

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND PERFECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. I.

POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1838.

NO. 18.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN BANNAN.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$4 will be charged to all those who receive the paper free of postage. To mail subscribers \$3 per annum. If not paid within the year, 50 cents will be added to the price of subscription.

WEEKLY.
Two DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2 50 will be charged. Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each insertion. Larger ones in proportion. All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out, unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly. Yearly advertisements will be charged \$12 per annum; including subscription to the paper, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 5 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three consecutive times. All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them. All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

Wetherill & Brother,
AT THE OLD STAND
No. 65 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
THREE DOORS FROM THE CORNER OF ARCH ST.

MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead dry and ground in Oil
Red Lead
Litharge
Crown Yellow
do Green
do Rose
Patent Yellow
Sugar Lead
Copras
Oil Vitriol
As. Tartar
Nitric Acid
Epsom Salts
Tart. Acid
Sup. Carb. Soda
Carros. Sals. Merc.
Refiners of Chamber Salt, Nitre, Bicarbonate, Borax, &c. Offer for sale the above mentioned articles, together with a general assortment of Chemical, Druggist and Dyestuffs, and other articles in the Chemical and Medicinal line.
Being manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under the above head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.
Window and Picture Glass, from 6, to 24, 30.
Oct 21 1837

THE subscriber has now on hand at his Store and Storehouse on Centre and Rail Road streets, a full assortment of Goods, suitable for the coal region viz:
Barr Iron of assorted sizes
Band and Hoop do
Nails and Spike Rods do
Steel, Round and Square do
Nails and Spikes do
Coal Shovel do
Hardware, a general assortment.
All of which he is selling at reduced prices,
Jan 13 1838 J. CLAYTON.

NEW GOODS.
JOSEPH C. KERN
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pottsville & vicinity, that he has recently kept on hand, at the corner of Centre and Calloway streets, next door to the National Hotel, a large and elegant assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, with a choice selection of Wines, Liquors and Crockery ware, all of which have been purchased at the very lowest cash prices in the Philadelphia market, and will be sold at 12 1/2 per cent advance.
All kind of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
Jan 19 39-41

Notice
IS hereby given, that letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Schuylkill County, on the estate of Richard Bruce, deceased, late of Minersville, Schuylkill county. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately, and such who may have claims on said estate are likewise requested to present them well authenticated, for settlement.
HENRY CHRIST,
Administrator.
Jan 10 16-

N. Nathans & Co.
OFFER for sale at their wholesale and retail Family Grocery Store, Centre, 3 doors below Market street, a prime assortment of fresh Groceries, consisting of
Java, Rio, Leguira, Coffee
St. Domingo and browned do
N. Orleans, St. Croix, and Calcutta Sugars
White Havana, loaf and lump
New Orleans, West India
India and sugar house
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young
Hyson, Pouchong, Orange Pekoe, Teas
do, Souchoing and Bobas
Bakers, Chinas, Spanish, Schmitz & Lingas, and sweet spiced
Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa shells
Reading, Coffee, Harvey,
John Bull, Lobster, Anchovy, Sauces
Canton soy and Currie
Gherkin, Tomato, pepper,
Mixed, Chives, Mergues, Pickles
Lemon and French
Olives, capres, Anchovies
Cayenne pepper, Allspice and Ginger
Cloves, Maca, Nutmegs and castia
Rice, flour of choice starch
Currants, Figs, Raisins, Prunes
Sweet and bitter almonds, citron
Olive Oil, wine biters, lemon syrup
Preserved ginger, cheese, codfish
Herring, mackerel, salmon
White and colored wax, sperm
Moulded and dip-tallow
Palm, variegated brown and yellow soap
Old Madeira, old port, claret
Brown and black champagne
Old lock, Lisbon, dry malaga
Sweet malaga, muscatel
Malmsey, macilleas & Sicily Madai.
Scotch, Irish, moonshine & whisky
Aniseed, nutmegs, peppermint cordials
Cognac, champagne, Spanish & com brandy
Holland & com. Gin, N. E. Rum
Jamaica spirits
Extra sup. op. and com cigars
Half Spanish and com cigars
Cut & plain and moulded glass
China and crockery
ALSO
A general assortment of Dry Goods, &c. &c. all of which they are disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms. Heads of Families and Tavern-keepers are particularly invited to call.

