

# THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

## POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEB. 14, 1838.

For Bank Notes Checks Cards Bills of Lading and  
Handbills of every description neatly printed at half price.  
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Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Edward B. Hubley, and Charles Pealey and Jacob Krebs, Esqrs., for documents.

## INCORPORATED COAL COMPANIES.

The voice of the coal region is now heard so loud and earnest remonstrance against the further increase of monopolies among us. There never was more unanimity of opinion on any subject than this, nearly every man in the region unconnected with the Offerman Mining Company being opposed to them. Already have more than two thousand signatures gone to the Legislature, attached to memorials of remonstrances against them. Every day still adds to the number. We hope that this unanimous expression of public opinion will not only defeat the Offerman Mining Company, but put an end to all further applications for incorporated coal monopolies in this region.

**True State Policy.**—Let the Legislature incorporate as many Canal and Rail Road Companies, leading to the different Coal and Iron regions of this state as may be necessary to develop their resources; but never incorporate companies for mining coal or making iron. They are unnecessary, and only prove a curse, instead of a blessing, to that section of country in which they are located.

**Proceedings of the Port Carbon Meeting and Senator Frailey.**—We refer our readers to the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting recently held at Port Carbon, which will be found in this week's paper. It was one of the largest democratic meetings ever held in that place, though convened on a few hours notice only. It was composed of the former political friends of Charles Frailey, Esq. who now denounce him in terms of unmeasured severity, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings. Our Senator has certainly destroyed himself politically, by his unparalleled course of apostasy. For the "BENACON" which he has brought upon himself, he can blame nobody but himself. He is the author of his own ruin. When a representative of the people will persist in violating every principle of duty which he owes to his constituents and his country at large, by first pledging himself against coal companies and monopolies, and then with unmatched and shameless effrontery strain every nerve in support of them. All CONFIDENCE in him as a faithful public servant, must of course be destroyed forever.

## METTING AT NEW CASTLE.

We publish in another column the proceeding of a large meeting, lately held at New Castle, in relation to Coal Companies. The meeting was unusually large for that section of the Coal Region, 133 present, all whom signed a Memorial against the Offerman Mining Company in particular, and Coal Companies generally. A number of persons signed this memorial who had previously affixed their signatures to a memorial in favor of the Offerman Mining Company. This they had been induced to do through the misrepresentations of the agents of that monopoly, and were glad of an opportunity of showing that they were undeceived.

**Deception.**—We have seen a letter from a Senator, at Harrisburg, stating that the Senate was deceived by the misrepresentations that were made in relation to the Offerman Mining Company. Query—who deceived the Senate?

**The Philadelphia Press.**—We regret to see the total unconcern and indifference with which the Philadelphia papers seem to regard the interests of individual operators in the war now waged against them by Coal Companies and monopolies. Is not the metropolis deeply interested in fostering and sustaining individual enterprise? Would that city be a gainer in the event of coal companies obtaining the ascendancy and driving out individual competition? We think that every consumer of the article of coal must answer in the negative. Has the coal trade done nothing for that city, that our brethren of the press seems to be indifferent about its interests?

The Harrisburg Intelligencer and Democrat has taken ground in front of the enemy with undaunted resolution. The many oppositions of this faithful public sentinel to the encroachments of monopolies, deserves and will receive the warmest approbation of thousands in our region.

**Tide Canal on the Schuylkill.**—Memorials to the Legislature, are in circulation in favor of this plan of improvement, by which the coal trade will be greatly benefited with respect to landings at Philadelphia. We think it well deserves the attention and support of our fellow citizens. Let us encourage all efforts at public improvements, tending to facilitate the transportation and sale of our staple commodity, or to promote the interests of our region in any manner whatsoever, or benefit the country at large. The producer and consumer are alike interested in the success of the canal or basin on the Schuylkill. A meeting of our citizens was held on this subject, at the Pennsylvania Hall, and the proceedings will be found in another col-

umn.

Mr. Barrish's resolutions lately introduced into the Senate of this State, on the subject of the right of Petition, have been laid on the table, by a large majority.

**The Bill for the incorporation of the Offerman Mining Company** was reported in the House, on Friday last, by Mr. McElvee, chairman of the committee on corporations.

The Small Note Bill has been defeated in the Senate of New York, by a vote of 21 to 10.

We refer our readers to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Tallmadge, the Conservative Senator from the state of New York.

