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BY DAVID OVER.

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At the request of several Democrats of this County, who had intended to vote for Parker, after his nomination, and before the fact became known that he had supported a strong Prohibitory Maine Liquor Law...

PACKER FOR PROHIBITION. READ THE PROOFS.

On the 31st March, 1852, Mr. Carothers, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported Senate Bill, No. 419, entitled "An Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

March 18th, a motion was made to consider the bill. This was objected to, and the order of the day called. A motion was then made to suspend the orders to get to the consideration of the bill.

The bill was further debated and considered during that day, and the day following, as appears by the same volume of the Journal, at pages 515, 522, 533, &c., and the yeas and nays were frequently called on different sections of the bill, and every section recorded in favor of the bill.

March 31st—1852, the sections having been all agreed to, the bill came up on its final passage; and on the question, "shall the bill pass?" the yeas and nays were as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Barnes, Carothers, Catron, Evans, Fernon, Gurnsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Haslett, Hoge, McFarland, McWhorter, Malone, PACKER, Robertson, Sinton, and Slifer—17.

"Nays, Messrs. Bailey, Buckalar, Crabb, Darrington, Frailey, Fulton, Jones, Kinzer, Knicker, McCaslin, Matthias, Muhlensberg, Myers, Sumner, and Walker, Speakers—15.

So the question was determined in the affirmative." See Senate Journal, of 1852 Vol. I, p. 612.

Such is GENERAL WM. F. PACKER'S record in the Senate of 1852, and such are its contents upon the subject of the prohibitory liquor law which passed the Senate that year, as recorded in the Journal of the Senate, which is the only authorized record of proceedings. And yet his partisan friends and the unprincipled press which supports him for Governor, are mean enough and reckless enough, to deny that he is or ever was in favor of prohibition, and roundly abuse all who assert that he voted for prohibitory liquor laws.

Such person shall be appointed for the term of one year, but may be removed at any time at the pleasure of said judges and commissioners for violating this act.

Section 3. That each person appointed to sell liquors as aforesaid shall keep an accurate account in writing of all the liquor bought or manufactured by him, specifying the quantity of each kind purchased or manufactured, the price of that purchased, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and the date of the purchase, the quantity of each kind sold, and the date of the sale, the name, residence, and occupation of the person to whom it was sold, and the purpose for which it was purchased by him, and he shall cause the person to whom the sale is made, to sign the said specification at the end thereof, he shall send, annually, if required, on a day and at a place to be appointed by said judges and commissioners, without public notice shall be given in one or more newspapers published in the county, exhibit upon his oath or solemn affirmation the books or books in which said account and specification are kept, to the said judges and commissioners, together with a balance sheet showing the quantity of each kind of liquor bought and sold by him during the period which is closed since his last exhibit, and the aggregate cost and proceeds thereof; and if it shall appear to the said judges and commissioners that the profits of said business amount to more than what would be a fair and just compensation for transacting the same, they shall fix the amount to be retained by him for such compensation, and shall require him to pay the surplus to the Treasurer of the county for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. Provides for the giving of a certificate of appointment to the person authorized to sell, upon his giving bond with at least two securities in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditional for the faithful observance of the law.

Section 5. Imposes fines of from thirty to two hundred dollars, & costs, for violations of the act together with "sundry terms of imprisonment of not less than two, nor more than six months."

Such are the first three sections of this beautiful liquor law in full, and the substance of the fourth and fifth; and we doubt not they are more than sufficient to satisfy all that a more ultra, radical, and out and out prohibitory law was never passed in the State of Maine or anywhere else. It not only prohibits the sale, under severe penalties, of all sorts of liquors, and of every quantity great or small, except for medicinal, medicinal, mechanical, and artistic purposes; but it absolutely prohibits the manufacture of any and all liquors, except for the purposes just mentioned.

It is not prohibited with a vengeance, we know not what would be. A subsequent section of the bill reads, "and the right of every citizen to sell and destroy the liquor kept contrary to the act, and in short, the law seems to contain in itself all the strictness which that more severe heard of, and some others which strike us as entirely new and original, especially that registry which is to be signed at the end thereof" by the man who purchases the liquor, "stating for what purpose he gets it."

We have now given our readers a true and full explanation of Genl. Packers views, votes, and position as a prohibitory liquor law man; and we will await with pleasure such explanations as his partisan friends may manufacture for this desperate emergency.

