

**Important to Tavern-Keepers.**

**The Late Law Respecting Drunkenness.**  
The following act of the last Legislature, which is at this time particularly interesting here, was published in an abstract form in the Register after the adjournment of the Legislature. It will at the present time, bear republication.

**An Act to protect certain domestic and private rights, and prevent abuses in the sale of intoxicating drinks.**

**SECTION 1.**—Be it enacted, &c. That willfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift, or otherwise, to any person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or to an insane person, for use as a beverage, shall be held and deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the offender shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not less than ten nor more than sixty days; and the willful furnishing of intoxicating drinks as a beverage to any person when drunk or intoxicated, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, as punishable as aforesaid.

**Sec. 2.**—That it shall be lawful for any member of the family, or blood relation of an intemperate person, or any overseer of the poor, or any magistrate of the district in which such intemperate person resides, or has legal settlement, or the committee of a habitual drunkard, to give a distinct notice, verbal or written, to any innkeeper, merchant, grocer, distiller, brewer or other person, manufacturing, selling, or having intoxicating liquors, forbidding him or them from furnishing such intemperate person or habitual drunkard with intoxicating drinks or liquors, and if within three months after such notice, any one to whom the same is given shall furnish or cause to be furnished intoxicating liquors to such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, so to be used as a beverage, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the first section of this act.

**Sec. 3.**—That any person furnishing intoxicating drinks to any other person in violation of any existing law, or of the provisions of this act, shall be held civilly responsible for any injury to person or property in consequence of such furnishing, and any one aggrieved may recover full damages against such person so furnishing by action on the case, instituted in any court having jurisdiction of such form of action in this Commonwealth.

**Sec. 4.**—That any judge, justice or clergyman, who shall perform the marriage ceremony between parties when either of said parties is intoxicated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a conviction thereof shall pay a fine of fifty dollars, and be imprisoned, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding sixty days.

**Sec. 5.** That any willful adulteration and corruption of spirituous or malt liquors, manufactured or intended as a beverage, whereby the same are rendered essentially unwholesome, noxious and injurious to health, or any sale of such liquors for use as a beverage, with knowledge that the same is so adulterated and corrupted, shall subject the offender to a fine of fifty dollars, and for a second offence, to a fine of one hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

**Sec. 6.** Any person prosecuting for an offence indictable under this act shall, upon conviction of the offender, receive such responsible sum for expenses, services and time expended as may be directed by this Court, not exceeding twenty dollars, to be taxed and paid as a part of the costs in the case, such allowance to be exclusive of compensation to such prosecutor as a witness under existing laws: *Provided*, that such allowance shall not be made in more than one case at the same time to one person.

**Sec. 7.** That no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any case for the value of liquors sold in violation of this or any other act, and defence may be taken in any case against such recovery without special plea or notice.

**Sec. 8.** That it shall be lawful for the Courts of Quarter Sessions to revoke any license they may have granted or that may have been granted under the general law regulating licenses in the city or county of Philadelphia, for the sale of liquor, whenever the party holding a license shall be proved to have violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors or whenever the premises of such party shall become the resort of idle and disorderly persons, or as to disturb the general peace of the neighborhood, upon notice given to the person so licensed.

Approved the eighth day of May, 1854.  
W. M. BIGLER

**A New Route to the Pacific.**

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, has very recently made a report to the Secretary of the Interior Department, wherein he urges, says the Washington Star, the necessity of holding a general council with the Indians of his territory, in which the latter have already signified their willingness to take a part. Among other reasons for so doing, he is said to urge the fact that, very shortly, the great current of the overland emigration to Oregon must take a new channel. That is, must go up the Missouri to the falls of that river, and from thence to about Wawwaw, on the Columbia, land; from whence to the Pacific coast by water, according to data with which he accompanies the report to which we refer—it having been ascertained that the Missouri can be navigated to very near the falls, with eight inches of water at the river's lowest stage, and for much the longest portion of the year with twenty-four inches of water—parties are preparing to place thereon iron steamboats similar to those drawing only twelve inches of water, with which the Acossary Transit Company have been for more than a year, successfully navigating the San Juan River, in Nicaragua, transporting on them probably hundreds of thousands of passengers on their way from ocean to ocean.

