

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25 1838.

Receipts, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Remittances of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

We have excluded much of our miscellaneous foreign intelligence, to make room for a supplement to the school law, passed at the last session of the legislature, which is important and which we commend to the attention of our readers.

Building.—Notwithstanding the depression in the coal business this season, a greater number of buildings is erecting in our borough than at any former period for several years past. The work of improvement progresses more rapidly than usual, a fact which proves the resources of our citizens and their unimpaired confidence in the future prospects of our borough. We are glad to see the spirit of improvement actively engaged, because it affords employment to the mechanic and laborer at a time when they stand most in need of it; and by keeping business alive, extends its benefits to other classes, including the merchant, farmer, &c. We hope the period, however, is not distant when the coal trade will move forward briskly, and thus give new impulse to every other species of business.

Weather and Snow Storm.—We have had a most extraordinary Spring thus far; cold winds prevailing during the day and severe frosts in the night. Yesterday morning the ground covered with snow. The snow storm commenced during the night preceding, and the snow continued to fall nearly all day to the depth of several inches. Vegetation has made little or no progress yet; and if it had it must have been blighted by the late severe weather.

Great Meeting in Pottsville.—We publish in another column the proceedings of a very large meeting held in our borough, on Saturday afternoon last. It was one of the largest ever held in this place, and was convened for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion in relation to the magnificent conduct of Gov. Ritner, in vetoing the Offerman Coal Bill. We were highly gratified to witness the enthusiasm which prevailed; and we think the resolutions passed by the meeting will meet the approbation of his friends generally. The truth is, his course is universally applauded in this region. By request we again publish the Veto Message—we publish it in a conspicuous manner—it contains principles and views which should be understood and be familiar to all.

The New York legislature has adjourned without passing those bills which were expected from that body in aid of the New York banks, viz. the Rest Note bill, and State Stock bill, thus leaving the banks to take care of themselves. The legislature however passed a General Banking Law, by which individuals are permitted to associate together for banking purposes—a new experiment in the business of banking in this country.

The Appropriation Bill, as it passed the legislature, will be found in this paper.

PHRENOLOGY.—Messrs. Fowler & Allen have been lecturing at the Pennsylvania Hall on Phrenology to crowded houses.

The Editor of the Reading Democratic Press appears to be decidedly alarmed at the idea of the Great State Convention of Young Men Assembling in that Borough. He has the people of Berks been held long in a state of vassalage to party, that the editor should, that a Convention of freemen may have a tendency to open the eyes of the people of Berks to a true state of their condition.

More Whig Victories.—RHODE ISLAND.—The loco focus has been defeated by an overwhelming majority. The Whigs have carried their candidate for Governor, by a majority of between three and four hundred votes over the united vote of the present loco focus incumbent and another independent Whig candidate. The Whigs have also carried the whole Senate by a very large majority, and at least two thirds of the members of the house of representatives.

The Councils of the city of New York have made arrangements for the reception of the great steam ship from England, which is daily expected at that city.

The New York Era has read Governor Marcy out of the party for recommending the passage of a law loaning the credit of the state to the banks to enable them to resume specie payments.

Mr. Hamer's Resolution.—This gentleman having given notice that he did not intend to call up his resolution again, the New York Courier and Enquirer in alluding to the subject holds the following language:—

The great impediment to the resumption of the banks has been the apprehension of hostility from the general government. To impress the members of the bank convention with the belief that the Government is disposed to terminate this hostility, a member of the administration, party Mr. HAMER, offers a resolution—disclaiming all hostility, and indicating a disposition, on the part of the Government, to aid the resuming banks to the extent of its constitutional authority.

ted, was a mere trick—a fish—a decoy—a fraud. It was another of the experiments and expedients of the administration. It was withdrawn by its mover, because he did not wish to compel the loco focus to express any disposition to sustain the resuming banks—or to change the attitude of the administration from that of stern and unbending hostility to these institutions. To the surprise of the party the subject was revived in another quarter—and an opportunity was afforded them to express their opinion by voting for or against its consideration. A large majority of the House voted in the affirmative—thus silently censuring the loco focus policy of the administration; rebuking the hard money humbug—and indicating a disposition to reform and restore our banking institutions. But eighty-three members were found of such unmitigated loco focusism as to refuse even to consider the resolution of Mr. HOPKINS. They would not even entertain a resolution, the only object of which was to give confidence to the resuming banks, and to promise them all the co-operation that the government could constitutionally afford. The Globe says that the question which now divides political parties is, Resumption or Non-Resumption. If that be the case, on which side should those members of Congress be numbered, who do not consider it desirable to lend the constitutional co-operation of the Government in the return of our banks to specie payments.

