

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING FEB. 14, 1838.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Edward B. Hubley, and Charles Frailey and Jacob Krebs, Esq's., for documents.

INCORPORATED COAL COMPANIES. The voice of the coal region is now heard in loud and earnest remonstrance against the further increase of monopolies among us.

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.

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.

Mr. Gilmore followed—He regretted extremely the course taken by the gentleman in Butler, he was sorry to see 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 would be continued until the Government would be driven to abandon it.

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 'rowing up,' and pronounced the course he was pursuing as treason and dishonorable.

Mr. Gilmore called upon Mr. Reed for an explanation. Mr. Reed explained—but it appeared not much to the satisfaction of Mr. G. Mr. Gilmore then pronounced the course of the Speaker unwarranted and contemptible.

The Conservatives in Connecticut, have nominated ELISHA PHELPS, for Governor, and THOMAS CLARK, for Lieutenant Governor.

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.

The Abduction Case of last Summer.—A friend has handed us the subjoined notice of the notorious Dr. Gilpin, who so lately abandoned the fair city in consequence of an indictment for a crime nearly as heinous.

The late Grand Jury found a bill against the person who called himself Dr. Gilpin, for infanticide, in producing shortness in the person of Miss Allen of abduction 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 Harrisburgh Intelligencer and Democrat has taken ground in front of the enemy with undaunted resolution. The manly opposition of this faithful public sentiment to the encroachments of monopolies, deserves and will receive the warmest approbation of thousands in our region.

The 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.

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, ran 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.

Mr. Barrab'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. M'Elwee, 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.

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—he regretted extremely the course taken by the gentleman in Butler, he was sorry to see 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 would be continued until the Government would be driven to abandon it.

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 'rowing up,' and pronounced the course he was pursuing as treason and dishonorable.

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

Mr. Gilmore then pronounced the course of the Speaker unwarranted and contemptible.

The Conservatives in Connecticut, have nominated ELISHA PHELPS, for Governor, and THOMAS CLARK, for Lieutenant Governor.

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.

The Abduction Case of last Summer.—A friend has handed us the subjoined notice of the notorious Dr. Gilpin, who so lately abandoned the fair city in consequence of an indictment for a crime nearly as heinous.

The late Grand Jury found a bill against the person who called himself Dr. Gilpin, for infanticide, in producing shortness in the person of Miss Allen of abduction 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 Harrisburgh Intelligencer and Democrat has taken ground in front of the enemy with undaunted resolution. The manly opposition of this faithful public sentiment to the encroachments of monopolies, deserves and will receive the warmest approbation of thousands in our region.

The 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.

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, ran 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. He said New York has 56 counties. All but 13 have banks; 5 of these were Anti-Administration, and 8 Administration. In these 8 counties where there were no banks, the position 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 not 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 organs in the city of New York; but when it comes from the President of the United States, I must regard 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 able, I shall repeat it. What a situation are we brought to by this! The President of the United States is denouncing 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 English reader who began a war against all Banks—infavor of free equity—advocated hard money—hard money—exclusive 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. The Message of the President in September—the spinning at bankrupt law in that Message—which law the party with all its nerve has not yet had the courage to bring forth—is these measures, continued Mr. T. this was the cause of the party did-it is not to be believed as the party did-it is that which 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 do as we are told to do, and to swear solemnly to every thing not destructive, we are proscribed—denounced—impugned and impaled. There is to be no freedom of thought with out denunciation—no personal, vindictive—and we who will not wait in the steps of the illustrious successor of the more illustrious predecessor, are to have impressions heaped upon our heads because we will not do what the Executive bids us to do.

In another part of his speech Mr. T. said—we are called Conservatives—whether in honor or derision I care not. We are called by some "Conservatives" and called so because our numbers are small. I may say that I think the name of "Conservative" much better than "Subservient," which name has been tendered to the friends of the Sub Treasury. We have also been called, what we are, a Spartan Band; 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 them."

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 the banner of his country in the stars and stripes, instead of his banner of gold and silver.

In conclusion, if these things are to be persisted in here, continued Mr. T.—if these experiments are to go on—I warn gentlemen to remember the Idea of November, when a voice will be heard in New York from the Atlantic to the Lakes, loud as the roaring cataract which pours its torrents in tones of thunder over her western borders.