ENGLAND.

Exchange at New York, on London, 5 1/2 a 6 per cent prem.

Filchard Fishery, St. Ives.—The fish enclosed on Friday, the 24th ult. are taken up, and the seals landed. The quantity delivered to the owners is as follows:—J. Tremearne and Co. 4, 400 hogheads; Wearne and Co. 2,500; J. Williams, 1,000; T. Tremearne and Co., 1,500; Bolitho and Co. 400. Two thousand hogheads were sold fresh. An old man, named Rouch 93 years of age, was the first who commenced tucking on the sea of J. Tremearne and Co.

The American Trade.—We are happy to hear that some of our largest American houses have within the last few days, given out orders to the manufacturers to a considerable extent, and it is confidently anticipated, that the spring trade with the United States will be a brisk one. [Birmingham Advertiser.]

There are building at this time at Sunderland and upon the banks of the Wear, ninety-five ferries, some of them are of large tonnage; and eight have been launched within a few days past.—Sunderland Herald.]

Rioting in the Manufacturing Districts.—The operatives of Leicestershire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Loughborough and Shepshed (districts in which the manufacture of laces and hosiery is carried on to a considerable extent) being plunged into a deplorable state of distress from the depression of trade, have been compelled to seek relief from the guardians of the unions formed in that neighbourhood. The application for such relief has led to serious riots in that place, which together with Loughborough, has been in a state of great excitement all the week. The riots commenced on Tuesday, and it has been found necessary to call in the military from Nottingham. It appears that the poor law bill will be held in great detestation in Leicestershire; and the principle cause of these disturbances, we understand from private letters is, that the operatives believe that under one of the clauses in the new poor law bill they will be compelled to inhabit the workhouses instead of receiving out door relief in case of a total stoppage of trade, by being thrown out of employment.—[Times.]

Extraordinary Character.—At Eckington, in Worcestershire, lately died an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Barnes, whose love of possessing wearing apparel was never equalled; there have been discovered on the premises, since her demise 542 gown pieces, upwards of 100 made gowns and a large assortment of valuable shawls; one shawl, it appears was a real Cashmere, and worth between £40 and £50. She usually had fourteen cats in her house, together with a great number of rabbits, and she has left ten of the former to deplore her loss. The old lady's husband, who died some eight or ten years since, left her £10,000, the greater portion of which she expended in the above extraordinary manner.

Trade with the United States.—Trade with America seems to be reviving. The Quebec, London line of packet ship, left the river last week, with the first cargo for New York that has been despatched since the commencement of the crisis in the mercantile trade in the months of August and Sept. of last year. The Wellington Capt. Chadwick, left the river on the 18th inst. also, for New York, with a full cargo, of the estimated value of £40,000 to £50,000. The value of the cargo sent off by the Quebec is fully equal in amount.

IRELAND.

The Marquess of Clanciarde has subscribed £250 towards the building of a fever hospital in the town of Loughrea.

The Connacht Journal informs us that the herring fisheries have been very successful on the Galway coast. The fish sell at £1 1s per hundred, and the demand is good.

Wicklow.—It is a matter of some triumph to the Reformers of Wicklow that the harrington estate has fallen into the hands of Mr. David Mahony, as it can be rendered a good deal contributory to the strengthening of the popular constituency in that quarter. Our Balthasar correspondent informs us that it extends to 1,600 acres, and that on the entire there is only one individual who votes for the Reform candidate. We can never advert to the affairs of Wicklow without noticing the apathy as to the registers which is exhibited amongst the Liberal proprietors in general, but which is most conspicuous on the Fitzwilliam estate. Professions are heard in abundance, and sometimes there is a show even of bustle, but little is done which is practical or really useful. Unless there is a speedy and effectual change all accounts convince us that another contest may be expected at the next election, and what is worse, that the issue will be very doubtful.—[Dublin Register.]