Mr. Temple, the fellow who recently took it upon himself to chastise the publisher of the Telegraph at this place, was this morning sentenced to three months imprisonment in the county jail. Good for him.—Harrisburg Chron.

ASTOUNDING FACTS.

In giving an account of the scenes, transactions, frauds, bribes, and perjuries of the late charter elections in New York, the New York Times, a conservative paper, makes the following statement:—

"The allegations respecting the importation of foreign voters are no fictions. Voters were brought from every point of the compass to take part in the fearful contest. Long Island, New Jersey, Philadelphia, the Croton Aqueduct, the Palisades, and all the river towns furnished their levies of men, who were brought into the city to sleep, in porter houses, in shanties erected in the streets, or in the side walks, for a night, and then swear in their votes in the morning. Men even came from Charleston; and Albany did not want for representatives. The sailors belonging to the exploring expedition and the Macedonian frigates, were marched up to the 7th ward poll, after a night's rest, to qualify them for duty, by hundreds, and a ward which last spring gave a Whig majority of 500 was carried by the loco focus. We verily believe that the vote of the administration candidates was increased FIVE THOUSAND over its honest, legitimate strength, by these extraordinary means.

"The frauds, bribes, and perjuries of this election have been of the most shocking description. The election is no test of public sentiment in the city of New York. So far from being a sober, enlightened, and reliable expression of opinion, from which precepts and guides to our rulers might be drawn for their official conduct, it has been more like an explosion of all the bad and corrupt passions of human nature. The demoralizing tendency of such an election as we have just witnessed, ought not to be passed over by the moralist, legislator, or Christian! It ought to be presented by grand juries; preached against from the pulpit; and legislated upon at the Capitol! The thousands of perjuries lying upon so many souls, subverted during the late canvass, and paving the way for an indefinite multiplication of guilt and crime in future political struggles, furnishes a theme for contemplation to reflecting men that cannot fail of exciting feelings of the deepest pain, amazement, and abhorrence. Talk of patriotism—the democratic spirit—the never to be sufficiently admired devotion, honor, and principle, manifested in such a strife—and of its 'MORAL RESULTS!' What a horrible mockery! Rather tell us of the purity of heart and gentleness of mind purchased by the 'wages of sin' and death! There is as much in one case as in the other."

YOUNG MEN'S CONVENTION.

We have before us in different papers the names of about 1200 Delegates, already appointed to the Convention to be held in this place on the 4th of June. It is impossible to say what proportion of the whole number that may be nominated will attend, but from the spirit which prevails throughout the party we have no doubt but that it will be the largest convention that has ever assembled in the State.

Extensive preparations are being made for the accommodation of the Delegates, and our citizens generally will spare no exertion that may be requisite in order to make their stay agreeable and pleasant.

Reading Journal.

Steamer Explosion.—There was a rumor along the landing at St. Louis on the 13th inst. that the steamer B. I. Gilman had recently burst her boilers near the yellow bank on the Ohio; by which accident a number of persons were killed—report says twenty four, we hope it is untrue.

Mr. Dismas, late Cashier of the Lafayette Bank of Boston, has been convicted of perjury.

Notwithstanding the hollow Jo process of the government officials, at the result of the New York elections, it is evident from all impartial accounts that the news last received, struck dismay into the hearts of the Faithful in Washington. The correspondent of the New York American states that on the arrival of Mr. NOBLE, all business in the House was suspended, and the generals, colonels and corporals of the party drummed up their forces and went to chattering most delightfully. Much eating was done that night; the taverns and refresheries were thronged, and oysters swallowed by scores; all in honor of the "glorious democratic victory over the Whigs." Some, more hungry than the rest, actually proposed EATING AARON CLARK in effigy. But the next mail was a real simoon. Their laurels faded in a moment. The ensuing morning they were quiet as mice, and looked exceedingly amiable and resigned, as Locos should do, under such circumstances. Many of them were ashamed to show their faces in the House after their uproarious exultations of Saturday; and those who came, were very conscientious in alluding to the New York election. It is said, that the "Special Messenger" had to return on his own hook, the party having not sufficient bank rags for the purpose. This brief account tells the whole story for the Globe, and shows how painful it is for it to seem pleased.—Phila. Gaz.

THE REPORT OF THE DUELING COMMITTEE.

This important report was brought into the House of Representatives late on Saturday evening. A question arose on the proposition to print it, and the House adjourned without deciding. In relation to Mr. GRAVES, the recommendation is in the following words:— "The committee, therefore, viewing the breach of rights and privileges of the House on the part of Mr. Graves, to have been an offence of this high character, against the vital principle of a deliberative assembly, and of the representative Government, feel constrained by a sense of duty, to present to the House a resolution that he be expelled therefrom."

