And yet the jury convicted the accused. Were there no previous biases and prejudices? I will not aver that, but I will tell you what I know. Three or four on the jury are liquor sellers. They had liquor in great abundance in their room. Not only so, *mark this fact.* They were put in charge of two officers, and not permitted to speak to any individual. But on several occasions they rung the bell and *called the landlord to their room, opened the door to him, and ordered three glasses of brandy and three of ale.* What would you think of being tried by such a jury? But Dr. Beale had as much to fear as you. He has long been an active temperance man, and many of his witnesses are the most prominent temperance men in this community. I need only name the Rev. John Chambers, Dr. Brainard and the Rev. Dr. Jones. What else could have been anticipated? The Lord save us from such juries!! Yours, ——


**ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!!**

The Merchant, Manufacturer, Master Mechanic, Professional Man,
The Journeyman, Clerk, Laborer, Man and Maid Servant,

Indeed, every class of the community has, or ought to have, more or less to do with the advertising columns of newspapers.

Now is the time for the trader particularly, to show his colors. Everybody is on the look-out for winter goods. Therefore, take advantage of the engine ready to speed you on to fortune, and advertise.

Have you a House or Farm to Let or Sell? Advertise!
Do you want a House or Farm? Advertise!
Do you want Board or Boarders? Advertise!
Have you Lost anything? Advertise!
Have you Found anything? Advertise!
Has anything gone Astray? Advertise!
Do you want Help? Advertise!
Do you want a Clerk? Advertise!
Do you want a Situation? Advertise!

Dry Goods Dealers, Tailors, Clothiers, Shoemakers, Fancy Goods Dealers, Hatters, Furnishing-Store Keepers, and every body else, desirous of handling the nimble sixpence—do you want Customers? Advertise!


## SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The manner in which Sunday is observed in this city and in most of the other great commercial emporiums of this Union is not such as to merit even the toleration of the practical Christian. The proverbial looseness with which the Sabbath is kept on the European continent seems to have been imported here; for, save the disappearance of the stages, (and not all of these,) the closed shutters and doors of the large wholesale warehouses, the generally spruce appearance of the people, and the patronizing crowds who may be seen passing and repassing through the dram-house doors, there is nothing whereby to distinguish the Christian day of rest from the remainder of the week. It is a harassing consideration to every one who knows how to estimate truly the ultimate consequences of any great departure from the great principles of social morality which Christianity imposes, when he reflects that a disregard for the Sabbath is always found to accompany those conditions of society in which a pre-disposition to disorganization or popular infidelity manifestats itself. In France at the time of the great Revolution, the religious observance of the seventh day was abolished, and the most deplorable excesses followed the destruction of this last restraint on the public vice. And all social history as well as all social philosophy shows that when a people begin to contemn or endeavor to throw into desuetude the outward forms which the Christian faith requires of men individually and in the mass, positive irreligion must be the cause of it, and practical infidelity with the thousand ills that follow must be the consequence.—We are not of those who would deny to the toiling thousands a harmless recreation on the Sunday; we are not of those who

"Would bid them build a Sunday walk,
And shun God's work as they should shun their own."