The Ballyshannon Herald states that the poor of the district may be said to be in a state of comfort when compared with the privations they suffered last winter. It recommends various means should be taken to raise coal at Kildonny Glebe, the produce of which has been long used by the smiths in the vicinity.

On Thursday a meeting of the inhabitants of Drogheda, convened by requisition, took place at the Linnen Hall, for the purpose of petitioning parliament for the total abolition of tithes, reform of the municipal corporations, and vote by ballot.

SCOTLAND.

Leith.—Much bustle and animation exist in the port at the present time, all the American and Baltic traders, with one exception, having arrived within the past ten days, amounting to forty or fifty large vessels. The docks, harbour and quays are consequently full of activity and of a prodigious amount of business. The same effect will be produced if the bar when beated to a white heat, be attached to a cord, and turned in water. The iron melts in the same manner, and escapes in luminous tangents.

Glasgow Perthshire Charitable Society.—On Monday afternoon the second Anniversary Dinner of this Society took place in the large hall of the Black Bull Inn. Charles Stirling, Esq. in the chair, and Bailie Campbell, Cropper. The public are aware that the objects of this Society are of the most commendable and praiseworthy description—namely, the relief of those who are natives of the county of Perth, and who, removing to the city, may be reduced to indigent circumstances. The company on this occasion was highly respectable, and amounted to upwards of

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As early as 1829, the bank of the United States was alluded to by Gen. Jackson as having failed to furnish a sound currency for the country. This was a slight and modest allusion; but it was the sound of the distant bugle, rallying the scattered forces for the carrying on of the war against the bank of the United States. He suggests, at the same time, whether some plan might not be devised by Congress to avoid the objections to that institution, &c. and herein his design is distinctly avowed and proclaimed. It is impossible, after reading this message, to contest the position that there was, *ab initio*, a deliberate design, on the part of the administration, to make a Government Bank, founded upon the credit of the government.

In the message of 1830, the same idea was repeated, and in that of 1831, he begins to complain and to regret that the suggestion had not made that favorable impression which he anticipated; and alluded to the opinions he entertained of the United States bank, as at present organized, &c. In 1832, in the celebrated veto message, he chides Congress for having introduced at all the subject of the recharter of that institution. But this was not his sole or main object. He was determined to carry out his settled design of establishing a National Bank upon the credit of the Government. He acknowledged that "the bank of the United States was in many respects useful; but that in others it was liable to objections," &c. and that had the President of the United States been called on, he would have cheerfully given the details of such an institution as was adapted to the wants of the country. Here, for the fourth time, was resumed this suggestion of a National Bank as being necessary to the fiscal wants of the government. Not only the general principle was conceded, but the details had been ready, and would have been cheerfully given, had they been desired. Details, sir, said Mr. Clay, of a plan which he soon after came to think was not only not practicable, but unconstitutional.

The highest proof of which any argument is capable is herein furnished by the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, of the first proposition. And what is the second. Mr. Clay would consider that and the third in connection; that, with the view ascribed to the late administration, it was the settled policy of Gen. Jackson to overthrow the whole banking system; beginning with the bank of the United States, and ending with State banks. And that system was then begun, and has since been carried on, and is now to be consummated. The proofs that this was so, were easily found, in the egotism and vanity of the author of the scheme. He was even for re-modeling, re-touching, re-organizing every thing. Nor was this a peculiar trait in that individual of his country his own name and character. Other men had possessed it. Napoleon, France, would stamp the impress of his genius, his character and even his name, upon every monument and public place in his "beloved country." All those beautiful palaces that adorn her proud capital, bore the imperial "N," in distinct and prominent characters, every where around. When he, (Mr. Clay,) was in France, the sculptors, and other artisans, were employed in chiselling out and defacing those memorials of the egotism and ambition of Napoleon. When,