Mr. Wright briefly replied, by saying that he believed his colleague's remarks to be a misapprehension in his remarks upon the State election of New York. I decline, however, entering upon a discussion upon the subject, because it is foreign to the Senate.

Mr. Clay said he rose to express his thanks to the Senator from New York for the comments he had made upon the President's Message in regard to the recent elections in New York.—The remarks of the President were unprecedented, and, allow me to add continued Mr. C. undignified.

His colleague, in declining to meet him upon that point, has proved most truly that discretion is sometimes the better part of valor. The Chairman of the Committee of Finance declines discussing this question, because he says, the matter is foreign to the bill before the Senate. How came the President then, in his message to Congress, to interfere with this subject, if it is an alien matter? Sir, said Mr. Clay, I solemnly declare that if the President had said of the elections in New York, I would not have suffered one hour to have passed over my head without having introduced a resolution before the Senate speaking of this act of the Executive in terms in which it deserved to have been spoken of. I did even omit with others as to the propriety of introducing such a resolution; and was only prevented from doing so from the fact that the President had not made his remarks about my own State.

Mr. Wright briefly rejoined to the remarks of Mr. Clay, and said that the Senator from Kentucky had stated a very good rule, which was that "discretion was the better part of valor." He will allow me to add that he put the rule fully in force when he thought it not wise to have introduced his resolution condemning the Executive.

The debate was here cut off, and on motion of Mr. Clay the Senate went into Executive Session.—(Colt. American.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Sub Treasury Bill came up in order. Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, took the floor, and commenced a long speech upon the merits of the question. He spoke with much zeal and ability against the bill, and upon the comparative merits of

the substitute of Mr. Rives. Mr. Smith greatly preferred the bill of Mr. Rives, but preferred a National Bank to either plan. He spoke at great length, when Mr. NILES moved an adjournment, and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The morning business opened with the presentation of a letter from the Speaker to the House, announcing the resignation of Henry A. Muhlenberg.

Mr. WIZZ took this occasion to pass a high eulogium upon the public and private virtues of Mr. Muhlenberg. He congratulated him upon the haven of rest which was prepared for him in Austria, compared with the turmoil and agitation of this House.

The "Spy in Washington," in speaking of the great corruption that exists at the seat of government—corruption, that if brought to light, would make every patriot tremble for the welfare and prosperity of the country; concluded with the following direct charge made against at least one member of Congress:

Extract from Yesterday's Cour & Exp.—The more brief my statement, the better it will be understood. It is in my power, if brought to the bar of either House, or before a committee of witnesses, to prove, by the oath of respectable and unimpeachable citizens, as well as by written documentary evidence, that there is at least one member of Congress who has offered to barter his services and his influence, with a department or departments for compensation. Why, sir, said the applicant for a contract, if my proposition is accepted, it will be received. If it has not, I do not expect it will be accepted. And what do you think was the answer of the honorable member? I will give it to you in his own emphatic language. "Merit! merit! why things do not go here by merit, but by pulling the right strings. Make it my interest and I will pull the strings for you."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate 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'Affaires of the United States near His Majesty the King of the Kingdom 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 as 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 impose fetters, CHAINS and SLAVERY 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.

Resolved, That the "INDEPENDENT TREASURY SCHEME" is an unhallowed project to remove the government effectually from the People; to place the office holder, who eats the bread of the people, beyond all accountability to them; to clothe the servants in "purple and fine linen," and to bind the People "in sackcloth and ashes."

Resolved, That the issue presented by the authors of the odious Sub Treasury Scheme, is not as alleged by the Hon. Silas Wright, "Bank or no Bank," but that the issue is, BREAD OR NO BREAD, and that the deceptive cry of "Divorce of Bank and State," is in fact a DIVORCE of the PEOPLE FROM THEIR DAILY BREAD.

The Senate of Indiana have decided by a vote of 39 to 15, that the suspension of specie payments by the banks in that State was justifiable and necessary.

Building in New York.—The report of the city inspector, in relation to the number of buildings in the city of New York during the last year, was laid before the Common Council on Wednesday evening. This number of buildings of all descriptions, erected, was 840—being 286 less than were built in 1836.

