Miners' Journal.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

Just received, Senator Wilson's Great Speech, showing that the Democratic Party of the Great Disunion Party of the country. It proves this fact from the Records of the country, and covers the whole Slave Controversy. One Hundred Thousand copies of the Speech have already been called for.

Sold to clubs at $1 25 per 100.

Single copies 2 cents—and 3 cents postage paid by mail.

These prices only cover the actual cost.

B. BANNAN.

PETITIONS FOR PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

We have prepared and printed a lot of Petitions to Congress in favor of a Protective Tariff. Now is the time to have them filled up and sent to Congress. There are hundreds of people idle, and they could not do better than to devote some of their leisure moments to getting signers to these Petitions. They will please send to the Office of the MINERS' JOURNAL for printed copies for signers. The petition will also be found in another part of the paper.

The people of Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, have already commenced sending in Petitions in favor of a Protective Tariff.

STRONG'S SPEECH.—We will publish next week by the request of several of our citizens, the Speech of Henry K. Strong, Esq., delivered in our legislature, on the Tariff Resolutions recently passed by that body, and against which the Democratic members voted, because they approved of the views expressed by Governor Packer. This speech deals in facts and figures which will startle careless readers who have paid but little attention to the Tariff question—the great question of the day.

JOHN R. SHANNON, for over fifty years a lawyer of Beaver, Pa., died on Saturday last.

It is stated that there are one hundred thousand men without work in New York City.

A GAS company has been organized at Gettysburg, Pa., Rev. Prof. Jacobs is the President.

Two State Senators—Messrs. Schindel and Landon—preached sermons in Harrisburg last Sunday.

THE Mexican treaty will be under consideration in the United States Senate on Monday next.

THE Kansas Territorial Legislature, on the 3d instant, passed the bill prohibiting slavery in Kansas.

THE HAZLETON COAL COMPANY has declared a dividend of $1 50 on each share of their capital stock.

ALL the opposition papers in Deleware except one, are in favor of sending delegates to the Chicago Convention.

AT Boston on Wednesday, by order of Governor Banks, a salute of 128 guns was fired in honor of Washington's birth day.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. James H. Campbell, R. M. Palmer, Esq., and Col. C. L. Pinkerton we are indebted for public documents.

ON Wednesday, Horace Binney of Philadelphia, eighty years of age, read before the Councils of Philadelphia, the Farewell Address of Washington.

FREE NEGROES IN KENTUCKY.—The Kentucky House of Representatives passed a bill on Friday, by a vote of 77 to 5, providing for the removal of free negroes from that State.

THE steamship *Hungarian*, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, has been wrecked off Cape Sable. The ship is a total wreck, and it is believed that all the crew and passengers have perished.

EVEN Russia is abolishing slavery, and the reform works well. It is left for Republican America to be behind despotic Russia in this great work. Posterity will wonder at our toleration of this relic of barbarism.

THE Baltimore *American* calls the New York *Herald* an incendiary newspaper, and thinks it should be suppressed. It is what every respectable man in the country has thought for the last ten years.

ON Tuesday last Senator Seward introduced a bill providing for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution. He gave notice that he will call it up on Wednesday, the 29th, when he will express his views upon the subject.

STANDARD WEIGHT FOR CLOVERSEED.—An act has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, fixing the weight of cloverseed at sixty pounds instead of sixty-four, which makes the weight correspond with the standard fixed in adjoining States.

STATE OF MORALS OF THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—A correspondent of the *Rochester American*, writing from Germany, says there is as much intemperance on the continent of Europe as in the United States, the difference being only in the constitution of the people, and in the fact that the liquor in general use stupefies instead of maddens the victim.

JOHN LEISENRING, Esq., of the firm of Sharp, Leisenring & Co., Coal Operators at Council Ridge, has been appointed Superintendent and Engineer of the Lehigh Company's works, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of E. A. Douglass, Esq. Mr. Leisenring was formerly in the employ of the Lehigh Company, and is a very competent person to fill the station.

IN ALL the chief cities, and in most of the smaller ones, Washington's birth-day has been more respectfully observed this year than it has been for a long time previously. It is a good sign—a sign that the people are thinking more than ever of the virtues of the public men of the last century, and that the public men of this age are expected to emulate those virtues, if they hope for public respect and enduring fame.

