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H. C. HICKOK, EDITOR.
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LEWISBURG, UNION COUNTY, PENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

The Lewisburg Chronicle.
An Independent Family Journal,
Issued on Friday Mornings, at Lewisburg,
Union county, Pennsylvania.

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square the first 20 copies subsequent insertion, 25
cents per square. For six months, \$7 for a year,
\$12.50. For a year, \$20. For a year, \$30. For a
year, \$40. For a year, \$50. For a year, \$60.
For a year, \$70. For a year, \$80. For a year,
\$90. For a year, \$100. For a year, \$110. For a
year, \$120. For a year, \$130. For a year, \$140.
For a year, \$150. For a year, \$160. For a year,
\$170. For a year, \$180. For a year, \$190. For
a year, \$200. For a year, \$210. For a year, \$220.
For a year, \$230. For a year, \$240. For a year,
\$250. For a year, \$260. For a year, \$270. For
a year, \$280. For a year, \$290. For a year, \$300.
For a year, \$310. For a year, \$320. For a year,
\$330. For a year, \$340. For a year, \$350. For
a year, \$360. For a year, \$370. For a year, \$380.
For a year, \$390. For a year, \$400. For a year,
\$410. For a year, \$420. For a year, \$430. For
a year, \$440. For a year, \$450. For a year, \$460.
For a year, \$470. For a year, \$480. For a year,
\$490. For a year, \$500. For a year, \$510. For
a year, \$520. For a year, \$530. For a year, \$540.
For a year, \$550. For a year, \$560. For a year,
\$570. For a year, \$580. For a year, \$590. For
a year, \$600. For a year, \$610. For a year, \$620.
For a year, \$630. For a year, \$640. For a year,
\$650. For a year, \$660. For a year, \$670. For
a year, \$680. For a year, \$690. For a year, \$700.
For a year, \$710. For a year, \$720. For a year,
\$730. For a year, \$740. For a year, \$750. For
a year, \$760. For a year, \$770. For a year, \$780.
For a year, \$790. For a year, \$800. For a year,
\$810. For a year, \$820. For a year, \$830. For
a year, \$840. For a year, \$850. For a year, \$860.
For a year, \$870. For a year, \$880. For a year,
\$890. For a year, \$900. For a year, \$910. For
a year, \$920. For a year, \$930. For a year, \$940.
For a year, \$950. For a year, \$960. For a year,
\$970. For a year, \$980. For a year, \$990. For
a year, \$1000.

C. Carroll Biting, some time in the
Lewisburg University, has been ordained
to the Gospel ministry in the Baptist
church, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

From Wisconsin.

(Correspondence of the Lewisburg Chronicle.)
MADISON, June 3, 1854.
The Railroad, from Milwaukee to this
place—the Capital of Wisconsin—was
opened about two weeks ago, and is now
in full operation—surprising the “natives”
by the large quantities of grain & that it
exports, and the crowds of fresh Dutch-
men, *Woraks* (Norwegians), Irishmen and
Yankees that it imports. The opening
was celebrated at this place with all the
enthusiasm and magnificence that could be
mustered. The Excursion Train from
Milwaukee consisted of 32 cars, and con-
tained about 2,500 passengers. The Road
is doing a good business, and travel thro’
this place has more than doubled.

I have no idea when I will return home
—I am well pleased with the West, and do
not be surprised if called on before
long to open your columns to “NEBRASKA
CORRESPONDENCE.” Yours, F.

School Superintendents.

We continue our list of the nominees in
the several counties, and the salaries voted
by the Directors:

Adams—Prof. J. S. Whitman, Freeburg, \$300
Alcona—Paul Leidy, Esq., Danville, 350
Columbia—Rev. Joel E. Bradley, Bloomington 300
Lacrosse—Rev. J. W. Warren, Wausau, 500
Manitowish—Robert C. Ross, Lewistown 500
Monroe—Hugh A. Caldwell, Holidayburg 400
Sauk—Rev. Richard Bedford, 500
Waushara—James M. Dowell, Anttrim 600
Douglas—Saml. D. Ingram 300
Huntingdon—J. S. Barr, Huntington 300
Alcona—James M. Pryor 300
Bay—Joseph Yell 1000
Madison—Rev. H. S. Redenbough 1000
Sauk—J. K. Kewston, Mineralville 1000
Chester—Robert A. Finley 200
Janina—Prof. David Laughlin 300
Portage—Rev. Adam Heigh, Bloomfield 300
Waushara—Rev. Lescher, Wilkes-Barre 300
Waushara—Rev. J. J. Besenowder 350
Susquehanna—Prof. W. Richardson, Hartz 350
Wayne—Prof. John P. Stoddard, Bethany 500
Washington—John L. Gow 600
Northampton—Valentine Hilborn Esq. 625
Westminster—Rev. Matthew M. Kinstry 500
Essex—Wm. H. Armstrong 500
Indiana—Rev. Neal P. Bolman 600
Butler—Isaac Black 300
Lawrence—Wm. M. Francis 350
Brown—Thos. Nicholson 500
Cumberland—David Shelley 500
York—John Kirk 700
Delaware—Dr. George Smith 700
Lebanon—Rev. H. Kuge 700
Bedford—Emanuel Guyer 500
Lehigh—Chas. W. Cooper 500
Lancaster—Prof. Wickersham, Marietta 1500
Berks—Rev. Wm. A. Good 250

She always takes
the lead—in the rear—of the Educational
team.—The *Palladium Register* says:

We are sorry to observe that the Direc-
tors have generally fixed the salaries so
low. “The laborer is worthy of his hire,”
in any useful occupation, if he does his
work well; and the services of the Super-
intendent of Common Schools, if properly
performed, are surely worth the highest
price paid upon them by any of the coun-
ties. Those counties which have pursued
the penny-wise policy of affixing to this
most important office, a compensation
which would hardly be accepted by a
freshly imported railroad laborer, we trust
will learn wisdom or shame enough by the
title of their next Convention, to offer a
salary which will not lay an absolute inter-
dict upon a conscientious fulfillment of the
duties of the post.

The gentlemen elected are generally
well spoken of by the local press. Rather
curious motives, however, seem to have
governed the election in some cases. Ad-
dressed the Convention before the election,
offering to accept the office for \$350, and
honestly informing the assembled guardians
of the educational interests of the
country “that the time he could devote to
it would be the months of July and
August and the month of December, be-
sides a day or two each week, when not
employed in school.” We know nothing
about him, and can only hope he will make
a good officer.

Of the gentlemen elected in Northamp-
ton, the Easton Farmer says: “Of Mr.
Hilborn’s qualifications, we know nothing.
We believe he is a German—has taught
school considerable—latterly studied law—
was admitted to practice at the April term
of our Court, and wished this office as a
means of introducing himself to the peo-
ple of the county.”

What is Fermentation?

[It is a common argument of users of
wine, &c., that “God has created *fermen-
tation* just as truly as he has created *veg-
etation*.” (He has “created” arsenic too.)
But E. L. YOUNG, M.D., in his work on
Alcohol, tells the plain truth in the fol-
lowing words:]
“All alcohol, whatever apparent form it
assumes, has one origin. It comes from
the destruction of sugar, and has no other
source in nature. It is not a product of
vegetable growth, like those substances which
are created for the food of man. No chemist
has ever yet found it among the com-
pounds built up by plants. The solar

beam, which ‘reaches like the Finger of
God across the abyss,’ and, in the labora-
tory of vegetation, takes to pieces poison-
ous gases and puts together their atoms
into new groups, which are capable of
nourishing the animal body—this celestial
force never arranged together the atoms
which form Alcohol. On the contrary, it
is the product of dissolution—the wreck
and disorganization of the principles of
human food. It has the same origin as
those malignant and fatal exhalations
which constitute the genus of pestilence—
the death and putrefaction of organic
matter. Indeed, the same act which gives
birth to Alcohol, also brings into the world
a twin compound, which is one of the
promptest and subtlest of all poisons—
Carbonic Acid Gas.”



RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The company of gentlemen from abroad
and citizens of Lewisburg, noticed in last
week’s *Chronicle*, spent the night at Morz’
in Haies Tp, Center Co. On Friday,
they were received at Aaronsburg by a
number of carriages, and at Millheim by
the Millinburg Brass Band, whose music
contributed much to the enjoyment of the
day. At DUNCAN’S in Spring Mills the
number was greatly increased, and not-
withstanding the busy season of the year,
on reaching the old stone tavern known
as POTTER’S or “Old Fort,” it was found
that a larger number had convened than
at any previous meeting. The substantial
farmers and iron-men of the country, had
met to confer with “the solid men” of
the cities who had come to see what this
Lewisburg, Center, & Spruce Creek Railroad
meant. “Mine host” of the hotel had
done his best to provide entertainment, at
house and barn, where tables were spread;
but the old adage was reversed—instead
of the guests reckoning without the host,
the host had not begun to calculate high
enough for the guests—every eatable dis-
appeared in railroad time, and many had
not even a bone to scrape, but were com-
pelled to dine from a bill of fare compris-
ing only “the feast of reason and the flow
of hope for the good time a-coming.”

A long procession was formed, and the
crowd repaired to a beautiful Grove in the
vicinity fitted up for the occasion, when
the meeting was called to order by Gen.
George Buchanan, Chief Marshal, on whose
motion the following Officers were chosen:

President—Gen. JAMES IRVIN.
Vice-Presidents—Col. James Moore Jr., Mark
Hatpenny, John Walls, Geo. Dreishach Esq.,
Maj. John Gandy, Francis Wilson, Capt. John
Witt, H. Fidler, Dr. Charles Coburn, M. Keb-
hart, John Bassell, W. Grove, A. Craple, J.
Finkle, S. Huston, H. Wimer, G. W. Johnston,
S. Gilliland, W. Barchfield, Geo. Kempel, A.
Sampel, Geo. Gross, Thos. Wolfe, Mr. Patton,
H. Kuder, J. M. Williams, R. F. Huston.
Secretaries—Col. Andrew Gregg, Dr. Bates,
P. Hatford, Geo. A. Frick Esq., R. V. B. Lincoln,
Jas. P. Coburn.

Gen. Irvin stated the object of the meet-
ing, and called first upon
Hon. JOSEPH CASEY, of Union county,
who spoke at length upon the practicality
of the enterprise, and the policy of a
large proportion of the stock being held
by our own people. The interests of our
producers and business men, are all one,
and we should secure a large share in the
control of the work.

Hon. SAMUEL CALVIN, of Blair Co.,
urged the importance of this proposed
railway connection between the Central
Pennsylvania Road, and the Catawissa
Road leading to New York. The utility
of railroads in developing and giving im-
petus to all kinds of business, is well
understood in Blair county, whose prosper-
ity since she was cut off from Huntingdon
has been unexampled in this region.

Mr. DAVID DUNCAN, of Center Co.,
presented a carefully-prepared estimate of
the amount of farming products annually
exported from the neighborhood of this
route—the extensive iron-works requiring
an outlet, and an inlet for merchandise,
coal, &c.—and adverted to the vast amount
of necessary travel east and west between
New York and St. Louis on this central
Air-Line route...altogether going to show
that the road trade and travel alone would
afford a good dividend upon the cost of the
road as estimated by the Engineer. [Mr.
D.’s calculations are the result of a life-
long experience and intimate knowledge
of the business capacities of the country,
and probably no other gentleman could
make as near an approximation to certainty
in an estimate. We solicit from him a
copy of his paper, for the further informa-
tion of the public, through the *Chronicle*.]

GEORGE F. MILLER, Esq., of Union
county, showed that the distance from Cin-
cinnati to New York, by Cleveland and
Buffalo city, is 893 miles; by Erie & Dun-
kirk, 682 miles; by Cleveland, Erie, Wil-
liamsport & Catawissa, 825 miles; by
Pittsburg, Harrisburg & Philadelphia,

739 miles; and by Pittsburg, Spruce Creek,
Lewisburg & Catawissa, 713 miles...pro-
ving that this link of 78 miles would make
the grand connection over 100 miles shorter
than by the Erie route, nearly 150 miles
shorter than by either of the New York
routes, and shorter than any other pro-
posed route. He alluded to the fact that
western produce takes an easterly direction,
and stated that in the 292 miles from
Spruce Creek to New York, there was no
ascending grade over 33 feet to the mile.
He mentioned that there were gentlemen
here from the seaboard, who had pen-
etrated this sequestered region on purpose
to examine the route for themselves and
to see how much faith we Pennsylvanians
have in the work. He assured the meet-
ing that if we would take a liberal share
of the burden, quickly, there were capital-
ists present who would see that the work
should be put under contract this season.

