

# 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.

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**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. Furtis  
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 6/8, 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

**NEW GOODS.**  
**JOSEPH C. KERN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pottsville & vicinity, that he has constantly on hand, at the corner of Centre and Callow 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

**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

**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 do  
White Havana, leaf and lump Sugars  
New Orleans, West India Molasses  
India and sugar house do  
Imperial, Gun Powder, Young  
Hyson, Pouchong, Orange Pekoe, Teas  
do, Soucheong and Bona  
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, wine  
Brown and black chocolate  
Old lock, Lisbon, dry malsaga  
Sweet malsaga, muscatel  
Malmsey, mastic and Sicily Mastic  
Scotch, Irish, Monongahela & co. 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 Clanricarde 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 1/2 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 business, affording a pleasing prospect to the mercantile community in general as well as to the public.

**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

one hundred. The chairman, in giving the least of the evening, mentioned that, although the Society was only two years old, it could boast of nearly 300 members, while already the funds amounted to fully £500; and he did not doubt that, with a little exertion on the part of its members and office bearers, it would very soon rank second to none in the West of Scotland. A great many toasts, as well of a national as a local nature, were afterwards disposed of, and altogether, the evening was spent in a very social and satisfactory manner. The landlord of the Ball did his duty well, and Cunningham managed, as usual, to infuse not a little extra enthusiasm into the company.

On this side the Moray Firth, the total number of herrings caught, in 1836, was 120,000 crans; but this year, the return show little more than 70,000. It appears then, from these statements, that the total number caught in 1836, exclusive of the Shetland fishery, was about 234,000 crans. In 1837, about 270,000, being an increase of 36,000. But if we take in the returns for Shetland, which will be considerably less than last year, the quantity caught will appear much about the same as in 1836. Upon the whole, the returns are considerably below an average fishing. [Aberdeen Journal.]

**Death of Lord Nairne.**—This nobleman died at Brussels on the 7th inst. His Lordship was unmarried, and was the only child of Wm. Lord Nairne, in whose person the title, which had been forfeited in 1745, was revived in 1834. The late Lord was only in the 30th year of his age. We believe the title is extinct.

**Lord Kinaird's Marriage.**—We formerly announced the intended marriage of this patriotic and public spirited nobleman to the Hon. Miss Ponsonby. The nuptial ceremony was performed yesterday (Thursday), and in celebration of the occurrence, nearly one hundred gentlemen consisting of his Lordship's tenants in the County of Glamorgan, including a number of gentlemen from Dundee, set down to a sumptuous and well-served dinner in the Inchture Inn. Mr. Kinaird of Lochton, one of his Lordship's tenants, acted as chairman, and Dr. Smith, of West Mains of Inchture, was cropper.

## WALES.

**Cardiff Literary and Scientific Institution.**—T. W. Booker, Esq. presided at a full meeting of a committee of this Institution, held at the Cardiff School Committee Room, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of settling the general rules and regulations of the Institution, for the consideration and adoption of the general body of subscribers. The rules were first read by Mr. Andrew Miller, Esq. one of the honorary Secretaries, and afterwards separated by the chairman; when each rule, having been fully discussed by the members of the committee present, and several alterations and additions made therein, were finally approved of; and the Secretaries were requested to convene a general meeting of the subscribers, to be held at the Committee Room on Thursday next. A communication having been made to the meeting, that the School Committee could only allow the use of two rooms for the Institution instead of three, as proposed, it was agreed that the two rooms should be taken for one year at the rent of £20. The Rev. Thomas Stacey also informed the committee that he had received a letter from the President, the Marquess of Bute, stating that his Lordship had ordered a copy of Griffith's *History of Wales*, to be forwarded to the Institution. We understand that the work is in 16 or 17 volumes, and its value is £60 to £70. This agrees well as a commencement, and we earnestly trust it will be followed up by donations, either to the library or museum, from every well-wisher to the success of the Institution. A voice of thanks was unanimously passed to his Lordship, and Mr. Stacey was requested to communicate the same to the Marquess.

**Glamorganshire Coal Field.**—Within the last few days, a new vein of coal has been struck in the hill district, likely to furnish the market with a very abundant supply of superior coal. The one is of a bituminous, and very cheerful quality, on the Llancaich estate, the joint property of Lord Dynevor and J. M. Richards, Esq. which is worked by the under lessees of Sir Christopher Smith, Bart. The other is a coal which we also predict will be a great favorite, found by the spirited exertions of the Messrs. Wynne, of Aberdare, on the property of Mr. William David, at Abernanty-groes, in that parish. The extent of both these veins is very great, and they are generally considered to be of as good quality as any in the Principality.

**Liabilities of those who take News papers.**—The law declares that any person to whom a periodical is sent is responsible for payment if he receives the paper or makes use of it, if he has never subscribed for it or has ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is to take the paper from the office, or person with whom the paper is left, or to notify the publisher that he does not wish it.

If papers are sent to a post office, store, or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible until he returns the paper or gives notice to the publisher that they are lying dead in the post office.

**Post Office Regulations.**—Extract from the instructions to postmasters, p. 50, sec. 118. In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out.

## FROM TEXAS.

The schr. Dorcas, arrived on the 30th ult. at New Orleans from Matagorda, whence she sailed on the 23d. She reports that all was quiet in the interior of Texas, and that the army of invasion was only a band of marauders. The markets of that country are still bare, and the prices of articles of provision enormously high. The Matagorda Bulletin quotes superfine flour, at \$18; pork, mss \$30 a 35. Whisky, \$1 25 a 1 50 per gallon.