THE GENERAL. Inquiries have been made, "On what sanguinary field did Wm. F. Packer win his title whether in Revolutionary, British, Indian, Mexican, Cuban, or Kansas wars? or whether he is only a militia hero?" From all the histories, both "national" and "State," we can obtain, we can say that the General never mounted his steed upon the "mounted plow" where red Mars was in earnest—nor has he commanded even a brigade of cornstalks and umbrellas and ribbons of pen-unt, gingerbread, and small-beer vendors. His sword is a goose quill, and the stains upon it are ink instead of blood—Steuken and Scott are not his text-books—wire-pulling being more congenial to his mode of warfare. His most gallant "charges" were—as mul-boss, supervisor, collector, Canal Commissioner, or Auditor General—upon the State Treasury, from which, during a series of campaigns covering twenty years, he emerged victorious after many a closely-contested and doubtful fight. In a desperate contest for the people's money, General Packer has proved no cowardly soldier, as the rich tropic of himself, his brother, and his personal friends abundantly testify. His last and most brilliant display of tactics—proving him to be a very Fabius in procedure—was his drawing out Judge Wilnot, and then his mysterious retreat through the wretched pass of committee-room, whereby he saved himself, (as did not his running prototype, Goliath of Gath), and whereby, also, he is now able to discharge a forceful volley of words at a safe distance.—Exchange.

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We publish gladly the following excellent notice of the people's candidates for these offices, taken from the columns of the Tamaqua Sentinel, which, by the way, is doing good service in the cause of Free Labor:

Joseph J. Lewis, of Chester County, is one of the ablest and best lawyers in Eastern Pennsylvania, and as a sound jurist has no superior in the State. It is said that there is not a more popular or more highly respected man in Chester county than Mr. Lewis. Bimble, sober and sincere—a man without guile and deception, he is a fit candidate for the high and responsible station of Superior Judge, and we confidently believe that Chester county will return him a majority unparalleled by any candidate who has ever been before the people in that county for office, and he is fully deserving of all Chester can do for him.

James Veitch, of Fayette county, ranks high at the Judicial Bar in Western Pennsylvania. This is not an assertion, but an established fact. He will bring dignity and honor to the position to which the people are about to call him. Cherished and respected at home by his fellow-citizens, and a man fresh and vigorous in the flush of ripened manhood, he also comes to the performance of his high duties with a moral unimpaired, and a political character to be envied by every public man and private citizen.

ANOTHER SPLENDID REPUBLICAN VICTORY. SEND THE GLORIOUS SWORD OF VICTORY ABOARD! The people of Maine have again proclaimed the right and deliberate conviction of the wrong and iniquity of that "Border Ruffian" policy which would charge the Slave power in this country, to the supreme control of all the departments of the Government.

THE BRAVE GAME.—The Philadelphia Press takes things very easy, politically, and if Packer is elected it will not be through any of its efforts. Still it is disposed to brag, as thus: "The General Election in Pennsylvania will take place on the 13th of October, four weeks from this day. There appears to be but little excitement on the subject. The election of General Packer by a large majority is conceded by all parties.

WHAT MODERN DEMOCRACY CONSISTS IN.—1. Enslaving niggers. 2. Stealing the public money. 3. Laying the blame on Republicans. 4. Dragging the people of Kansas into obedience to Missouri Border Ruffian rule.

OUR SUPREME JUDGES. The political importance attached to the office of Governor usually excites a great deal of excitement throughout the State, and we are apt, in the midst of that excitement, to overlook the claims and weigh the importance of other offices. Indeed, such is the real substantial business interest of the community are concerned, the office of Superior Judge is infinitely of more importance than that of Governor. It is not only the political and moral interest of the State, but also the essential nature and character of political office. This should not be forgotten. We should most carefully weigh the claims and qualifications of candidates for this position.

MAACAULAY A. PEER.—The great historian of the century is to be raised to a peerage, but like William Pitt, whose life Maacaulay himself has illustrated, a dozen peerages would add nothing to his fame. Everybody to-day knows about Pitt, whether they live in Pitts-burgh or elsewhere, but a great many people would be puzzled to tell who the Earl of Chatham was. What Mr. Maacaulay has said of the Parliaments, we may say of him. "He is a noble by the imposition of mightier hands than those of earthly potentates." He will reflect more honor upon his title than he will receive from it. He is a nobleman without the touch of knightly sword or royal hand.

Mr. Maacaulay retired from the House of Commons, where he represented the proud old city of Edinburgh, two years ago. He was induced to this step, as we were at the time informed, both by the state of his health and by his literary engagements. He is now in his fifty-eighth year and a bachelor. At the rate in which his History of England has been published thus far, it will require yet 60 years to bring its story down to "within the memory of men now living" which is what he proposes to do. We hope he may live to complete it and "wear his blushing honors thick upon him."—Pittsburg Gazette.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The United States are composed of thirty-one States and nine Territories. They contain a population of 27,000,000, of whom 23,000,000 are white. The extent of sea coast is 12,550 miles. The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles.