**The Sandwich Islands.**

As manifest destiny seems to be attracting these islands to the embraces of our Union, our readers will be pleased with the following facts concerning them, which we find in the Albany Knickerbocker. They were first discovered by Captain Cook, in 1778. They were again visited by Vancouver, in 1792. From 1792 until 1820, the only ships which touched at the Sandwich Islands were a few traders from the United States who, having discovered Sandal Wood among the products of the Island, immediately opened a trade with China, where this wood is burnt in large quantities in the temples. In 1850, the commerce of the Island had increased so greatly that it became a regular stopping place for all vessels navigating the North Pacific. Last year the number of American ships that arrived at Honolulu was over five hundred. The moment annexation is consummated, the arrivals at Honolulu will equal that of Baltimore. The natives are, in general, rather above the middle stature, well formed, with fine muscular limbs, and open countenances. Their hair is black or brown, and frequently curly; their complexion a kind of olive, and sometimes reddish brown. Their language is a dialect of that spoken by the inhabitants of the Society Islands. They are of a mild and gentle disposition, inquisitive and intelligent; but previously to the abolition of their idolatrous religion, the practice of sacrificing human victims prevailed among them. Since their adoption of Christianity, they have made a no less wonderful progress in the arts of civilized life than in moral character. They have many convenient and handsome houses, neat and comfortable clothing, &c. Stewart, who visited the islands in 1829, after an absence of four or five years, gives a striking description of the change which had taken place in that interval. After the visit of Captain Cook, who was killed at Hawaii in 1779, the islands were involved in a series of destructive wars between several rival chiefs, for the undivided sovereignty. The result of these struggles was the ascendancy of Tamahameho, chief of Hawaii, a sagacious, enterprising and ambitious prince. He built a navy, armed his guard in the European manner, fortified his palace with cannon, encouraged commerce, and introduced various mechanical arts among his subjects. On his death in 1819 he was succeeded by his son, Rihorihoro; and at about the same time idolatry was abolished and the idols burnt. During the last of his reign, Tauai and Nihau, the only islands of the group not subdued by Tamahameho, submitted to his government. Rihorihoro, with his queen, died in England in 1824. In 1820 a mission was established at Hawaii by the American Board of Foreign Missions. The missionaries fortunately arrived just after the abolition of the national idolatry, and their efforts have been attended with great success. Not only have they introduced the arts, comforts and usages of civilized society to a great extent, but the Christian religion has been embraced by nearly the whole population. Printing presses have been established, books printed in the native language, an alphabet of twelve letters, (five vowels and seven consonants) invented, schools established, and churches built. But, in spite of all these advantages, the native population has kept constantly decreasing. The rum and licentiousness of the whites have more than kept pace with the religion and refinement. Whether annexation will check this downward tendency, remains to be seen. We hope it may, still we cannot help looking upon the hope as a forlorn one. The white man's rum is more fatal to the savage than his rifle and gunpowder.—*Phila. Sun.*

**Arrival of the Baltic.**  
NEW YORK, July 6.  
The U. S. mail steamer Baltic took every one by surprise, arriving at this port early this morning, though she was not regarded as due till to-morrow.

The Baltic sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday last week, June 28th, her news being four days later than was brought by the America.

This trip is the fastest on record, the whole time from Liverpool to New York being only days and twelve hours.

Breadstuffs continued depressed and declining. Flour is quoted at 6d. lower and Wheat 2d. lower. Indian Corn was also dull.

The political news by this arrival is very important, and indicates that the Russians are very seriously alarmed at the late disasters at Silistria.

The reported evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by the Russian army is confirmed.

Letters from the Danube mention that the Russians, in their retreat from that vicinity, were leaving their sick behind them in the hospitals.

The most stringent orders have been given by the Turkish authorities to respect them, and also to deliver free passports to the Russian surgeons who may be left in attendance.

Gen. Schilder of the Russian army, who lost a leg in the terrible sortie of July 13th is dead.

Generals Gortschakoff and Luders, who were severely wounded in the same affair were at Bucharest at the last account.