A curious experimental fact has just been proved in Belgium. A bar of iron heated at a white heat, and exposed rapidly to the action of a strong forge bellows, becomes immediately so hot that it melts, and the liquid matter is dispersed in the air; where it sparkles like a wire burnt in oxygen. In this manner, upwards of a pound was produced if the bar when heated 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.

## MR. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

(From the Baltimore Chronicle.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

A crowded Hall listened to Mr. Clay's brilliant effort to-day, which, if truth and justice could be relied on, as settling the question; entirely, would be decisive of this humbug. But these are the days of partisan, not patriotic action, on the part of our legislators.

I hasten to give you as full and accurate a report, as the hour and your space will permit.

Mr. Clay, in rising to address the Senate upon this Bill, said that he had been a long time in public life, and had been called to meet many exigencies, but never, in the whole of that life, such a one as that which he was now to meet. He alluded to the great depression under which any member of the opposition must come opposed to a measure of the administration of this importance, and acknowledged that he felt that depression very sensibly.

Mr. Clay, then, alluded to the course he should pursue in replying to the arguments in favor of this measure, the propositions he should endeavor to establish, and the conclusions he should draw. I must omit the exordium, and come at once to those several propositions.

The first was, that it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the administration of general Jackson to establish a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank—to be based upon the public money, and to be under the control of the administration; and this design Mr. Clay undertook to show by the annual, and other messages, of the late President.

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 of 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,

when will the memorials left upon the institutions of his country by Gen. Jackson be effaced! Ages, I fear, sir, will roll away, before the people of the land shall cease to see and to feel the ravages of which these memorials are the records. The virtuous banished—the vicious rewarded—patriotism discouraged—partisan devotedness, *locofocoism*, encouraged and fostered. This was his aim—to re-touch, re-model, revolutionise every thing. He it was who first introduced the idea of a unity, in executive power: proscription of every body at home and abroad, who did not come up to the example set him at the fountain head of these new and disorganizing principles; and so it went on, until at length the country is now left without a chart in its great voyage of national advancement.

He was a most extraordinary man. My own acquaintance with him commenced in this city, (said Mr. Clay,) in the year 1815. That acquaintance was short, but cordial: on his part I thought, on my own part I am sure, it was sincere. He had achieved one of the noblest victories recorded on the pages of history; and I was disposed to pay to his genius the homage it seemed justly to deserve. He left this city—the Seminole war ensued—and it became my duty in the other wing of this Capitol to denounce some of his lawless and rash measures in that celebrated campaign. This led to a non-intercourse between us for several years. But it was renewed again in the year 1824; when he again came to this city. In order to effect that renewal, I was invited to dine with him by the major part of the delegation from Tennessee, (and my venerable friend [White] will remember the occasion referred to.) I accepted it. We were placed near each other—we dined and drank cordially and freely—he (Mr. Clay) retired early—he was followed to the door by the late President of the United States, and the present minister at the court of Spain, who offered to set me down at my lodgings. My faithful Charles was waiting for me at the door, with my own carriage. However, I would not resist the importunity so courteously expressed, and I accepted the invitation; and we met often afterwards—our intercourse was polite and friendly, until it became my duty to vote against him in 1825, as candidate for the Presidency, in the house of representatives. Then, the non-intercourse was resumed—the dogs of war were let loose upon me. I shall not give the details of all this now. They are of a personal character; but, thank God! I stand here unbroken and unharmed, and as ready how to denounce his measures; and this particularly—the most pernicious of them all.

His administration was an astounding one, and so was his measures. Before one peal had died away upon the ear, others more tremendous ensued. No, sir, I ask pardon for this comparison; I should have compared the course of that administration to a volcano—from which eruptions of burning lava succeed each other, before the ashes of the first are cold, and before the cities over which the liquid fire had rolled, were buried beneath it; still spreading in a wider and wider circle of death and destruction.

I will pass over more direct proofs spread throughout the message and furnished by the acts of the late administration. Various causes were suggested for his extraordinary course on the part of the late President. I have heard that he once received some disappointment, or fancied injury from a local bank, and that he chose this mode of revenging himself. Another assigned cause is, that contumacious and rebellious Nick Biddle would not turn out that gawky giant—giant, both in mind and body, Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth, from the Presidency of the Branch Bank there, at the suggestion of Isaac Hill. But whatever was the reason, such was the fact, as to the opinion, and such the course of the late executive, in regard to the United States Bank.

As to the State Banks, he proceeded more cautiously with regard to them. Gallant and bold as he was, he was also wary and cautious. He knew that it would be impossible to effect the destruction of the local banks at once. He proceeded by making them interested partners in this attack upon the United States Bank; and how? The proofs are to be found in his Farewell Message.

Here Mr. Clay cited extracts, in support of his proposition, from those documents, and traced the alleged purposes of the late Executive, in his mode of treating the subject of the currency in his messages, in his allusions to the mode of selling the public lands, and in the adoption of the Treasury circular, up to the final leave taken, when the late President recommended a continuation of the conflict promising the country that the contest will be long and the conquest not an easy one; and telling them that he had to congratulate himself upon having by his humble efforts, contributed to do something towards the accomplishment of the grand design.]

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 metal" 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 of "the party." And this, too, as well from inclination as duty! Duty? The duty of patriotism; that noble virtue of a freeman?—No, Sir! not that. But his duty to "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 adduced 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