Mr. Clay then said, sir, do not these messages sustain me in the propositions I have laid down? That it was the settled policy of General Jackson's administration to make war against the local banks as well as against the Bank of the United States? That this attack was commenced by distant approaches,—growing bolder and bolder, as that attack was brought home to the object of it, until in the last message of all "the precious metals" and they, alone, were at length characterized as "the constitutional currency of the country?"

But he was not content with laying down these positions. His acts were equally conclusive of his intentions. Here Mr. Clay alluded to the treasury order in detail—reviewed the circumstances under which it was issued—its repeal by Congress, by so large a vote—the effect it had upon the banks—the fact that it worked in the right way to insure their ruin, had that been its intention—that the government was thus brought into competition with the banks for specie—that the specie was carried from where it was to where it was not useful,—in aiding the legitimate operations and business of the mercantile interests of the country—and the immediate disastrous consequences of this measure, at once upon the banks and upon the sale of the public lands. Having gone over this ground,—(and our limits to-day prevent our going more fully in detail)—he contended that he had established his second and third propositions,—and having fixed on the late administration what he had stated, the next proposition would seem to be quite easily proved.]

4th. That the present President of the United States succeeds to the late Executive, bound and pledged to carry out all the principles laid down by the latter.—And said Mr. Clay, if you, Mr. President, have not lately looked over the proofs of this fact, you will be as much astonished, perhaps as I myself have been, upon perusing them. I had looked upon this as an historical fact—but I had not been fully aware of its character until, in looking over the proofs, I have seen how full was the pledge, and how perfectly; how far, it has been redeemed. [Then Mr. Clay read extracts from Mr. Van Buren's reply to the nomination of the Baltimore convention, in which he promised "to tread generally in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor"—in which he called himself "the honored instrument to carry out the work so gloriously begun," &c.] The "honored instrument," Sir? said Mr. Clay. What is an "instrument?" The first definition given of it by our great American lexicographer is "a tool"; and he was proud to be "the honored tool"—selected by a gallant and generous nation, to do what? To carry out and subvert the good of all the people of that nation? No, Sir! he was the honored tool," he tells you, selected by the friends of Gen. Jackson, to carry out the principles and policy of his administration, &c. &c. [Mr. Clay then went on to connect the policy of Mr. Van Buren with that of Gen. Jackson; and argued that his measures have been in conformity with the pledge given to the Baltimore Convention to carry out the principles, (such as he had now described them to be,) of his predecessor. He alluded, for further proof, to the inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, in which that pledge was repeated, and in which he alluded to his having "shared the councils" of his predecessor. Hence, Mr. Clay argued, forcibly, that the present Executive had participated in the original conception of this grand measure, and that he understood this settled purpose ascribed to the originator of it. He then alluded to corroborating proofs of this position. The first of these was the fact that the influence of the common anticipation of men of both parties, the President would countermand the Treasury order, it was not done. And why not? The President knew the distressed situation of the country. From the remotest west, from Galena and beyond, to the farthest east, there was but one sentiment regarding that measure; and of this the President was well aware; and therefore was that order not repealed? He was "the honored tool" to carry out and to perfect the last administration, and in order to keep his pledge, he must keep the government, in the order that is demanded for specie, in order that it might be rendered impossible for the banks to do business.]

[Mr. Clay cited the recommendation of a bankrupt law at the extra session of the other corroboratory proof of this position, and although the measure was not carried, yet the object was apparent. The consequences of a bankrupt law situated as the banks then were, would have been to have destroyed the banking system of the country forever, by a coup de grace.]

And then there was the Treasury Note law, which passed at that session. He congratulated himself, that he did not