Title of the Sub-Treasury Bill.—The Poughkeepsie Eagle suggests the following as the appropriate title of Mr. Wright's Sub Treasury Bill:—A bill to abolish the Republican features of the Government of the United States.

OPPOSITION TO COAL COMPANIES.

Port Carbon Democratic Meeting.

At an unusually large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the town of Port Carbon, convened at the Port Carbon House, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, 1838, WILLIAM BOSBYSHHELL, Esq. was chosen President; ABRAHAM HEBNER, NATHANIEL DAVIS, PETER AURAND, J. C. CHARLES BABER, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN, and EDWARD CALLAHAN, Vice Presidents; Lewis Heilner, Daniel Hillegas, G. B. Zuilch, Secretaries.

The President stated, that the object of the meeting was to express our disapprobation of the course pursued by the Senate of our State, which has violated those established principles of Democracy that encourage and protect individual enterprise from the withering influence of Chartered Monopolies.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: Whereupon,

The Chair appointed John Martz, John Bailey, Henry Barnes, Henry Hillegas, Joseph Snyder, George Dougherty, William Seitzinger, Jacob Wirtele, Ross Bull, C. J. B. Oaler, Samuel Seitzinger; William Keebner, Jacob Hill, Francis Graeff, and Hugh Kinsey; who, after retiring a short time, returned and reported, through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions; which were read, and on motion separately considered and adopted.

WHEREAS it is the admitted privilege of the people—likewise their duty—when assailed by the inequitable measures of a heartless band of stock-jobbers and brokers, to meet together, and by virtue of that sovereign power which the laws of nature individually, and the organization of society collectively, hath trusted them with, openly to declare, fearlessly to express, and publicly to make manifest their wishes and desires, to those who have been called upon by the people to legislate for the public good; it is through their actions, publicly performed, and opinions, determinedly avowed, that tyrants are compelled to acknowledge, and monarchs forced to admit the people to be the legitimate source of all power: And whereas the period has now arrived, when it becomes requisite and necessary for those who delight in their attachment to Democratic principles to arouse from their lethargy, and in all the spirit and energy of Patriots, conscious of being engaged in a cause connected with the best interests of the people, as if contending for liberty, to awake to the help of those individuals who are about to be driven from their homes, their property, and their business; that those who have gained but a partial triumph may be taught to know and feel, that it was not obtained through the uprightness of their course; and the correctness of their motives. But while the lion of Democracy, through the toil occasioned by the intrigue and management of stock-jobbers and borers, slept, individual enterprise should not be sacrificed at the unhallowed shrine of Avarice; and those monopolies whose existence is marked by the sordid motives through which they obtained birth, may be scattered as chaff to the wind; and this our country, and State, be cleansed of those aristocratic monopolies whose delight it is to frustrate individual enterprise, and totally prostrate the business prospects of our country.

Resolved, That we view with surprise and regret, that the Senator from our county has become so lost to the principles of the Democratic party, his often repeated professions, both in private and public life, as to become the champion of one of the most odious kind of monopolies ever offered to the consideration of a Republican Assembly.

Resolved, That we appeal to the virtue and patriotism of our Representative to retrieve us from the reproach brought upon us by our Senator.

Resolved, That we ask with deferential respect, why it is, that the individual enterprise and industry of this region should be singled out, year by year, as objects of speculation by stock-jobbers; unless it is that they find more yielding materials to work upon from this quarter than any other they can avail themselves of.

Resolved, That we deem the granting of corporate privileges, by our legislature, for any object within the power of individual enterprise, as a departure from those settled principles of Democracy cherished by our forefathers as a creed of State policy.

Resolved, That the Act of Assembly, passed during the session of 1835, relative to Limited Partnerships, should, and was intended to prevent the granting of chartered monopolies, particularly where individual enterprise is competent to the task.

Resolved, That due regard for the public welfare, and particularly for individual interest and enterprise; throughout this county and state, demands that no Acts of Incorporation should be granted for the purpose of Mining Coal, as by far the greatest amount of business of this region has been accomplished by individual enterprise.