A. S. DIVEN, Esq., of Elmira, followed.
(Mr. Diven is President of the Williams-
port & Elmira road, and was one of the
most efficient men in resuscitating the N.
Y. & Erie road.) He spoke of the sur-
passing beauty and fertility of Buffalo
and Penns valleys, and expressed his
astonishment that so favorable a location
for a railway had not long before this been
occupied. Were such a connected Valley
in New York State, there would have been
danger of two or three roads threading it—
one Company could hardly have monopol-
ized it. He compared the probable prof-
its of this road with others now in opera-
tion within his knowledge, and stated his
belief that the local and through trade on
this route would eventually pay 40 per
cent. Farmers would find a vast reduction
in prices of heavy articles for farms, and
merchandise for homes, and could export
produce more advantageously. They are
the men most benefited; and if they would
take hold of the work manfully, there
would be no difficulty in procuring the
money to complete and stock the work.
He thought they could and should raise
One Million of Dollars along the line. He
concluded by inviting all hands to take a
ride shortly on the Wmsport & Elmira R.R.

Col. JOSEPH PAXTON, of Catawissa,
stated that for twenty years he had an eye
upon this route, which he regarded as most
decidedly the route for the location of the
last link in the iron chain of intercommu-
nication between the mighty West and
New York city, the emporium of the New
World. He believed it would be as good
an investment as could be made, and urged
speedy and thorough action by those most
deeply concerned. With a liberal sub-
scription on their part, he would guarantee
the completion of the work.

ROBERT BAYARD, Esq. (banker,) of
New York city, made a few remarks,
seconding the opinions advanced by others.
This was his first visit to this region—and
he wondered that such a country should
be destitute of a railway. He was confi-
dent if these so deeply interested would
manifest a due confidence in a work so
important to them, there would be found
elsewhere plenty of capital to ensure the
completion of the work.

Hon. Wm. D. LEWIS, of Philadelphia,
(President of the Catawissa road,) next
addressed the assembly. This was his
pioneer visit to this region: he had trav-
eled through sunshine and showers, by rail
and carriage, at night and over mud, to
attend this meeting, and he did not regret
it. He was convinced of the importance
of this connection as a feeder to the Cata-
wissa road. A great deal had been said
by the speakers who preceded him, about
the direct line of trade by this road to the
city of New York; but as he was a Phila-
delphian, he did not despair of a portion
of the trade finding its way to Philadel-
phia, as, when it arrived at Tamama,
it could be forwarded either to Philadel-
phia by the Reading road, or to the city
of New York. It was true New York was
now ahead of Philadelphia, simply because
New York had projected and completed
more improvements of this nature. It was
time Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had
awakened from their comparative sleep,
and he was glad to know they were awak-
ing, and had begun to get back their right-
ful trade and profits. It was by the enter-
prise and uniting energy and labors of
one man—Col. Paxton—that the Cata-
wissa road was commenced, and was now
on the eve of completion; and this road
would be, relatively, but child’s play, if
all concerned would pull strong, and pull
all together. From his experience in rail-
roads, he believed that, in addition to the
other advantages of this road, it would pay
well as an investment. He invited all
present to take a ride on the Catawissa
road in July next, and hoped that within
two years he could take a trip on the
Lewisburg & Spruce Creek or Tyrone road.

Mr. STANOLIFF, of Canandagua, N.Y.,
a Railroad operator, was too unwell to
speak, but heartily concurred in the views
of his colleagues.

Maj. NEFF of Centre county, and Capt.
WILF of Union county, followed in earnest
appeals to their fellow citizens to take
hold of this work in earnest. They had
done something, but were willing to do
more and that without delay.

The President, Gen. IRVIN, stated that
he saw more than ever the necessity of
immediate action in behalf of this work.
He deemed it of vast importance to prop-
erty-holders on and near the route; they
should subscribe, if need be, at a sacrifice,
to secure the work; it would pay well,
independent of any dividends upon the
stock, although he was so well satisfied
that it would be a profitable investment,
that if necessary he was willing to double
or even triple his subscription. He called
upon the friends in the other counties to
join heartily in the effort.