Estimates carefully made show that the Russians have lost, by battle and disease, since they set foot in the Principalities about fifty thousand men.

The London papers state that the entry of the Austrians into the Principalities has been decided on and Count Coronini, with the first division, to be closely followed by a second, is ready to descend the Danube to Giurgewo, whence they will march on Bucharest.

M. De Bruch, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, is to communicate with the Porte as to the steps necessary to be taken with a view to the occupation of the Principalities.

To avoid danger of a collision, the Russians will retire before the Austrians advance.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 25th of June, by the Rev. D. Weiser, Mr. Joseph Schneider, to Miss Judith Deisher, of Lower Millford township, Lehigh county.

On the 2d of July, by the Rev. B. M. Schmucker, Mr. Adam Schreuer, to Miss Lovina Kemmerer, both of North Whitehall township.

On the 4th of June, by the Rev. Mr. H. Hellrich, Mr. Charles Mertz, of Millerstown, to Miss Catharine Dornblaser, of Upper, Macungie.

On the 11th of June, by the same, Mr. Henry Wetzel, to Miss Sarah Romig, both of Longswamp.

On the 18th of June, by the same, Francis Rabenold, to Miss Senia Snyder, both of Heidelberg.

On the 20th inst., at Schneck, the Rev. William Lonnert, Mr. Henry Seigler, from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Bertha Traeger, daughter of Rev. G. M. Traeger, of Schneck, Northampton county.

very much impeded by the great piles of stone with which the streets were occupied, preparatory to paving Chesnut street. The stores on the east side of Eighth street were saved with much difficulty as also the carriage barn on the south east corner of Ninth and Sansom Sts.

The fire extended to the southeast, as far as Eighth and Sansom streets, where the assiduous and unremitting exertions of the firemen checked the progress of the flames.

The Girard House was saved—the upper stories only being damaged and much furniture spoiled by the deluge of water.

The inhabitants of the houses adjacent to the fire moved out the greater part of their furniture and four squares around there could be seen evidences of dread in the streets.

The firemen were indefatigable, and in some instances daring and devoted to the public service were lavishly displayed. A number of persons were reported to have been injured among them a member of the Live Oak Company, of New York. A vast crowd assembled in the vicinity of the fire, as the excitement was for some time intense.

The shower of sparks and flakes of fire was remarkable, and for a time seemed to menace destruction of a wide spread character. The progress of the flames was most rapid. While the firemen were exerting themselves to check the consuming blaze in one quarter they were astonished to see the fire gaining fearful headway in another. It is owing to their gallant struggle alone, that we are enabled to record the final conquest of this terrible conflagration.

**Further Particulars.**  
From the Bulletin of Thursday evening, we learn that the theatre in which the fire commenced was totally destroyed, with all its properties, scenery, decorations, &c. It was worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The Museum building, worth \$50,000 or \$60,000 was also total loss. Both these buildings belonged to Isaac Brown Parker, of Burlington, N. J., and it is said there was no insurance upon either. About a dozen stores on Chesnut street were also destroyed, with several private buildings on Ninth street. The entire loss is estimated at \$500,000.

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From the Museum and Theatre the flames spread eastward, to the adjoining houses on Chesnut and Eighth streets.

Most of the goods from the stores along Chesnut and Eighth streets were carried out and saved, and some of the furniture from the dwelling houses along Sansom street, but the operations in this way were

