

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1838.

By Fugle, Clerk, Cards, Bill of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the Office at the lowest cash prices.

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular addressed to office-holders under himself.

The President of the United States has seen with some dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of General or State Government. Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of government and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties.

Extract from President Jackson's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1829.

The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those ABUSES THAT HAVE BROUGHT THE PATRONAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

Extract from a speech delivered in the Senate of U. S. by the Hon. Felix Grundy.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, AND IS THEREFORE AN UNFIT ADVISER OF THE PEOPLE."

Young Men's Meeting.—A meeting of the Young Men of the county is to be held on Friday next at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures to insure the success of our present enlightened Governor at the next election, and with that success, of course, the continuance of the state policy of the present administration.

Sketches of Parsa. By an American Gentleman. 1 vol. Carey & Hart. We have not yet had time to do more than glance over the contents of this new work, which is however spoken of in terms of high praise by the press generally. The author is a gentleman well known in our region and highly esteemed for the urbanity of his manners and scholar-like attainments. The work is composed of letters, addressed to his friends and relatives, in this country, and is remarkable for their epistolary ease and vivacity, together with correct and humorous delineations of life and manners. The work evinces genius and talent far superior to any thing to be met with in ordinary letter writers. We have no doubt that it will be read with avidity, because highly interesting and novel in its character; full of sprightliness, sagacity, and vividness of description, and evidently without an atom of dullness.

Express Line of Stages.—The starting of the new line of stages has been delayed a day or two in consequence of the difficulty of procuring teams, for the short period during which they will be required, between Reading and Pottsville, previous to the opening of the rail road. We have learned that the stock was to have been on the road on Monday last, and that the line would commence running at the earliest practicable period. We have no doubt that the new line will be equal to any thing in the Union, and give entire satisfaction to the public. Neither pains nor expense have been spared to furnish superior accommodations, and the enterprise and liberality of the proprietors will doubtless receive that share of public patronage to which they may be entitled.

Appointments by the Governor. JAMES TODD, Esq. president of the court of criminal sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia.

ROBERT T. CONRAD, Esq. and JOHN BOUVIER, Esq. associates of said court. W. B. REED, attorney general of the state.

The three judges of this court are equal in power, and will each in turn hold sessions of the court. The court will be opened next Monday. Its sessions will be monthly. The Rail Road Bridge, over Valley Creek, in Chester county, on the Columbia Rail Road, has been destroyed by fire. The bridge was five spans in length; and through the indefatigable exertions of the superintendents, a temporary construction has already been made, to accommodate the trade on the road, until a new and better bridge can be constructed.

The Reading Journal has been greatly enlarged and improved. It is a staunch Whig paper, and merits the support of the good citizens of Berks, which it will no doubt receive under the control of its present enterprising conductors. We learn from Harrisburg that Mr. Krebs of this county, made the motion to strike out the amendment made to the Of-ferman Coal Bill, by Mr. Stevens, making the stockholders personally liable for the debts of the Company. In referring to Mr. Krebs' written pledge, which he gave to the party, previous to the election last fall, we find that he pledged himself to advocate and vote in favor of making stockholders in Banks liable in their individual capacity. Is there any difference between stockholders in Banks and stockholders in Coal Companies?

Good News.—The Boston Banks have determined to resume specie payments in May, extraordinary exceptions.

Whig Toast at Boston.—"Our sister State New Hampshire; Rising in reputation, while running down Hill."

for a lodge. We certainly know of no place, in our county, which is at present improving with so much rapidity as Mechanicsville.

Boat Building.—The business of constructing boats for canals and rivers is becoming an extensive branch of mechanical occupation in our borough and neighborhood. The fact is beginning to be generally known, that our mechanics, having had the advantage of a good many years of constant experience, are arriving at a degree of skill and perfection in their business yet to be attained elsewhere. Our mountains also furnish an abundance of materials of the best kind, and our boats are built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Our enterprising fellow-citizen, JOHN M. CROSLAND, has constructed five lime boats, two of which are intended for Mount Holly, N. J. and three for Norristown, Pa. These boats are built in a superior style of workmanship, and are admitted to be the handsomest boats of the kind ever constructed in our region. The cabins of these boats are spacious and comfortable, being fitted up with lights and with every other attention to ease and comfort. The cost of construction is, we understand \$800, each, with the exception of one of them, the cost of which is \$550. The circumstance of mechanics in this place receiving orders from places so remote, is a high compliment to their skill, and speaks volumes in their favor. In the winter season, however, the execution of these orders are attended with many disadvantages; they ought therefore to be forwarded in the spring or summer.

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In Senate, March 27. Mr. Barran reported a bill relative to the school district of East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county.