The thanks of the meeting were ten-
dered to the officers, speakers, and Miffin-
burg Band, and the proceedings directed
to be published in the papers of the sever-
al counties interested.

The Convention then adjourned in the
best possible spirit: the Band struck up a
lively tune: and the crowd returned to
the Fort.—We understand a second meet-
ing was held, and measures taken to canvass
Center county for subscriptions.

(It was also stated at the close of the
meeting, that if Half a Million Dollars,
and the right of way, can be secured along
the line, capitalists would add any means
needful to construct and furnish the Road.)

Returning, our company spent the night
at REBERSBURG in Brush Valley, passing
down Rapid Run on Saturday morning.
They thus had a full view of the country
traversed by the two proposed routes—and
proceeded homeward via Milton and Cata-
wissa. The season of the year, the mild
weather, and the rich expanse of nature,
combined to make the excursion peculiarly
pleasant to those gentlemen who had not
previously visited the Garden of Central
Pennsylvania. They expressed high gra-
tification with the trip, and we hope the
best results may flow from it. They can-
not tell us “spy out the land,” yet we doubt
not they will “carry back a good report”
of “milk and honey” and wheat and iron.
One thing, however, is certain: cap-
italists rarely if ever lay out money where
the people immediately concerned do not
manifest a confident and friendly spirit by
risking something themselves and show-
ing a permanent and pecuniary devotion
to the work.

Up! then, men of Union, Center, Hun-
tingdon, and Blair! Of all the routes pro-
posed, yours seems thus far decidedly the
best...but only one will be built...and if
any other should take the lead of yours,
farewell to your Railway for our day and
generation! PROGRESS.

Pennsylvania State TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This body met in the hall of the House
of Representatives, 7th inst., at 10 A. M.
Col. F. K. BOAS, of Dauphin, temporary
chairman.

The roll being called, nearly every dis-
trict in the State was represented.
Messrs. M’Daniel of Washington, Chap-
man of Carbon, Black of Lancaster, Wil-
liamson of Huntingdon, Hasson of Center,
Steel of Allegheny, and Thomas of Phila-
delphia, were appointed to nominate Officers.

A committee was appointed to prepare
a list of the Post-offices of delegates.
The following Nominations, reported by
Committee, were unanimously adopted:
President—Hon. ELI SLIFER, of Union.
Vice-Presidents—Messrs. M’Clintock of
Allegheny, Jewell of Philad., Jones of
Clinton, Black of Lancaster, Riddle of
Washington, Mackey of Northb., Trucks of
Carbon, Williamson of Huntingdon, Bing-
ham of Indiana, Barber of Columbia, Loos
of Somerset, Stewart of Montgomery.
Secretaries—Messrs. Simons of Philad.,
Lightner of Allegheny, Geist of Lancaster,
M’Creery of Beaver.
Mr. Slifer, on taking the chair, said he
was a man of few words, but it was due
this convention to acknowledge the honor
conferred. He was encouraged by the pre-
sident aspect of the cause, and felt con-
fident that if every man would do his
duty, and all act in a spirit of union and
harmony, our success at an early day is
certain.
On motion, the Chair appointed a Busi-
ness Committee of Thirteen, viz:
Messrs. Black of Lancaster, M’Daniel of
Washington, Holtz of Allegheny, Coombe
of Philad., Irwin of Clearfield, Williamson
of Huntingdon, Boas of Dauphin, Bannan
of Schuylkill, Collins of Cambria, Hasson
of Center, Mackey of Nithumbi, Chapman
of Carbon, Barrett of Lycoming.
Afternoon.—The following Form of
questioning candidates, in districts where
that might be deemed advisable, was
recommended:
“Will you if elected, in case a majority
of those voting on the question in this
State, vote in favor of Prohibition, use
your influence, and in good faith make
every honorable effort, for the enactment
of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, substantially
the same as that known as the “Maine
Law,” and containing provisions for

searching for, seizing, and confiscating, or
destroying, all intoxicating liquors kept
for illegal sale?”
Mr. Black, from the Business Commit-
tee, reported Resolutions. The 1st, 2d,
and 5th of the series were adopted unani-
mously. On the others, the 4th in particu-
lar, there was an animated discussion,
turning chiefly on the question how far
the late Legislature should be censured
for their refusal to meet the wishes of the
friends of Prohibition, and whether the
Convention had the right to pass upon
their motives.