**Prices Current.**

ARTICLES.	Per	Allentown.	Easton.	Phila.
Flour . . . . .	Barrel	9 25	9 50	9 50
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	2 00	2 00	2 10
Rye . . . . .	—	1 00	1 00	1 10
Corn . . . . .	—	75	72	90
Oats . . . . .	—	50	50	60
Buckwheat . . . . .	—	50	50	60
Flaxseed . . . . .	—	1 37	1 25	1 50
Cloverseed . . . . .	—	4 00	5 00	5 50
Timothyseed . . . . .	—	2 50	2 50	2 70
Potatoes . . . . .	—	75	60	80
Salt . . . . .	—	55	45	30
Butter . . . . .	Pound	14	18	30
Lard . . . . .	—	10	10	9
Tallow . . . . .	—	10	10	8
Beeswax . . . . .	—	22	22	28
Ham . . . . .	—	12	11	15
Fitch . . . . .	—	8	9	6
Tow-yarn . . . . .	—	12	12	20
Eggs . . . . .	Doz.	33	33	33
Rye Whiskey . . . . .	Gall.	30	30	30
Apple Whiskey . . . . .	—	60	60	85
Linseed Oil . . . . .	—	4 50	6 00	8 00
Hickory Wood . . . . .	Cord	14	15	15
Hay . . . . .	—	4 00	4 50	5 50
Egg Coal . . . . .	—	3 00	3 50	4 00
Nut Coal . . . . .	—	4 00	4 50	5 00
Lump Coal . . . . .	—	4 50	6 00	6 00
Plaster . . . . .	—	4 50	6 00	6 00

**South Mountain Railroad Co.**

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the SOUTH MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, held in pursuance of previous notice, at the house of David Rank, in Jonestown, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1854.

On motion, A. O. HESTER, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JOHN ERUNER, Esq., chosen Secretary.

Judge Hester, on taking the Chair, made a very pertinent and appropriate address to the meeting, referring to the importance of the honor conferred upon the persons named in the act of incorporation—the responsibility which now rested upon them—to act with energy and prudence; all of which was well received by the Commissioners and the citizens who were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, For the purpose of proceeding to the organization of the company, it was

Resolved, That books be opened to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the South Mountain Railroad Company, at the following times, and places, to wit:

At Hamburg, on the 11th day of August, next.

At Shartlesville, on the 14th day of August.

At Strousetown, on the 16th day of August.

At Rehrersburg, on the 18th day of August.

At Millersburg, on the 21st day of August.

At Fredericksburg, on the 23rd day of August.

At Jonestown, on the 25th day of August.

At Harper's, on the 28th day of August.

At Mechanicsville, on the 30th day of August.

At Shell's Tavern, on the 31st day of August.

At Linglestown, on the 1st day of September.

At Harrisburg, on the 4th day of September.

Resolved, That the following named persons will attend at the different times and places of openings of the books, to wit:

At Hamburg, Shartlesville and Strousetown—A. A. Belterman, George Shenk, Benjamin Nonnamacher, Franklin Wagner, Joseph Seibert, Daniel Moyer and William Shammo.

Rehrersburg—Valentine Brobst, Adam Shoener, Philip Klare and Benjamin Keen.

Millersburg—Frederick Herner, Henry Schubert, Isaac Gearheart, Martin Moyer.

Fredericksburg—Jacob Houz, Jacob Snodderly and Henry B. Seidle.

Jonestown—John C. Seltzer, John Bruner, Esq., and John Meily.

Harper's—John Harper, Lyon Lemberger and David M. Runk.

Mechanicsville—John Harper, David M. Runk and Elias E. Kinzer.

Shell's Tavern—Harper, Rank and Kinzer.

Linglestown—A. O. Heister, Esq., Jacob Shell and Thomas Barnett.

Harrisburg—A. O. Heister, Esq., William Ayres, Gov. Porter and Daniel W. Gross.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the President and Directors of this company, after their organization, to pay interest to the several stockholders entitled to receive the same, in the months of January and July in each year, at the rate of six per cent, per annum on all instalments paid by them on their several shares of stock.

Resolved, That all expenses incurred for printing and publishing notices, &c., for opening of the books, and meetings of the Commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock, be paid out of the general fund.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published successively for three weeks in two papers in Harrisburg, Lebanon, Reading, Hamburg and Allentown, and also in handbills to be distributed along the line of the contemplated road.

The following resolution was offered by Adam Shoener, Esq.:

Resolved, That Gen. William Ayres be requested to attend the several meetings for the opening of books, and address the citizens, giving them the information as to the benefits and advantages to be derived from the contemplated improvement about to be made.

On motion of Dr. Seltzer, Gen. Ayres was requested to address the meeting; to which he responded in his usual happy style, exhibiting that he was booked up on railroads, together with the general interests of the country; after which the meeting adjourned.

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