The number of miles of railroad in operation is 20,000, which cost \$78,000,000. The length of canals is 5,000 miles. It contains the longest railroad on the globe, the Illinois Central—which is 784 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is \$2,000,000,000. Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 40,000,000 bushels.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,070,010. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is \$300,000,000. The value of farms and live stock is \$400,000,000.

Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world. The value of gold produced is 100,000,000. The surface of the coal fields is 238,151 square acres.

Within her borders are 80,000 schools, 5,000 academies, 231 colleges, 2,800 churches. LOVE or HONOR.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I re-arrange my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generations before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode; I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are amongst the living, and if ever I fall in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, crushed all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of eleven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—Daniel Webster.

DELAWARE AS A FREE STATE.—The Independent has investigated the history and statistics of slavery in Delaware. It is found that the percentage of slaves in the population of that State, not half that of the southern States at any period, has steadily diminished at every census, from fifteen per cent in 1793, to two and a half per cent in 1850. The whole number of slaveholders in the State is now only 500, and of these only twenty possess from ten to twenty slaves, and 472 have less than five. The pro-slavery attitude of the State, and the existence of slavery there at all, are due solely to the corrupt combination of political parties.

THE SORGHO—ITS YIELD.—J. Maxey Timmons, Esq., has presented to the Darrington (S. C.) District Agricultural Society, a report on Sorgho, which appears in the Family Friend of the 30th ult. He describes the results obtained as follows: These experiments, with numerous others that Mr. Ward and I have tried, convince me that at the lowest calculation, taking the cane as it grows on an average, large and small, it will yield one gallon of juice to every twenty ears—or five gallons to every hundred ears—and that eight gallons of juice, boiled in properly constructed vessels, will yield one gallon of syrup. I have accurately measured the ground, and counted and calculated the cane, so that I am able to lay down the following statistics as reliable. Here I have put the figures lower than in my statistical journal, because I preferred to be on the safe side. I have laid down four feet as the distance apart for planting, though my conclusion now is that three feet or three and a half at most, is sufficiently wide, which of course would make the yield greater. One acre of land that will yield fifteen bushels of cane, will yield in Chinese Sugar Cane, in drills four feet apart, 17,500 stalks; twenty canes to the gallon will make 875 gallons of juice; eight gallons of juice to one gallon of syrup will make 109 gallons of syrup. This, at only five cents a gallon, will make about five dollars per acre. Besides you then have a blades and tops for feeding your horses and cows, or the seed for feeding your fowls, all of which eat it most greedily.

Aside from making molasses or sugar, it is highly worth the attention of our planters for feeding stock. One acre of land that will make fifteen bushels of cane, will yield in Chinese Cane 17,500 pounds of propepper, averaging the same, after it is cured, at only one pound each; then, at only five cents per hundred, it is worth eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. If planted nearer than four feet, the yield will be greater. Besides, the cane may be cut down once or twice for feeding, in the early part of the year, and then mature for seed.

Not being prepared for it, I have not tried to make sugar, though I have no doubt it would answer the purpose. My experiments I consider all very unfair and imperfect, because I have not only labored under the disadvantages of not having proper vessels for boiling, but I have myself no experience and but little knowledge about the process of making molasses or sugar.

CLEANING GRANARIES.—Before storing away your wheat, you should clean your granaries. In the first place, the floors, walls and ceiling should be carefully swept the dirt cobwebs and insects gathered and burnt—not swept out of doors. Then the entire interior of the granary should be scoured with hot ley, made strong, and when dry the whole room, from floor to ceiling, should be whitewashed. Such a cleansing would probably destroy the weevil that proves so destructive to stored grain. We have seen it stated that by sprinkling fine through the grain, it would preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The following plan is the one pursued by the late Hon. William Carmichael, resident of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, a gentleman of great agricultural experience, close observation, and hence to be implicitly relied upon.

"The weevil deposits its egg in the grain in its green and tender state. If the wheat is threshed soon after harvest, and thrown into bulk, it undergoes a heat which destroys the egg, and it sustains no injury; but if it remains long in the sheaf or stalk, the weevil hatches and makes its way out of the grain to its greater injury both in weight and quantity. (One degree to the North of us, this pernicious insect is but little known. The Black Weevil haunts our granaries, where they are generous. Some years ago I suffered much injury from them, but have now an effectual defence. When my granaries are clear of grain, I take a pointed broomstick in an earthen pan, which, for grain I put on the floor in a bed of sand, closing doors and windows, and fire it—this smoke either destroys or drives them off."

DEMOCRATIC DISSATISFACTION IN SCHUYLKILL.—There is a strong dissatisfaction among the democracy of Schuylkill county lying in that portion of the county which lies east of the Center, Tamaqua, &c. They met in Tamaqua, at the United States Hotel, last week, and in conjunction with their political opponents nominated an independent candidate for the Legislature.

A dentist advertises that "he sprays no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.