Mr. Gibson of Mississippi declines being a candidate for re-election. Duetation is the better part of valor.

The Phoenix Bank, New York, one of the Government Pets, it is believed, will lose its charter in consequence of violating the laws of that State.

Gen. Sutherland's trial is progressing in Canada. He made an attempt to commit suicide a short time since.

Government Skin Plasters.—Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution in the Senate a few days since, for the purpose of instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the issue of another batch of irredeemable Skin Plasters. Mr. Porter, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, voted against this resolution—and of course in favor of the issue of Skin Plasters.

The Madison Case.—The Madisonian of Saturday contains the following paragraph: "The Circuit Court, yesterday, issued a peremptory mandamus in the case of the Postmaster, General, returnable next Tuesday. If not complied with by that time, an attachment issues as a matter of course. This will be deemed a sufficient answer to the Loco-Foco inquiry, 'how will the Supreme Court enforce its decision.'"

The National Intelligencer of Saturday gives the following as the "rumors of intended changes in the cabinet in circulation in the city, and repeated with so much confidence that we incline to think there is some foundation in them. The story goes that Mr. Secretary Woodbury is to accept the appointment of Minister to Great Britain; that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him in the Treasury; and that Mr. Senator Grundy is to become Postmaster General. Mr. Butler, it is further said, is to resign the Attorney Generalship, and Mr. Gilpin (now Solicitor of the Treasury) is to take his place.—U. S. Gaz.

Locofocoism.—The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, of March 22d, informs us of the latest movements of Madame Darsamont, (Frances Wright,) the celebrated political lecturer: "The government official in this city, of yesterday, announces that this 'bright Venus of Democracy' is to commence a course of lectures this evening in the circus, corner of Seventh and Main street. Her Venus-ship thus states her opening effort: "I shall present in my opening discourse an exposition of the theory of government in the new world of these United States. In other words, my opening discourse will present an exposition of the religion established by kings, and of the religion of the people."

"It is remarkable that movements like this should be mostly announced and advocated by the newspapers in the employment of the government of the United States."

A Frankfort (Ky.) paper, in speaking of Mr. Clay's great speech, says, "He who would tire of reading that speech, would grow weary in contemplating the glory of the republic."

To be sure he would—for one of the greatest glories of the republic is the speech of Henry Clay.—U. S. Gaz.

Conscience.—A gentleman who keeps a store in Market street, showed to us a letter yesterday, which he had just received. It contained twenty-four dollars and the following remark: "Sir,—This is one of the effects of religion."

It is a good effect—a fruit that denotes the soundness of the tree.—U. S. Gaz.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, March 26, 1838.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Offerman coal bill. The Senate having withdrawn on the clause making the stockholders personally liable for the debts of the corporation, Mr. Krebs moved that the House concur in the amendment. This action was sustained by Mr. Reed of Philadelphia county, and opposed by Mr. Hill: "It was finally agreed to—yeas 36, nays 26."

The Sub-Treasury Bill.—The following paragraph is from the American Sentinel of yesterday. We trust most sincerely that the opinions of the writer may be verified by the result: "The general impression, as derived from letters from members of congress and others at Washington, seems to us to be, that the Sub Treasury bill, which passed the Senate, will never be called up again; and that the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng in the House of Representatives, cannot pass that body. We trust that the decision will be made promptly, in order that the people, as well as the banks, may know what to depend on."

Disinterested Press.—The following is from the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper which is professedly neutral. Governor Braxton deserves, and will continue to deserve such encomiums, and obtain them, too, from every one whose mind is not irrevocably warped by party. "Some of his opponents pronounce him a fool.—If every Pennsylvanian had his sagacity and foresight, we should be much nearer to a community of Solomon."

March of Opinion.—By the late proceedings of the legislature of Maryland, we observed that an act had been passed changing the name of Andrew Jackson Stoddard, (of Alleghany county,) to John Marshall Stoddard. This we read as a sign of retreating habits in public opinion. Enduring and universal may be the preference given to John Marshall, in this country of laws over Andrew Jackson!

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.

Washington March 29, 1838.

Within the last three days an unsuccessful attempt has been made in both branches of Congress, to induce a hearing of the Cherokee on the subject of their removal. By the pretended treaty between that people and the government of the United States, they are to be removed in May next, to an exile from the tombs of their ancestors, to a land of which they know nothing, and among a race of barbarians, of whose habits and customs they are ignorant. The Cherokees are a civilized people. Among them are to be found many intelligent, moral, religious men.—They have fought by the side of the American soldier, and for years past, they have not been known as a nation, to raise a weapon against the white man. But what avail this? Their lands are valuable. Acres upon acres are cultivated and improved. They must be seized, and their rightful owner loaded with chains and transported into a far distant country, if he does not personally surrender there. The insoluble question goes forth. Resistance would be insurmountable.