We are not of those who would keep them sweltering in their close and ill-ventilated apartments, from morning till night, dozing away in dolorous disquietude the long hours of the idle day. We are not of those who would prevent the artisans whose ears have been drained by the noise of rolling wheels, whose eyes have dwelt on nothing but bare brick walls, and whirring belts, and senseless iron, and whose whole existence for the previous six days has been spent in a factory, from bringing their wives and children out of the glare, the noise, the strife and contention of the city, through the green fields and vocal groves, and quiet country scenes, suggestive only of thoughts of peace and devotion, and inciting the delighted visitor to "look up through nature to nature's God;" but we do belong to those who abhor the moral desolation and depravity which traffic in grog-shops, and absence from religious worship on the Sunday, induce among so many of our laboring classes. These people, if ordinarily industrious, have all money enough to make themselves comfortable, to surround themselves and their families with not only the comforts, but many of the luxuries of life, and to invest their homes with all the associations and charms that belong to the ideal of a Christian fireside. With a lamentable perversity, however, instead of availing themselves of these blessings, they are not satisfied until they have made brutes of themselves. If the thought of religious worship ever enters their maddened or idiotic brains, it is not the worship of the church they go to partake in, but the orgies of many of the wretched men who foam on the public highways, and who in their insane harangues are living libels on the Christian preacher, disgracing religion, ignoring charity and neighborly love, exciting diseased passion and inhumane hate, and murdering English with an ignorance of its grammatical acquirements which can only be equalled by their profound disregard of all the dictates of practical christianity and social morality. It is the system of Sunday drinking too, that gives these wretched men many of their audiences, that is one of the most fertile causes of murder and crime, that is rapidly undermining all sense of religion and honesty and moral obligation, and which, if not done away with, may lead to consequences whose deplorable nature we may hardly be able to anticipate. It is the duty of all men who have the social welfare at heart to bestir themselves in abolishing the Sunday drinking system.—*N. York Express.*

## ANTHRACITE COAL IN LOCOMOTIVES.

The following is a communication made by A. Pardee, Esq., to Mr. Edward Miller, Chief Engineer of the North Pennsylvania Railway. The subject is one of great and increasing importance to the railway interests of the country, and that it may be read by the great mass of those interested, we give it a place in our columns.—The question of using coal for locomotives will soon have to be considered in other thickly peopled and light-wooded localities:

"The use of anthracite coal as fuel, was commenced on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in 1836, in engines built by Eastwick & Harrison, and has been continued to the present time in a portion of their engines.

On the Hazleton road we commenced its use in 1838, in the 'Lehigh' engine, built by Eastwick & Harrison, and in 1839 in the 'Hercules,' by same makers. Both engines have been in constant use during the season of navigation, say eight months per year, up to and including 1852, when the 'Lehigh' was taken into the shop to be rebuilt. The 'Hercules' is still in use.

Both engines had originally copper flues, which were replaced by iron ones after about two years' use, the copper having been worn out at the end next to the fire-box, by the particles of coal drawn in by the draft.

Both engines have now the same fire-boxes with which they were turned out of the makers' shop, excepting about one foot of the lower part which has been once renewed. The iron flues now in use are those put in to replace the copper—never having been renewed either in whole or in part.—Altogether, we have in use on this road eight locomotive engines, three built by Eastwick & Harrison; one by M. W. Baldwin, and four in our shops at Hazleton.

We have never used other fuel than anthracite coal, excepting for the purpose of kindling fires.—The engines have been in use during the season of navigation from two years ago, (when the last were built,) up to the time of the oldest engines named above, and we have never renewed a fire-box or set of flues, except the repairs to the two engines named. As far, therefore, as our experience goes, anthracite coal for fuel is not so destructive to fire-boxes and flues as it has been generally argued and supposed. We wear out about two sets of grate bars in the season's use of an engine.

As to the character of the road: In starting from the Lehigh at Penn Haven, we had, while using a part of the Beaver Meadow road, an ascending grade averaging 80 feet per mile for 5 miles; then 140 feet per mile for 1½ miles; then 60 feet per mile, to the intersection of the various branches leading to the mines. In descending, as you will perceive, mostly by gravity, the coal fire remained entirely inactive, having no artificial draft by fans or otherwise, except that caused by the exhaust steam; while in ascending with a load of empty cars, equal to the whole power of the engine, the fire to generate the necessary steam must be stimulated to the most intense activity; thus making, apparently, a far more unfavorable state of things for the use of coal than on a road where the grades are more uniform, and in consequence the fire acted upon by a more uniform draft.

I am aware that it has been said that coal might do for short roads, but that on long roads the continuous intense action of the heat would destroy the fire-box and flues.