With regard to the seconds, the committee declare they deserve the censure of the House.—Globe.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FROM UPPER CANADA. Our private advices from Toronto are to Wednesday last. At 9 o'clock on that day General Sutherland was DISEMBARKED FOR LIFE, to New South Wales.

MR. BIDDLE'S LETTER AND THE PRESS.

The following handsome compliment is from the Richmond Compiler, one of the most intelligent and respectable papers of Virginia:— "We much admire the dignity, decorum and gentility with which the Philadelphia papers treat the question pertaining to a resumption of specie payments and Mr. Biddle's letter. A portion of the New York press has indulged in a strain of abuse and denunciation, in the last degree depreciable relative to these matters.—Indeed the general character of the Philadelphia press of both parties, is worthy of the emulation that of New York. The city of Penn may well be proud of the gentleness and able character of her Editorial corps."

It appears from the report of Mr. Burrows, the indefatigable and intelligent superintendent of Public Schools, that in the districts reported there are 3351 male and 1490 female teachers, and that the number of scholars taught was 181,355, increased from 80,000. Of these 3612 were German, 922 were in endowed schools, and 713 were colored, and the average cost of teaching for a month was about thirty seven and a half cents, reduced from seventy-five cents. The whole number of persons, between five and fifteen years, in the districts reported, is supposed to be about 200,000.

CORONATION.—

There is a report that the coronation is to take place in August. The difference in the forms and ceremonies that will be the consequence of their Sovereign being female are already beginning to be discussed, and will, no doubt, soon find employment for the officials of the Herald's college. There is no doubt that these personages would render the Queen an essential, or, at any rate, an acceptable service, if they could, by any possibility, find a precedent for dispensing with, or at least altering, the form of the homage of the peers; as it is, her Majesty will have to receive the kisses of six hundred elderly gentlemen on this occasion.—The homage is performed thus:—The Archbishop of Canterbury saying aloud, and the rest of the bishops following him, "I, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, (and so the rest of the bishops) will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear, unto you our Sovereign Lord (Lady), and your heirs, kings of the united Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. And I will do, and truly acknowledge the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you; as in right of the church. So help me God." The archbishops and bishops then get up, and kiss the Sovereign's left cheek. Then the temporal peers, (each class separately,) follow.

After the oath has been pronounced the peers rise, but still remain unbowed and each peer, according to his rank and precedence, simply ascends the throne.

and touches with his hand the crown on the Sovereign's head, and kisses her or her cheek. Now, as it is not likely that many peers will be absent on so interesting an occasion as the coronation of our young Queen, her Majesty will have to undergo a rather severe infliction in the chaste salutes of their lords spiritual and temporal.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The following are the appropriations made in the Improvement Bill as it finally passed the two Houses on Wednesday. The Bill also authorizes a loan of \$600,000 to supply the deficiency of the treasury, and a temporary loan of \$200,000 to be applied to such works as the canal commissioners may direct, should the appropriations to the public works be expended before further appropriations are made.