Notwithstanding the well known pacific dispositions and feelings of the Cherokee, apprehensions are entertained by the Government, that the removal can only be effected by force. With the view to meet such a contingency, Gen. Scott has been ordered to the South to the command of the forces which is about to be stationed there, for the purpose of enforcing this odious measure.—It is understood that six regiments of regulars are ordered from Florida, (the capital being removed to the Cherokee country. This people is known to General Scott. He has been a soldier among them. He is a chivalric man. He can appreciate their qualities of mind. But he is a soldier, and in the service of his country. Bound to obey his orders. I know General Scott. My word for it if there is, in the least prospect of resistance on the part of the Cherokees while General Scott will perform his duty as an officer, that they will be the most painful he has experienced. This long and perilous military career, he followed; and what has been the consequence? A miserable, broken down, scattered tribe, have defended their homes, their wives and their little ones, with a terrific valor, worthy the honors of antiquity. A few daring warriors have bid defiance to the whole power of the United States, for years in succession, until at last the Commanding General (Jessup) has informed the Government, that "if hostilities recommence, the war must be one of extermination," for "they" (the Indians) cannot be driven out, so long as they can obtain "ammunition, unless we use fire and sword." All the numerous battles and skirmishes that have taken place, not a single first rate warrior, has been captured, and only two Indian men have surrendered. What a paean of glory upon the admirable spirit and bravery of the red man.

In the month of January, Gen. Jessup informed the War Department—"That the expenses of the war will be greatly increased, as we proceed South." Now, as we are threatened with this great increase of expenditure, may it not be just to enquire what that expenditure, for the Seminoles war has been during the last year?—And what it probably will be during the year 1838? It is worthy the attention of the people, that they may be better judge of the merit or demerit of the men, entrusted with the management of public affairs. Mr. Cambreleng states in his report that six millions five hundred thousand dollars, were actually drawn from the Treasury during the year 1837, for carrying on the Seminole war. It is probable, that at least another million will be found necessary to pay off arrears. He adds—"that the estimates of the war department, already submitted for 1838 amounts to five millions two hundred and sixty five thousand dollars." With General Jessup's "greatly increased" expenditure, Heaven only knows what will be the sum required for carrying on this war, the present year. Perhaps eight, perhaps ten millions of dollars. Farmers' prepare to be taxed, for the payment of the interest on our new national debt. The tax gatherer will soon be at your doors.

LOCO FOCO DEMOCRACY. The St. Louis Republican publishes the proceedings of the central loco foco committee of that county, the first resolution adopted by whom is as follows:

Resolved, That we, ourselves, will vote for no man for Legislative office who will not pledge himself to vote for the re-election of Thomas H. Benton to the United States Senate, and recommend the same course to all friends of Democracy in this county and the State at large. Was ever such audacious gaggery attempted before by any party in any country nominally free? Was ever such degrading man worship exhibited in a civilized community? Among the signers to this resolution we find the names of "five bank ruffians"—being the attorney, the cashier and three directors of the bank of Missouri. We suppose they are looking out to shift their burthens for sub-treasury agencies.—"The Republican comments with much spirit upon this atrocious attempt to make the people of Missouri the mere vassals of the great Expunger.

The Law of honor.—Archdeacon Palsey is supposed to have promulgated some tolerably correct opinions concerning certain subjects of no trifling importance to the happiness of mankind. This celebrated moralist thus speaks of the law of honor, which often compels a man to lift his hand in mortal strife against his fellow being, perhaps, his friend, who never really injured him in word or deed: "The law of honor is a system of rules constructed by the people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another, and for no purpose. It prescribes and regulates the duties between equals, omitting such as relate to the Supreme Being, as well as those which we owe to our inferiors. For which reason, propinquity, neglect of public worship, or private deviations, cruelty to servants, rigorous treatment of tenants, or other dependants, want of charity to the poor, injury done to tradesmen by insolvencies, or delay of payments, with numerous examples of the same kind, are accounted no breaches of honor, because a man is not a reasonable companion for these vices;

nor to deal with in those concerns which are usually transacted between one gentleman and another.

Again, the law of honor being constituted by men occupied in the pursuit of pleasure, and for the mutual convenience of such men, will be found, as might be expected from their character and design of the law makers to be in most instances favorable to the licentious indulgence of the natural passions. Thus it flows of drunkenness, prodigality, duelling, and revenge in the extreme, and lays no stress on the virtues opposite to these."