Evening.—The consideration of the res-
olutions was resumed, and after various
amendments were offered and discussed,
were adopted.
An Address to the People of the State
was also adopted, and about 12 o’clock
the Convention adjourned, sine die.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the friends of Prohibition did
assemble in Mass Convention in January
last and “express their willingness to
leave the repeal of a proper Prohibitory
law to a vote of the people,” and at the
same time solemnly pledge themselves
“not to vote upon the question without
the law?” And Whereas, the Legislature
has not only refused to pass the law, but
provided for taking a popular vote on the
abstract question in October next: And
Whereas, this Convention has been called
to meet the emergency arising from this
state of things: Therefore,
1. Resolved, That in consenting to
leave the repeal of a Prohibitory law to a
vote of the people, the friends of Prohi-
bition have done all that can consistently
be required of them to relieve the legisla-
ture, show their confidence in the popular
sentiment, and take this question out of
the political arena.
2. Resolved, That as the friends of
Prohibition only asked of the Legislature
to give its consent and permission, that the
people should decide upon a Prohibitory
law, without involving the Legislature in
the responsibility of direct action in its
favor; their refusal to grant so small a
boon to their constituents, presents a most
singular feature in the history of legisla-
tion; inasmuch, as it is a declaration of
their unwillingness to trust those who,
before the election, they professed to ac-
knowledge as their sovereigns.

3. Resolved, That the refusal of the
Legislature to permit the people to vote
upon a law which they could read and
understand, manifests not only a want of
confidence in their judgment, but a deter-
mination not to allow the voice of the peo-
ple to be heard upon this subject.
4. Resolved, That as the Legislature
has provided for a popular vote upon the
question—without the law, after due notice
of our opposition to, and our pledge “not
to vote upon it,” and selected the regular
election as the time of voting, when the
Rum power will have peculiar advantages
from the treating by candidates and their
friends, we cannot but regard the measure
as calculated by our enemies to divide our
vote, prevent a fair expression of the
popular sentiment, and place us, as much as
possible, in the hands of the liquor party.

5. Resolved, That though the Legisla-
ture forced a different issue upon the
friends of Temperance than the one they
asked for, we will nevertheless accept it,
but under the circumstances, we will not
consider it a final test of our strength on
this point.
6. Resolved, That the enemies of Prohi-
bition acquiesced in their opposition to
every form of a Prohibitory Law; they
therefore can and will poll their entire vote
upon the question, and the vote which they
may cast in October next, must be consid-
ered as a most accurate and decided test
of their whole strength in the State.

7. Resolved, That we do hereby give
the liquor party fair and timely notice,
that unless they poll against Prohibition
more than one half of the whole vote cast
in the State, we shall consider them as
defeated on their own issue, according to
the most fair and honorable rules judging.
8. Resolved, That in spite of the diffi-
culties under which we labor in the divi-
sion of our forces because of the action of
the Legislature, we do hereby pledge our-
selves to poll more votes for Prohibition
than the rum party can poll against it.
9. Resolved, That as the friends of
liquor traffic have attempted to divert the
attention of the friends of Prohibition from
the real issue, viz: the election of suitable
men to the Legislature, it becomes more
than ever important that we direct our
most energetic efforts to this point, and
vote for no man who is not beyond suspi-
cion as to his sentiments in favor of a
Prohibitory law.

10. Resolved, That those members of
the Senate and House of Representatives,
who so nobly advocated the submission of
a Prohibitory law to a vote of the people,
are deserving of all praise, and should re-
ceive the support of every friend of Prohi-
bition.

11. Resolved, That as the letters of
the various candidates for Governor have
been placed in the hands of this Commit-
tee, and we find that the candidates of the
Whig, American, and Free Democratic
parties have all answered to our perfect
satisfaction, and as we do not wish to ex-
pose ourselves to the charge of undue par-
tiality to any particular party, we there-
fore deem it inexpedient to recommend any
particular candidate; but, that justice may
be done to all, we recommend that the let-
ters of the four candidates be published,
together with the interrogatories in our
proceedings, that the people may judge for
themselves.
12. Resolved, That as the Committee
to interrogate candidates have, in obedi-
ence to the letter of the Resolutions of the
late State Convention, addressed the candi-
dates for Supreme Judges, and as both
of them—with great propriety in our judg-
ment—have declined to commit them-
selves to any course of action on the Bench
in case of their election, we recommend
that the Convention take no further action
with reference to the candidates for the
Supreme Court.
13. Resolved, That the letter of Hon.
George Darsie, the Whig candidate for
Canal Commissioner, be published with
the letters of the other candidates.