Table listing various works and their costs, including items like 'For repairs of feeder dams', 'Additional locks in eastern division and deepening canal below Duncan's Island', 'Damages', 'Ordinary repairs', 'Ropes, tools, etc. at Parkersburg', 'Balance due on locomotives', 'Claims referred to canal board', 'Pay for survey to avoid inclined plane on the Schuylkill', 'Complete arch at Grant's Hill Tunnel', 'Erie extension', 'North Branch extension', 'Gettysburg rail road', 'Tangawastack extension', 'Sinnemahoning extension', 'Kittanning feeder', 'Canal from Petersburg in Huntingdon County', 'Survey of route from Valley to West: Philadelphia rail road', 'Wacoons feeder', 'Outlet lock at Danville Island', 'Danville and Portville rail road', 'Monongahela Navigation company', 'Codorus navigation company', 'Highway tow-path at Johnstown', 'Cumberland Valley rail road', 'Delaware and Schuylkill canal company', 'Cold Eagle and Spring Creek navigation company', 'Survey for rail road from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh and for canal up the Maystown branch of the Juniata', 'TURNPIKES', 'Bethany & Dingman's Choice turnpike company', 'Lackawanna turnpike', 'Sterling and Newfoundland turnpike', 'Somerset and Cumberland', 'Hudford and Hollidaysburg', 'Warren and New York', 'Sugar Grove and Union', 'Armistead and Clearfield', 'Bald Eagle and Penna Valley', 'Lewisburg and Jersey Shore', 'Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike', 'Doylstown and Willow grove', 'Perkinston and Reading', 'Willow Grove and Harrisville', 'Browningtown and Franklin', 'Legonier and Johnstown', 'Pittsburg Farmers' and Mechanics' turnpike', 'Huntingdon and Indiana', 'Ebensburg and Indiana', 'Pittsburg and Steubenville', 'Lenox and Harmony', 'Philadelphia and Great Bend', 'Tioville and Union Mills', 'Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre', 'Clifford and Wilkesbarre', 'Carbondale and Lackawanna', 'Somerset and Conemaugh', 'Dowdington and Harrisburg', 'New Shore and Pottsville', 'Warren and Ridgeway', 'Birmingham and Elizabethtown', 'Snychanna and Tioga', 'Lithersburg and Potosawney', 'Warren and Franklin', 'Lancaster and Blue Ball', 'Gap and Newport', 'York and Harrisburg', 'Pittsburg and Butler', 'Freeport and Butler', 'Mercer and Meadville', 'Butler and Mercer', 'STATE ROADS', 'Washington and Pittsburgh', 'Cooks and Delaware's River, Wayne county', 'Lycorning and Biosburg', 'Barron and Wellboro', 'Saratoga and White Deer', 'Chambersburg and Drake's ferry', 'Wilkesbarre and Washington', 'Pittsburg and Kittanning', 'West Alexander and Waynesburg', 'Monongahela Bridge and Morgantown', 'Waynesburg to Widow Griffin', 'Middlebourne to Hills farm', 'Harrisburg and Juniata', 'Stoystown and Ebensburg', 'Peter and Bingham's in Pike county', 'Sharon and New Castle', 'Beaver and Petersburg', 'Landsburg and Millertown', 'Columbia and York Haven', 'Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre', 'York and Harrisburg', 'Allegheny and Brownstown', 'Butler and Franklin', 'Mercer and Harmony', 'Erie and Warren', 'Allegheny and Uniontown', 'Kiskiminetas and Uniontown', 'Robstown and Brownsville', 'White house tavern and Virginia state line', 'Widow Griffin and Waynesburg', 'Somerset and Conellsville', 'Younghoehny', 'Howell's Mills and Conyngnam', 'Easton and Wind Gap', 'Easton and Philadelphia', 'Easton and Nauch Chunk', 'Allentown and Reading', 'Manch Chunk and Allentown', 'Flint Hill and Kermers', 'Freidenburg and Harpers', 'Bridges on road from Hamilton and West Chester', 'Elyzer and Frankfort', 'Elizabeth and Uniontown', 'Salisbury and Curwensville', 'Harrisburg and Sieratta Gap', 'Worffordburg and Maryland line', 'Shippensburg and James Spratts', 'Butler and Beaver', 'Butler and Graham's ferry', 'Butler and New Castle', 'Doylstown and Castle Valley', 'Bethlehem and Lexington', 'Redhill and Easton', 'Providence and New London Roads

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph McCool, Mr. JOHN BROWN of Pottsville, to Miss MARGARET ANN STERLING of Reading.

COAL COMPANIES.

AT a very large and respectable meeting of the Miners, Colliers and others of the Coal Region of Schuylkill County, held at the house of Henry Stager, in the borough of Pottsville, on Saturday, April 21, 1838, to express their opinion of Gov. Ritner's Veto of the Bill incorporating the Offerman Rail Road and Mining Company.

SAMUEL BROOKE was called to preside, assisted by JOHN FOUNDER, ABRAHAM POTT, PATRICK LANGTON, BIRD PATTERSON and JOHN COBBY as Vice Presidents, and Patrick Carry, Martin Williams and Andrew Russel, Secretaries.

The President, in a brief and eloquent manner, stated the object of the meeting, and read the Governor's Veto Message. George W. Farquhar and B. W. Cumming Esq's. in a very eloquent manner addressed the meeting.

When on motion of William H. Mann, a committee of 13 was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, whereupon the Chair appointed George W. Farquhar, Wm. H. Mann, B. W. Cumming, A. St. Clair Nichols, Watkin Fritchard, A. P. J. M. Crossland, John Thomas, (Llewellyn,) John T. Werner, T. C. Hulme, James Codrington, John Pounder, David Lloyd, who after retiring for about an hour reported the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Pennsylvania have seen fit to enact a law incorporating another Coal Company to operate within this district, with privileges of an extraordinary character, in opposition to the expressed wishes and repeated remonstrances of this community; and by so doing have evinced an utter intention to and a disregard of our rights and interests; and whereas, we consider this measure greatly injurious to our coal region, in thus compelling individual enterprise to enter into competition with corporate privileges; and whereas, it is not only proper, but necessary, that those whose rights and prospects are thus affected by reckless legislation, should publicly and emphatically express their opinion of it. Therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby and emphatically express our opinion of it. Therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby and emphatically express our opinion of it. Therefore we, the undersigned, do hereby and emphatically express our opinion of it.