AMONG recent legislation, in this State, we observe that a bill incorporating a Dime Saving Institution here has passed. We have not seen the act of incorporation. If legislative, the Institution will be beneficial. If intended to be a "shaving" establishment, the managers had better be kept within safe bounds, and not like hungry lions roam abroad seeking whom they may devour.

We are glad to note that the act increasing the pay of witnesses in this County, and consequently, the expenses of the Court, has been repealed. It was one of Col. Straub's strokes of policy, and should never have passed.

We hope our delegates to the State Convention will be able to explain satisfactorily to the people, why the claims of the large mass of the Opposition Party of Schuylkill County, who have always fought its battles against the enemy, were entirely repudiated in the Convention, and both *delegates* selected from those who have only acted with the Opposition for a few years. This was certainly, to say the least of it, a great blunder. Common courtesy to this large mass of voters ought to have prompted a different policy.

If this course is to be continued, we need only remark, and we speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of these voters, *that it will not be submitted too any longer.*

FERNON'S ARGUMENTS.—We really pity the man Fernon. He has more gall and wormwood in his composition than any person we know of, connected with the press. In fact so completely is it infused into his system, that we are really surprised that it has not actually eaten him up ere this. One thing is certain, it seems to have destroyed every manly property, and left nothing but the very quintessence of *meanness* behind. We make these remarks in consequence of the unmanly slur cast upon the subscribers to the Pottsville and Allentown Railroad in this Region, in his last issue, in which he intimated pretty strongly, that they have only subscribed, but may not pay their subscriptions when called in. This is a mean and contemptible slur upon a community which, although subjected to a great many vicissitudes, to which all mining districts are exposed in consequence of the character of the trade, pays its obligations as well as any other section of the country. In fact our trade is eagerly sought after, in every direction—and in proportion to its magnitude, we doubt whether the losses encountered here have been equal to those experienced elsewhere. We know that the losses encountered abroad by our Coal Dealers have been greater than the losses sustained here by traders from abroad, and payments are met quite as promptly here as in any other section of the country. Take our business men as a mass, and they comprise as many high-minded, honorable men, as can be found in any other community.

A man ought to feel *mean all over*, after being compelled to resort to such *arguments*.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

February 23, 1860.

MESSRS. EDS.—Some time ago a bill was introduced into the House making it lawful for corporations to subscribe to the capital stock of the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, and also to allow the company to change the terminus to Pottsville. The bill was reported favorably from the committee, but before any action was taken on it, Mr. Boyer moved that it be re-committed to the committee. Mr. Pinkerton opposed the motion; nevertheless it carried. I omitted to mention it at the time, because I expected the bill would again be reported, but as it was not, the circumstance escaped my memory.

In the House, on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Pinkerton read in place an act to incorporate the Rausch Creek Company, but for what purpose I did not learn. Mr. Boyer read in place a supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Porchestown, and for other purposes. Also, an act to incorporate the Perseverance Hose and Library Association of Tamaqua.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Palmer read in place a supplement to the several acts incorporating the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company—an act which contemplates the re-organization of the company by the first mortgage bond holders.

In the House, on Friday, the committee on Corporations reported negatively, the bill to incorporate the Schuylkill County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association. It was, on motion of Mr. Pinkerton, referred to the committee on Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures. On the same day Mr. Boyer moved to take up the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Schuylkill Transportation Company, which was not agreed to.

On Monday, Mr. Boyer read a bill in place to incorporate the Port Clinton Bridge Company.—Also, an act relating to the East Mahanoy Railroad Company.

On Tuesday, in the House, the act to repeal the act increasing the pay of witnesses in Schuylkill County, and the act incorporating the Dime Saving Institution of Pottsville passed finally.—The corporators in the latter are Azariah Pryor, Harrison E. Atkins, John Hughes, Richard Lee, Strange N. Palmer, Solomon Foster, Frank Pott, William Mortimer, Jr., George de B. Keim, Thos. H. Walker, Samuel H. Shannon, William Price, Burd Patterson, William Wolffe, Charles M. Atkins, George Bright, Lewis Vastine, Geo. Replier and Benj. Haywood.