Now, it strikes me as absurd to suppose that on a road of any length a fire need be made more intensely hot, or that any part of the boiler could be more heated, than is necessary to drive an engine and full train up ten miles of such grades as are specified above, or that a continuous equable heat for eight or ten hours can be worse than continuing the same heat for an hour, then a moderate fire for an hour, and so on alternately, with the consequent expansion and contraction, and this continued day after day for eight months annually during fifteen years.

I have entered into this subject, perhaps, to a somewhat tedious length, my object being to satisfy yourself and others, that anthracite coal has been used successfully for a series of years in this region as fuel for locomotive engines not differing materially from the ordinary mode of construction."

## INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.

The London *Times*, of a late date, contains a statement of facts from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in relation to the effect of shutting up drinking shops on the Sabbath. The act went into operation on the 15th of May, embracing in its jurisdiction a population of 185,000. From the 15th of May to the 15th of August, thirteen Sundays, there were only *twenty-seven* commitments to the police office, against 153 in 1853, and 172 in 1851; and extending the statement to the 1st of October, so as to embrace twenty Sundays, there were but 57 commitments, against 244 last year, and 308 in 1851. It thus appears that in 1853, under the former law, the cases of drunkenness on Sundays were *four times* more numerous, and in 1851, *five times* more numerous than during the present year under the operation of the new law. The Lord Provost adds that it is of importance to notice also that, while in 1851 there were 134 of the persons charged with other crimes, and in 1853 there were 120, in 1854 there were only 39 persons so charged, thus showing an immense improvement on the statistics of crime as regards offences committed on Sundays.—The change for the better in Philadelphia has been most decided. It is true that some of the principal hotels and eating houses still keep open and pay the fine, but the great majority of the petty grog shops are closed, with a decided advantage to the community.

A SERIOUS affray took place at Buffalo, last Sunday, between parties of Germans and Irish, in which one of the latter, named Michael O'Brien, (helmsman of the propeller "International,") was shot dead, and another badly injured. The German who shot O'Brien was arrested.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATURE—SESSION 1854.

**STATE SENATE.**

1st District—Philadelphia City—Eli K. Price, W. Wm. A. Crabb,* W. and A.
2d—Philadelphia County—Wm. Goodwin, D., Levi Foulkrod, D., and N. B. Browne,* D.
3d—Montgomery County—Benjamin Frick, W.
4th—Chester and Delaware—J. J. Lewis,* W.
5th—Berks—Wm. M. Hiester, D.
6th—Bucks—Howard K. Sanger, D.
7th—Lancaster and Lebanon—J. W. Killinger,* W. and A., and J. G. Shuman,* W.
8th—Northumberland and Dauphin—D. Taggart,* W. and A.
9th—Northampton and Lehigh, W. Fry, D.
10th—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—J. H. Walton,* D.
11th—Adams and Franklin—D. Mellinger, W.
12th—York—Jacob S. Haldeman, D.
13th—Cumberland and Perry—Samuel Wherry, D.
14th—Centre, Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan—James W. Quiggle, D.
15th—Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—J. Cresswell, jr., D.
16th—Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—C. R. Buckalow, D.
17th—Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—W. M. Piatt, D.
18th—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest—B. D. Hamlin, D.
19th—Mercer, Venango and Warren—Thomas Hoge, D.
20th—Erie and Crawford—James Skinner, W.
21st—Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—John Ferguson, W.
22d—Allegheny—George Darsie, W., and J. R. McClintock, D.
23d—Washington and Greene—J. C. Flenniken* W. and A.
24th—Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—F. Jordan,* W.
25th—Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—S. S. Jamison, D.
26th—Juniata, Mifflin and Union—James W. Sellers,* W.
27th—Westmoreland and Fayette—Wm. E. Fraser, I. Am.
28th—Schuylkill—John Hendricks, W.