Resolved, That we call upon the Democracy of the legislature to oppose, by their votes and influence, all monopolies; as they are at variance with those established principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, which we, as a party, are desirous to uphold and sustain.

Resolved, That our Representative, D. Krebs, Esq. is requested, and hereby instructed, to use his influence and utmost endeavors to prevent the passage of any act of incorporation for the mining of coal in this region.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in circular form, signed by the officers, and forwarded to Harrisburg, addressed to the Members of the Legislature.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and also to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the papers of this county; the Pennsylvania and American Sentinel, Philadelphia; the Reporter and Keystone, Harrisburg;

On motion, Resolved, That William Bosbyshell, Esq. Nathaniel Davis, and Charles Baber, be that committee.

WILLIAM BOSBYSHHELL, Pres't. ABRAHAM HEBNER, NATHANIEL DAVIS, PETER AURAND, J. CHARLES BABER, ABRAHAM SHIPMAN, EDWARD CALLAHAN, Vice Presidents. LEWIS HEILNER, DANIEL HILLEGAS, G. B. ZUILCH, Secretaries.

New Castle Meeting.

At a very large meeting of persons employed in the coal trade in Schuylkill county, at the house of Solomon Hower, on Friday evening, February 9th, 1838, SOLOMAN HOWER, President; GEORGE PATRICK, Vice President; and William Rhoads, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration, the application for the incorporation of Coal Companies in this county.

Resolved, That we adopt the memorials drafted in the borough of Pottsville, as being agreeable to our views against incorporated Coal Companies in this county.

Resolved, That we the citizens and residents in and about the town of New Castle, Schuylkill county, do sincerely protest against all monopolies as being dangerous to both public and private interest.

Resolved, That our Representatives from Schuylkill county, in the Senate and House of Representative, be requested to oppose by their votes and influence, the incorporation of all and every Company for Coal mining purposes.

Resolved, That we consider it dangerous to the true policy of Pennsylvania, to advance the interest of a few, to the destruction of the many.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Miners' Journal and Harrisburg papers.

In pursuance of a previous call for the purpose, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pottsville, interested in the coal trade, was held at the Pennsylvania Hall on the 10th inst. to take into consideration the construction of a tide canal on the western side of the Schuylkill.

BURD PATTERSON, was chosen President; MARTIN WEAVER and Capt. JOHN HANLEY, Vice Presidents, and F. W. Hughes and Wm. H. Mann, Secretaries.

On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon Samuel Brooke, Charles Shippin, Nathan Evans, S. Siltzman and B. Bannan were appointed said committee, who after retiring for a few moments, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, two projects have been presented to the public for the improvement of the west side of the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, &c., to make an additional amount of wharf room to accommodate the growing trade of that river. And whereas, one of these projects has brought upon it the almost unanimous disapprobation of the guardians of the city, as well as that of a large proportion of the people; believing it will have a direct tendency to injure the water of the Schuylkill, as well as to diminish its quantity; and whereas, the Fairmount Water Works being the just pride of the citizens of Philadelphia and districts; contributing so largely to the comforts and conveniences of the inhabitants thereof, and whereas, it is believed by those who have made a thorough examination of the two proposed improvements, that the tide canal to be made along the margin of the river, would answer at least as good a purpose, and accommodate the trade as well—and entirely relieve the apprehension of the people on the score of injuring the water, as that of the "Mitchell Canal." Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the growing trade of the Schuylkill requires more wharf room, thereby reducing the expense of landing, wharfage, and unloading coal into sea vessels; and consequently enabling the operator to place our staple at the doors of consumers at the lowest price.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the increase of the business of the river, calls loudly for the adoption of the tide canal, as a means thus to increase the wharfage necessary to accommodate the trade.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature be requested to use their influence in favor of a Bill to make the above-mentioned improvement.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure signatures to a petition to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act to carry into effect the above resolutions.

On motion, A. Russell, Wm. H. Mann, and Capt. John Hanley were appointed a committee to procure signatures.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Miners' Journal and Free Press.

BURD PATTERSON, Pres't. JOHN HANLEY, MARTIN WEAVER, F. W. Hughes, Wm. H. Mann, Sec'ts.