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On Wednesday, the Honors met at 10 o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of hearing Washington's Farewell Address read, after which both adjourned until to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

According to established custom, a list of defaulters has been prepared by the Auditor General and is published in the Legislative Record.—The list is long, and contains the names of many who have paid the debt of nature, and are therefore not likely to pay their indebtedness to the Commonwealth. From the list I copy the following:

Charles Frailey, former Prothonotary of Schuylkill County, $332 62
Jac. Huntzinger former Treas. of do., 251 30
S. K. M. Kepner " " " " 27,040 88
Joseph Ottinger " " " " 2,780 05

I suppose the two first of these are susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. Ottinger I knew well, and his career should be a warning to fast men. After his defalcation he kept a hotel in Bradford, and afterwards was appointed mail agent, in spite of the record which hung over him. In this position he got his son. Charles M. Ottinger, appointed a clerk in the Philadelphia office, where a number of depredations were committed. Charles M. was tried for stealing letters containing money, but acquitted for want of evidence. After the Administration charged, Joseph Ottinger became an attache of a celebrated gambling saloon in Washington, where he continued until loss of sleep and the free use of alcoholic stimulents dethroned his reason, and he died some time ago in a mad house in Philadelphia.—In the interim the son was convicted of forgery and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years, and the wife and mother died of a broken heart.

The soldiers of the war of 1812 held a convention in the Court House yesterday, at which Gen. Benson, of Ohio, presided. This band of veterans is thinning out rapidly, and certainly Congress should grant all that is asked by the few who remain.

Yours, BROAD GAUGE.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre, Nominated for Governor.
Delegates to Chicago Instructed for Cameron.

The People's State Convention met in the Hall of the House at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and effected a temporary organization, by calling Francis Jordon, of Bedford, to the chair. Several Committees were appointed, when the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock.

Mr. MANN from the Committee to select permanent officers, made the following report, viz:

President—GOV. JAMES POLLOCK.

Vice Presidents—Charles Frailey, James S. Naglee, Andrew T. Preall, Daniel Beitler, Henry Baron, Edward Grain, Franklin Taylor, Edward Bailey, A. S. Cadwallader, Henry Green, Wm. Yeates, A. W. Loesenring, P. M. Osterhout, Davis Allen, B. L. Baldwin, Abraham Updegraff, Anderson Dennis, Wm. S. Irwin, George F. Melly, Joseph Fisher, Samuel J. Henderson, Albert Smyser, A. K. M'Clure, Francis Jordan, Jacob M. Campbell, Joseph R. Smith, Dr. Wm. B. Coulter, George L. Wyley, John M. Kirkpatrick, W. Irwin, Beaver, Thomas J. Brown, Mercer, S. Newton Pettis, A. B. Heichold.

Secretaries—S. B. Row, R. P. Nevin, Jonas Gannon, Lloyd Jones, John H. Oliver, Wm. A. Hainer, Wm. M. Lloyd, John A. Brown, A. W. Crawford.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be requested to secure the services of the Door Keepers of the House of Representatives, to act as Door Keepers during the sittings of the Convention.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Governor POLLOCK was conducted to the Chair, and on assuming his seat, addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THIS CONVENTION:—I thank you for the honor in calling me to preside over your deliberations. My only pledge is, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the position with impartiality and fearlessness. We have assembled upon a day of glorious memory—a day hallowed as the natal day of him whose name is the synonym of honor, truth and greatness, (applause) of justice, liberty and right. In honoring his name let us imitate his virtues, practice his principles and exalt those noble principles of truth and patriotism that have made his name imperishable, his name immortal. (Prolonged applause.) Thus influenced, we will be prepared to enter upon the discharge of the duties of this Convention in a manner worthy of our cause and of our Commonwealth. We are, and are proud to be called, citizens of Pennsylvania, but we cannot, if we would forget, that in right of our American nationality, we claim the higher and nobler title of American citizens. (Applause.) Pennsylvania, true to every constitutional and confederate duty, has ever been a willing to recognise and maintain the rights of her sister States, as by her own. True to all, she tolerates no sentiment of disunion; (applause) no traitor dares, in her Legislative halls, or in her political conventions, even in a whisper, to speak that odious, that damning word. That State cannot be found in treason, and their traitors may send their emissaries from capitol to capitol, charged with the dire mission of hate and discord, may attempt to sever and destroy the home of its patriot—the world's last hope for freedom and human rights—Pennsylvania true to all, frowns down the treason, and clings with all the fervor of her first love to the Union as it is.

(Immense sensation and prolonged applause.)