INTERROGATORIES BY THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW COM- MITTEE.

1. Do you believe a law, prohibiting
the manufacture and sale of intoxicating
liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal,
mechanical or aristical purposes, to be
constitutional? and would its constitu-
tionality, in your opinion, be affected by a
submission of its repeal to a vote of the
people, provided a majority voted in favor
of the law?
2. In the event of your election, should
the Legislature enact such a law, will it
receive your executive sanction?
JUDGE FOLLOCK’S LETTER.
MILTON, May 30, 1854.
GENTLEMEN—Your communication in
reference to a Prohibitory law has been
received, and in reply, I say that the con-
stitutionality of a Prohibitory law, similar
in its essential features to the one referred
to in your interrogatories, having received
a judicial determination by the highest
Courts of several of our sister States, and
the principle having been recognized by
the Supreme Court of the United States,
I am relieved from the responsibility of a
first decision. These Courts having af-
firmed the constitutionality of a Prohi-
bitory law, and being of the highest author-
ity, I believe, upon principle and authority
such a law to be constitutional; and its
constitutionality, in my opinion, would not
be affected by a submission of its repeal to
a vote of the people.
Every measure of moral or political re-
form, sanctioned by the representatives of
the people, within the limits of the Con-
stitution, should receive my official sanc-
tion. The expediency and propriety of
such laws are for the people, through their
representatives; and their will, constitu-
tionally declared, should be respected by
the Executive. If the people demand,
and their representatives enact such a law,
their will should not be resisted by the
exercise of the veto power—a power pure-
ly conservative, and only to be exercised in
cases clearly unconstitutional, or exhibiting
indubitable evidence of hasty, injurious
and imperfect legislation. Such being my
views of official duty in the premises,
should the Legislature, the constitutional
expresents of popular will, enact such a
law, it would, in the event of my election,
receive the executive sanction.
Yours very respectfully,
JAMES FOLLOCK.
To Stephen Miller, Esq., Chairman, and
others, Committee.

Governor Egler’s Letter.

HARRISBURG, June 6, 1854.
GENTLEMEN—I have been honored by
the receipt of your communication of the
15th ultimo, propounding to me certain
questions touching the subject of a Prohi-
bitory Liquor Law.
To your first inquiry I reply that the
Supreme Court of the State have repeat-
edly held, and I concur in the doctrine,
that the Legislature can exercise all law-
making power not expressly forbidden by
the State or Federal Constitution. Under
this construction, I believe the Legisla-
ture have authority to control the manufac-
ture and sale of *spirituous liquors*; but in the
use of that power, it must be obvious that
a law might be passed, which, in its de-
tails, would be a manifest violation of the
Constitution, and hence the impossibility
of answering your question distinctly, with-
out seeing the exact terms of the proposed
law.
As to the second point in the inquiry,
it must be very clear that a law, constitu-
tional in itself, would not be rendered
otherwise by allowing the people to decide
by vote whether the Legislature should
[See 4th page.]

11. Resolved, That as the letters of
the various candidates for Governor have
been placed in the hands of this Commit-
tee, and we find that the candidates of the
Whig, American, and Free Democratic
parties have all answered to our perfect
satisfaction, and as we do not wish to ex-
pose ourselves to the charge of undue par-
tiality to any particular party, we there-
fore deem it inexpedient to recommend any
particular candidate; but, that justice may
be done to all, we recommend that the let-
ters of the four candidates be published,
together with the interrogatories in our
proceedings, that the people may judge for
themselves.

12. Resolved, That as the Committee
to interrogate candidates have, in obedi-
ence to the letter of the Resolutions of the
late State Convention, addressed the candi-
dates for Supreme Judges, and as both
of them—with great propriety in our judg-
ment—have declined to commit them-
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Judge Follock’s Letter.

MILTON, May 30, 1854.