Dem. 17; Independent American 1; Whigs 15.
*New members.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Adams.* | | *Greene.* | |
| Moses McClean, | Dem. | J. M. Stockdale, | Dem. |
| *Allegheny.* | | *Indiana.* | |
| Jno. Kirkpatrick, | D. & A. | Alex. McConnel, | W. |
| Jacob Guy, | W. & Am. | *Lebanon.* | |
| John J. Muse, | W. & Am. | W. A. Barry, | D. & Am. |
| David L. Smith, | Am. | *Lancaster.* | |
| C. S. Eyster, | Am. | Hugh M. North, | D. & A. |
| *Armstrong, &c.* | | Jacob L. Gross, | D. & A. |
| G. W. Ziegler, | Am. | Emlen Franklin, | W. |
| Philip Clover, | Ind. Am. | John F. Herr, | W. |
| Abner W. Lane, | Ind. Am. | D. W. Witmer, | W. |
| *Beaver, &c.* | | *Luzerne.* | |
| Wm. Stewart, | W. | A. B. Dunning, | Ind. Am. |
| B. B. Chamberlin, | W. | Gil. W. Palmer, | Ind. Am. |
| B. B. McCombs, | W. | *Mercer, &c.* | |
| *Bedford, &c.* | | S. P. McCalmont, | Ind. A. |
| W. T. Dougherty, | D. & A. | Ralph Clapp, | Ind. Am. |
| Geo. S. King, | W. & Am. | Daniel Lott, | Ind. Am. |
| *Berks.* | | *Mifflin.* | |
| Jeremiah Mengle, | Dem. | Elijah Morrison, | W. & A. |
| Andrew M. Sallade, | D. | *Monroe and Pike.* | |
| John F. Linderman, | D. | Abr. Edinger, | Dem. |
| Samuel Sherer, | Dem. | *Montgomery.* | |
| *Blair, &c.* | | Jacob Fry, Jr., | Dem. |
| Geo. W. Smith, | W. & A. | H. N. Wickersham, | W. |
| George Lens, | Ind. Am. | James Rittenhouse, | W. |
| *Bradford.* | | *Northampton.* | |
| B. Laporte, | Dem. | Philip Johnson, | Dem. |
| Judson Holcombe, | W. | Moses Bush, | Dem. |
| *Bucks.* | | *Northumberland.* | |
| E. G. Harrison, | W. | Gideon M. Yorks, | Ind. A. |
| Watson P. Megill, | W. | *Perry.* | |
| Samuel F. Gwinner, | W. | Kirk Haines, | Ind. Am. |
| *Carbon and Lehigh.* | | *Philadelphia city.* | |
| Hermann Rupp, | Dem. | M. V. Baker, | Dem. |
| Thomas Craig, | Dem. | Henry K. Strong, | W. & A. |
| *Centre.* | | Wm. R. Morris, | W. & A. |
| D. C. Boal, | Ind. Am. | Geo. R. Smith, | W. & A. |
| *Chester.* | | *Philadelphia Co.* | |
| Mark A Hodgson, | W. | R. M. Carlisle, | Dem. |
| M. J. Pennypacker, | W. | W. R. L. Wright, | Dem. |
| Wm. R. Downing, | W. | A. Cummings, | Ind. Am. |
| *Clearfield, &c.* | | E. G. Waterhouse, | W. & A. |
| Alex. Caldwell, | D. & A. | Nicholas Thorne, | " |
| *Clinton, &c.* | | Chas. R. Allegood, | " |
| Thos. Wood, | W. & Am. | A. Simpson, | " |
| Wm. Pearson, Jr., | W. & A. | Thos. C. Steel, | " |
| *Columbia, &c.* | | R. M. Foust, | Am. |
| Jas. G. Maxwell, | D. & A. | J. S. Fletcher, | Am. |
| *Crawford.* | | S. H. Bowman, | W. & A. |
| A. B. Ross, | W. | *Schuylkill.* | |
| Howell Powell, | W. | Benj. Christ, | Dem. |
| *Cumberland.* | | Chas