MODERN DEFINITIONS, now found in ANY OF THE ANCIENT DICTIONARIES. **Hard Times**—Sitting on a cold grindstone, and reading the President's Message. **Loop**—A little world, within itself, intimately connected with above and below. **Progress of Time**—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clogs. **A Working Man**—A loafer filled with new made beer. **General Society**—A place where the rake is honored, and moralist condemned. **Politician**—A fellow that culls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers. **Rigid Justice**—Juror on a murder case fast asleep. **Friend**—One who takes your money and then turns you out of doors. **Poetry**—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of foolscap. **Patriot**—A man who has neither property nor reputation to lose. **Honesty**—Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back. **Independence**—Owing fifty thousand dollars, which you never intend to pay. **Liberty Stable**—A place where you can pay a five dollar bill for the privilege of being upset. **Hard Money**—The specie that is to be buried in the Sub-Treasury dungeons—hard to put in, and hard to get out. **Lovely Woman**—An article manufactured by milliners. "Who wants but little here below, And wants that little for a show."

**Oliveum Cui Dignitate**—Living at the expense of the public, at the State Hotel, Sing Sing.

**Termination of War**—Driving the enemy out of one hammock into another, capturing an old negro and seriously wounding a squaw.

**Dandy**—A thing in pantaloons, with a body and two arms—a head without brains—tight boots—a cane—a white handkerchief—two brochures, and a ring on his little finger.

**Cogueté**—A young lady with more beauty than sense—more accomplishment than learning—more charms of person than grace of mind—more admirers than friends—more fools than wise men for attendants.

**Credit**—A wise provision by which constants get a living. **Benevolence**—to take a dollar out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

A MEETING for the purpose of establishing a Society for beneficial purposes, will be held at Edw. O'Connor's, on Saturday evening, April 14th, when all who are desirous of joining such a society, are requested to attend. April 4 25-

REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Pottsville, April 4, 1838. WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday \$7 50. WHEAT 1 50 per bushel, in demand. RYE FLOUR \$ 50 per bushel, in demand. RYE, by the load 30 cents by the bushel—ready sale. EYE CHOP 30 cents per bushel in demand. OATS 40 cents—ready sale. POTATOES 45 cents per bushel in demand. CORN—70 cents per bushel in demand. CLOVER SEED—\$5 50 per bushel. TIMOTHY SEED—\$3 00 per bushel. FLAXSEED—\$1 15 per bushel in demand. WHISKEY—42 cents per gallon. BUTTER—14 cents per pound—in Kegs 12 cents. EGGS—15 cents per dozen. LARD—10 cents per pound. TALLOW—9 cents per pound. HAMS 12 cents per pound. CORN CHOP 80 cents per bushel in demand. BACON—12 cents per pound. BEESWAX—18 cents per pound. FEATHERS—62 cents per pound. COMMON WOOL—40 cents per pound. MACKEREL, by the bbl. No 1, \$12 00 No 2, \$11 00 No 3, \$10 00 No 4, \$9 00 No 5, \$8 00 No 6, \$7 00 No 7, \$6 00 No 8, \$5 00 No 9, \$4 00 No 10, \$3 00 No 11, \$2 00 No 12, \$1 00 No 13, \$1 00 No 14, \$1 00 No 15, \$1 00 No 16, \$1 00 No 17, \$1 00 No 18, \$1 00 No 19, \$1 00 No 20, \$1 00 No 21, \$1 00 No 22, \$1 00 No 23, \$1 00 No 24, \$1 00 No 25, \$1 00 No 26, \$1 00 No 27, \$1 00 No 28, \$1 00 No 29, \$1 00 No 30, \$1 00 No 31, \$1 00 No 32, \$1 00 No 33, \$1 00 No 34, \$1 00 No 35, \$1 00 No 36, \$1 00 No 37, \$1 00 No 38, \$1 00 No 39, \$1 00 No 40, \$1 00 No 41, \$1 00 No 42, \$1 00 No 43, \$1 00 No 44, \$1 00 No 45, \$1 00 No 46, \$1 00 No 47, \$1 00 No 48, \$1 00 No 49, \$1 00 No 50, \$1 00 No 51, \$1 00 No 52, \$1 00 No 53, \$1 00 No 54, \$1 00 No 55, \$1 00 No 56, \$1 00 No 57, \$1 00 No 58, \$1 00 No 59, \$1 00 No 60, \$1 00 No 61, \$1 00 No 62, \$1 00 No 63, \$1 00 No 64, \$1 00 No 65, \$1 00 No 66, \$1 00 No 67, \$1 00 No 68, \$1 00 No 69, \$1 00 No 70, \$1 00 No 71, \$1 00 No 72, \$1 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