We are here to-day, gentlemen, friends of the Union and of the States, (applause) advocates of law and order, pledged to fulfill every legal obligation, every constitutional compact, and pledged to resist every attempt—come from what quarter it may—to prevent the due execution of law or constitution, State or National. (Applause.) We have no sympathy with fanaticism, politician or section—be it in the form of Northern abolitionism, or Southern slavery propagandism; we have no sympathy with fanatics, whether they be John Brown and his confederate traitors in the prisons of Charlestown, Virginia, or the plotters of disunion in the legislative halls of Charleston, South Carolina.

(Several Voices—"Hurra!" "Hurra!" cheers, and overwhelming applause.)

We hold the people of the States to be sovereign and sacred; their institutions are their own, political and local. We claim no right to interfere with them directly or indirectly. What we claim to ourselves we yield to them, we yield to all—freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of free men to think, to speak, and to act. If that be treason, let the adherents of the present National Administration make the most of it.

(Loud cries—"Good! Good!" profound sensation and increased applause.)

Recognising freedom as inherent in our platform, our principles have been misrepresented, our integrity has been impugned, our veracity has been questioned, our avowals and disavowals have alike been discredited.—We have been charged and denounced as siding and abetting the mad folly of mad and bad men, as enemies to the Constitution and the laws, as recreant to every political and social duty: charges as false as the motives that prompted their utterance are base and infamous.—They speak their own condemnation, so long as the wrongs of Kansas and the violence and blood which marked the atrocity of those wrongs shall find a place on the pages of history, so long as the attempts of the National Administration, through broken faith, and plighted promises, by the strong arm of the Government which attempted to force slavery upon a sovereign people, remain unforgotten; so long as corruption stains the Government contracts and the Treasury is used for partisan purposes; so long as free labor is unprotected and free laborers are disregarded and counted the "mud sills" of society; (Voices—"Good! good!" and applause,) just so long as the spot-lights and side-boards of President Buchanan should speak softly their reproaches of us, or silence forever their slander. (Applause.)

Recognising, gentlemen, freedom as the great centre truth of American nationality, liberty the rule, slavery the exception, liberty national, slavery local and sectional, (increased applause,) we hold it to be our duty by every constitutional or legal means—and by no others—to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery to Territories now free. (Voices—"good! good!" and continued applause.)

These are the principles of the founders of our Republic, and it is safe to follow where they lead. These are the doctrines of the Constitution, and of its compromises and of all cotemporaneous legislation upon this subject. As a corollary to this we hold it to be the right and duty of the National Government, by all equitable and sufficient legislation, to protect the labor and foster all the great industrial interests of the American people.—(Applause.) This territory, as citizens of Pennsylvania and as a party, we cannot and will not surrender. [A voice—"No, never!" and increased applause.] Honesty and economy have become words without meaning in the financial operations of the Federal Government; responsibility, as applied to many of our public agents, has lost its force. The evil must be remedied to guard against corruption in the expenditure of the public money. And to secure economy and honesty in the expenditures of the State and Nation, are not only the objects but the principles of the Convention that I have the honor to address. To protect in its purity the elective franchise is to guard from a party influence that would impair its efficiency, a principle dear to every American citizen, and dear and prominent in the hearts of the members of this Convention. As freemen, as freemen schooled and as open Bible, our aim should ever be to secure the right of each and all in the interests of all; (Applause.) to protect the rights of the citizen and the State; to save the Government from the contamination of corruption; to advance the greatness of our common country and to aid her in the accomplishment of her great and glorious mission among the nations of the earth. But, gentlemen, now in addition to the duties of this Convention, is to select a candidate; a standard bearer in the approaching Gubernatorial campaign; an election only preliminary to one more important, and that most succeed.

In discharging of our duties as members of this Convention, let us cultivate the spirit of harmony, of union, of peace, of concord. If united in the approaching Gubernatorial contest, we can, we will, we must succeed. (Prolonged applause.) A victory in the first will be but the harbinger of another and a greater victory. Let our action, gentlemen, in reference to the National Convention and the appointment of delegates to that body, be just, harmonious and united. Upon that Convention will devolve the duty of nominating a successor to the venerable gentleman who now occupies the White House. (Laughter and applause.)