**Sub Treasury.**—The very little doubt from present appearances, of the passage of the resolutions lately offered in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, by Mr. Gilmore, instructing our Senators in Congress to vote against Van Buren's Sub Treasury Bill, at the present session. They were up in committee of the whole, on the 8th inst. and in all the preliminary votes, there appeared to be 50 for the resolutions and 43 against them.

In the Senate, on the 8th, in the Bill repealing the Tax on Writs, an effort was made to include also the Shop Tax. It was voted down.

House of Representatives, Feb. 9th.

**Extraordinary course of Mr. Gilmore.**

—Mr. Gilmore this day submitted a preamble and resolutions against any instructions on the subject of the Sub Treasury Bill, in opposition to his own preamble and resolutions, offered a few days since. This course was looked upon with astonishment particularly as he had maintained quite an opposite course the day previous, which led to a debate in which the gentleman was handled pretty severely. Mr. G. endeavored to explain away the effect of his sudden course.

He considered himself as committed against the Sub Treasury System; but his mind had undergone a change as to the propriety of passing these resolutions of instruction.

Mr. Johnson followed—the regretted extremely the course taken by the gentleman from Butler, he was sorry to see him descend from the elevated situation in which he placed himself yesterday. He was opposed to the Sub Treasury Bill because he considered it a most injurious project to experiment upon the trade, finances, and credit of the country, and to subvert the liberties of the people; the best democrats of the country, said he, have raised their voices against this system, and he trusted in God their opposition to it would be continued until the Government would be driven to abandon it. He firmly believed that, if any member of this House would vote, even in this indirect way, for Silas Wright's Bill, the days of his political existence were numbered.

Mr. Gilmore addressed the House for some time, for the purpose of extricating himself from the meshes of inconsistency into which he had fallen.

Mr. Reed gave Mr. Gilmore a complete round-up, and pronounced the course he was pursuing as craven and dishonorable.

Mr. Gilmore, called upon Mr. Reed for an explanation. Mr. R. did explain—but it appeared not much to the satisfaction of Mr. G.

Mr. Gilmore then pronounced the course of the gentleman mean and contemptible.

The Speaker endeavored to prevent Mr. Reed from proceeding; but the House decided he should proceed; he reiterated his determination to persist in the course he had taken."

The Conservatives in Connecticut, have nominated Elisha Phelps, for Governor, and Thomas Clark, for Lieutenant Governor. The Loco Focus will also have a ticket in the field. The Whig ticket will be carried in this state in April next, by a very large majority.

Resolutions have passed both branches of the Ohio legislature, instructing Senators Morris and Allen to vote against the Sub Treasury Bill. These gentlemen have been loud sticklers for the right of instruction! Will they now obey?

From the Cincinnati Whig of the 5th inst.

**The Abduction Case of last Number.**—A friend has handed us the abridged notice of the notorious Dr. Gilpin, who so lately abandoned the city in haste, in consequence of an indictment for what was nearly allied to murder.

The late Grand Jury found a bill against the person who called himself Dr. Gilpin, for infanticide, in producing abortion on the person of Miss Allen, its abortion notoriety. When the officer called for him, he was found among the missing. A gentleman of respectability of this city, has known Gilpin for the last twelve years. The greater part of that time he lived in small towns in Pennsylvania, and followed the profession of a barber. From Pennsylvania he came to Cincinnati, and began to practice medicine, or rather pretended to do so, on the Homoeopathic system. Any person who ever heard him, can verify, can judge whether he was a well informed man. The story of the crime above mentioned, is well known to this community; and it is as well known that the lives of several guilty persons were endangered by the unjustifiable conduct of this unprincipled scoundrel. There was still another charge against him; of an deep a dye as the one already mentioned. He had, on oath, before a magistrate in this city, stated that he was a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Letters had been written to Philadelphia, and the fact ascertained that he had purposed himself. A bill for this offence would have been found, had he remained here. He has kept a house of ill-fame on Broadway, South and West. Let every paper give Gilpin a notice. He is about five feet eight inches high; light complexion; light hair; light blue eyes; sandy whiskers; not far from forty years of age; a simple expression of countenance. Nothing remarkable about him, in my respect.

A number of citizens of this borough will recognize the individual who figures in the above paragraph, as Barber Gilpin, who abandoned his business as a barber in this borough, turned speculator, in debt, and then ran off.

The legislature of Louisiana have passed a law prohibiting free persons of color from coming into the state, and also prohibiting free persons of color who may leave the state from returning.

## TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

### IN SENATE.

Thursday, February 8.

Reports and Resolutions were in order. No resolutions, however, of importance were presented, and the Senate proceeded to the orders of the day—being a continued discussion upon the Sub Treasury Bill.