Pennsylvania, in giving the age of Wheatland, her "favorite son," to the Union, did not exhaust her resources. (Prolonged laughter and increased applause.) Although gone from us, we are gladdened by his "fireside again." (renewed peals of laughter and enthusiasm,) she has other and nobler names to offer. Men who know her as a North and a South; as East and West; who know their whole country, the Constitution and the Union of the country; who know and understand the rights, the interests and the will of all, and knowing will maintain the honor and defend the rights of all.—(Applause.)

Let us then, gentlemen, as members of this Convention, lay on our armor and gird on the panoply of right, strong in the strength of our principles, move onward and forward until our work is done; until success crowns our labor with victory, and relying upon that kind Providence which has been with us in the days past, and trusting in Him, may we feel that we are safe, and the destiny of our land will not disappoint the hope of the patriot or the Christian. (Applause.)

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for the honor conferred on me, and I earnestly invite your co-operation in conducting the business of this Convention, and without it our meeting will be in vain. This I confidently expect, and this I know that you will acknowledge.

SECOND DAY.

A resolution was offered that delegates be selected to the Chicago State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Simon Cameron. This resolution opened a debate which only ended a little before 12 o'clock, M. to-day, consuming the afternoon and evening session yesterday, and the best part of this morning's session. The resolution was altered, amended, and others substituted, until finally its provisions are that the Convention shall nominate delegates instructed for Cameron in districts where they have not already been appointed, in which shape it passed by a vote of 127 to 5.

After this, the balloting for a candidate for Governor commenced which resulted as follows:

	1st Ballot.	2nd Ballot.
Curtin,	56	74
Covode,	22	27
Taggart,	18	11
Howe,	13	10
Calvin,	5	1
Kline,	11	7
Scranton,	4	
Haines,	4	4

When the ballot had been concluded, and before the result had been announced, it was ascertained that Mr. Curtin lacked but a single vote of the nomination, whereupon Messrs. Frailey, Mumma, Gwin, Swope, and several gentlemen, changed their votes to him.

Mr. Curtin was thereupon declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The next business in order was reports from the several delegations on an electoral ticket, when the following names were presented by the delegations to compose the electoral ticket, viz:

First's.	Last's.
1.—Edward C. Knight,	14.—Ulysses Mercur.
2.—Robert P. King.	15.—George Brissler.
3.—Henry Bumm.	16.—A. B. Sharpe.
4.—Robert M. Foust.	17.—Daniel O. Gahr.
5.—Nathan Hills.	18.—Samuel Calvin.
6.—John M. Broomall.	19.—Edgar Cowan.
7.—James W. Fuller.	20.—Wm. McKernon.
8.—Levi B. Smith.	21.—John M. Kirkpatrick.
9.—Francis W. Chalfant.	22.—James Gerry.
10.—David Mumma, Jr.	23.—Richard E. Roberts.
11.—David Taggart.	24.—Henry Souther.
12.—Thomas S. Hall.	25.—John Grier.
13.—Francis B. Penniman.	

The committee appointed for that purpose reported that James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe had been selected as the electors at large.

Delegate at Large.—David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Purviance, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John H. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowrey.

The delegates selected to represent this Congressional District, composed of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties, are as follows:

Eleventh District—Robt. M. Palmer, Jacob G. Frick, Samuel Hergstresser, Wm. C. Lawson.

We have room for no more for this week.

Of the resolutions adopted, we have only room for the following. We will publish the balance of the proceedings, next week:

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the industrial interests of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and aggressions, by constantly increasing the public debt, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That the history of the present administration of the general government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States, and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the universal reprobation of all in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness, and of social inferiority, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free territory.

Resolved, That the dogma that the constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; that it is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African slave trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the light of reason, by humanity, the laws and the religion of the age, and that the attempt to re-open it is an effort of the powers of darkness to bring again the reign of "chaos and old night," which patriots, philanthropists and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which pervades every department of the federal government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policies of the founders of our institutions; that the responsibility of a system of expenditure without accountability is indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretexts, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate abandonment of the system to the moral, religious and economic forces which are certain to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for dismemberment, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion, in case the republicans and their affiliants shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to manfully confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we are now opposed as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the south as brethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That in the spirit of good neighborhood, whenever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That in the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a devoted attachment to the policy of national exchanges, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor and industries, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Curtin, Mr. Taggart, Mr. Marshall of Allegheny, W. B. Mann, of Philadelphia, Mr. Pollock, and other gentlemen, and the Convention adjourned at 4½ o'clock, in the best spirit; and with three cheers and a tiger for Cameron and Curtin.

[FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.]

Curious Twists and Turns of Litigation in New York City.

Messrs. Samuel Castner and Samuel B. Young, well known in our community as coal dealers in New York city, have recently emerged from the intricacies of a law suit, where from the perverseness and skill of their counsel, William E. Stafford, Esq., of New York, they have been the lucky recipients of a thousand dollars, considered by them an almost hopeless debt.

The case illustrates with great force the "maxims of the law" and as many of our citizens are daily running the risk of similar issues, we give the history in full:

It seems that in 1856, a man named William Egan was engaged in business in the city as a coal merchant, and had established some show of credit, which enabled him to procure large quantities on time.

On the strength of this, in the fall of '56, he obtained about $1,000 worth of coal from Castner & Young, for which he gave his notes.

In order to loom out largely, he also made a contract to purchase two valuable lots of land, upon one of which he commenced the erection of a first class dwelling house, and as an excuse for not meeting his notes at maturity, pretended he was using all his available funds on this house, and would pay as soon as the house was finished, and he could obtain a loan on it.

In this way he put the proceeds of sales of the coal to the house, and when it was finished, sold out his coal carts and fixtures to his brother-in-law, one Towers, and procured a conveyance of the house and lots to be made by the party holding the title of record, to Towers, who at once entered into possession and commenced business on his own account. Towers had been in Egan's employ, and the two undertook to make out a large indebtedness from Egan to Towers; but on investigation, it turned out that Towers had no means of his own, and had worked at day wages, sometimes driving a coal cart and sometimes working on the dock.

Most of Egan's creditors gave up the case as hopeless, but Mr. Stafford, acting for Castner & Young, at once issued a summons in the New York Marine Court, where they soon procured judgment. Upon this they issued execution, but all the snowballs' property having been spirited away, nothing could be realized. They then applied to the Court and we will not be surprised if a referee appointed to take charge of Egan's books of account. Here again were found a begarly array of figures. All the books having, of course, been destroyed by Egan. Nothing daunted, Castner & Young at once brought suit in the New York Supreme Court, to set aside as fraudulent the conveyances of the real estate to Towers, and after a fierce litigation which has proceeded in March, 1858, in having them decreed void. Towers was ordered by the Court to re-convey the property to its rightful owner, who sold it, and out of the proceeds to pay Castner & Young's judgment. Victory now seemed to perch with the successful creditors, who, of course, considered their money sure, when Towers at once refused to obey the mandate of the Court, and a long and tedious process to bring him into contempt, was resorted to, in which, we are told, process of the old Court of Chancery had to be resorted to, for the first time in many years. Writs of attachment to sequestrate his property, and to declare him a rebel and outlaw, were successively issued and evaded by Towers absconding or concealing himself.

These proceedings, however, had alarmed the parties who held first mortgages on the property and they became clamorous for their money, and that being "non est," commenced foreclosing. Our friends, Castner & Young, by advice of Mr. Stafford, at once turned their attention to this, and although repeated delays were interposed to help Egan, Towers and their friends to secure the property, a sale was at last ordered. A cunning plan was resorted to, by piling on claims to induce the creditors to let the property go at a sacrifice; among other shifts Towers suffered his interest to be sold at sheriff's sale on a judgment confessed by him after Castner & Young had commenced their proceedings.

All was in vain, a handsome profit on the mortgages was realized, and it was at once attached, by Mr. Stafford as Castner & Young's counsel. The contest now became animating; to defeat Castner and Young, Towers' attorney filed a claim to the property on the ground he (Towers) had improved the property; Towers in the meantime, having also failed, his individual creditors claimed it; a creditor of Egan who had obtained the first judgment against him, and who had been induced by his counsel to set aside the deeds, claimed a preference as *first* judgment creditor; while several subsequent judgment creditors of Egan claimed the property. Egan himself, who after waiting until Castner & Young had succeeded in setting aside the deeds, had *then* instituted similar proceedings using, we are told, the very same papers and testimony which had been successfully instituted by the parties he now should be divided between Egan's creditors, *pro rata*; a position which, if granted, would have left the largest share to their opponents.

Castner & Young simply contended that neither Towers nor his creditors had any claim on the property; that Towers having decided it to be Egan's, and that having commenced and fought out all this litigation which determined it to be Egan's *they were* entitled to the fruits of their industry and diligence, and should be *first* paid.

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