Mr. Hubbard who did not finish his speech yesterday, resumed and concluded. His remarks were mainly in reply to Mr. Rives and his Bill, which he examined in detail and opposed in detail. Mr. Hubbard spoke for two hours, and defended the Executive and its measures with great ability, and with all the argument and ability he could bring to his aid.

Mr. Tallmadge of N. Y. now took the floor and addressed the Senate for about one hour with distinguished ability. His remarks were partly foreign to the subject and in reply to Mr. Hubbard.

Mr. T. spoke at some length upon the remark in the President's Message that the New York election was the result of the exertions of the New York Banks. All but 13 have banks; 5 of them were Anti-Administration, and 8 Administration. In these 8 counties where there were no banks, the opposition gain—Whig gain—is nearly five thousand, and yet the President says the banks brought about the result of this election. In the counties where there were Banks the gain was in proportion to one-half. Sir, said Mr. T., there may be an excuse for this declaration, when it is made by the organ of the Government—there may be an excuse for it when it comes as it does from the Loco Foco organ in the city of New York—but when it comes from the President of the United States, I hear the charge with astonishment. Sir, continued Mr. T., I repeat it with indignation. I repeat it although it comes from the President himself. He should have known the people of New York better, and he did know them better. I call upon every Representative from New York to bear witness to the falsity of the charge. Come from what source it may, be it high or low, from the Executive, or from one of the least exalted, I shall repeat it. What a nation do we present to the world? The President of the United States holding forth to the world the declaration that the banks bribed the voters of his own state to vote against his own measures. What a message to be sent to Europe and the world—to England, where we are largely engaged in trade!

No, continued Mr. Tallmadge; this is not the cause. Far from it. But I will tell you the cause. It originated with the Loco Foco—the English radicals—who began a war against all Banks—in favor of unmeasured equality—advocated hard money—hard money—exclusive special payments—experiments, &c. This party were opposed to the U. S. Bank—so were the Administration, and thus a union was brought about between the two parties.

Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legation.

Enos T. Throop, of New York, to be Charge d'Afaires of the United States under His Majesty the King of the King of the Two Sicilies.

**Great Meeting of Mechanics in New York, without regard to party.**—The following is an extract from the preamble and resolutions adopted at said meeting. They speak the language of freemen, and show a determination not to be reduced to slavery, without making an effort to avert it.

Whereas, The Bill reported to the Senate of the United States by Mr. Wright, and now under consideration in that body, entitled "A Bill to impose additional duties on depositaries, upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of the Public Money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money of the United States," is, in our opinion, a bill to impinge settlers, CHAINS and SLAVE-

upon the people, to generate swarms of public officers to eat out their substance, and if carried into operation, will be dangerous to our LIBERTIES, attended with the most disastrous results, and end in the entire prostration and ruin of our republic.

Had the President, continued Mr. T., recommended the State Banks instead of the Sub Treasury Scheme, he would have found supporters.

My honorable colleague would then have raised his voice against all the banks, and when all his nerve has not yet had the courage to bring forth—it is these measures, continued Mr. T., this war upon the Banks—this union with Loco Foco—this denunciation of men who did not believe in the party did—it is this that has prostrated the country, and brought us where we are.

Here is the cause of our distresses. Your specie circular, your iron-handed, gripping execution of the law has done it; and because all of us do not as we are told to do, and to swear entirety to every thing not destructive, we are proscribed—deposited—impeached and impeached. There is to be neither freedom of thought without denunciation—utter, personal, vindictive—and we who will not walk in the footsteps of the party will be sacrificed.

It is these measures, continued Mr. T., it would be to continue until the Government

would be driven to abandon it. He firmly believed that, if any member of this House would vote, even in this indirect way, for Silas Wright's Bill, the days of his political existence were numbered.

Mr. Gilmore addressed the House for some time, for the purpose of extricating himself from the meshes of inconsistency into which he had fallen.

Mr. Reed gave Mr. Gilmore a complete round-up, and pronounced the course he was pursuing as craven and dishonorable.

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Mr. Gilmore then pronounced the course of the gentleman mean and contemptible.

In another part of his speech Mr. T. said—we are called Conservatives—whether in humor or derision I care not. We are called by some

Conservatives, and called so because our numbers are small. Sir, I just say that I think the name of "Conservatives" much better than "Sub-Servants," which name has been tendered to the friends of the Sub Treasury. We have also been called, what we are, "Spartan Bands" and when my colleague asks me; as one of that band, to surrender my arms, I must give him the Spartan answer, "Come and take me."

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