Resolved, That we would charitably attribute the passage of this disgraceful bill to the cause. Though we are of the vast, have afforded every means of better knowledge. As Pennsylvanians, we console ourselves with the hope that this mischievous legislation has been caused rather by ignorance and inability to comprehend than by corruption.

Resolved, That the patriotic statesman-like and convincing views set forth in the Governor's veto, has given him an additional claim to our respect and confidence in regard. That we look upon the veto message as a just rebuke, conveyed in the constitutional form, of the headless or corrupt legislation, that would sacrifice individual industry to speculating, stock-jobbing incorporations.

Resolved, That Governor Ritner, by his whole course, and by his veto messages particularly, has exhibited the feelings and actions of the Governor of a great State, and not of a party that while his wise and economical administration has added to the prosperity of our State and entitled him to the regard of all its citizens. We, the inhabitants of the Coal Region, have had the fullest proof that he is our true, steadfast and judicious friend; and that our ballot boxes shall show that we will not forget him who has been so mindful of us.

Resolved, That we are bound to deal justly by all men, and to express our sentiments freely and fearlessly of the conduct of the People's Representatives, and in virtue of this our right and duty, we hereby declare that Charles Fraiser and Daniel Krebs are no longer worthy of the confidence and support of the people of Schuylkill County.

Resolved, That while our most sacred rights and most cherished interests have been betrayed by the conduct of these men, in open violation of all their former professions and pledges, our feelings have been outraged by expressions of contumely and contempt, by which the entire population of this region has been stigmatized by language unfit for us to repeat. Resolved, That the meeting pledge themselves not to support any man in Schuylkill County, as a representative to the State Legislature, who is in favor of the incorporation of Coal Monopolies in this county.

On motion of Bird Patterson Resolved, That it be the duty of each and every miner to oppose the incorporation of Coal Companies hereafter.—Carried unanimously. On motion of John M. Crossland Resolved, That the reasons assigned by Governor Ritner, in refusing his assent to the Offerman Mining & Rail Road Company, express our unanimous sentiments; and that we recommend the same to the particular consideration of our Senator and Representative, when the interests of the coal region are subject to their legislation.

On motion of A. Russel Resolved, That Geo. W. Farquhar and B. W. Cumming, Esq's. be requested to furnish copies of the very eloquent addresses made by them, for publication. On motion of Wm. H. Mann Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the Miners' Journal and Democratic Free Press, and all others in Pennsylvania friendly to our cause.

JOHN FOUNDER, ABRAHAM POTT, PATRICK LANGTON, BIRD PATTERSON, JOHN COBBY, Vice Presidents. Patrick Carry, Martin Williams, Andrew Russel, Secretaries.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

ON RETURNING TO THE SENATE THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE OFFERMAN RAIL ROAD AND MINING COMPANY, ASSIGNING HIS REASONS FOR REFUSING HIS SIGNATURE THERETO.

To the Senate of Pennsylvania, GENTLEMEN.—I am compelled to return the bill entitled "An act incorporating the Offerman Rail Road and Mining Company" without the Executive signature. It will be recalled that at the commencement of the present session, a bill passed by the preceding Legislature, incorporating eleven coal companies, was returned to the Senate.—The Offerman Coal company was embraced in that bill under the title of the Buck Ridge Coal company. The objections at that time entertained, have since been better matured, and were then stated against the whole number, collectively; but were felt against each separately. They are therefore, now repeated, as my general reasons against the incorporations of coal companies:—

"1st. Because the incorporations of companies of any kind, to accomplish objects within the reach of private enterprise, is a departure from the good old and safe rule of Legislation of Pennsylvania.

"2d. Because the mining of coal, though it may have required the enlarged powers of corporations to commence and carry into useful operation at the beginning of the coal trade; is a business now well understood, and profitably pursued by thousands of private citizens, whose rights and interests will be injured by the exercise of corporate powers and competition.

"3d. Because the law authorizing and regulating limited partnerships, presents all the opportunity for the investment of capital, without risk to the remainder of the owners of property; and for combined operation by individuals, now necessary to prosecute this or any other branch of private business.

"4th. Because the desire to form local companies is generally produced by the mere spirit of speculation, or by some plan to dispose of a particular tract of land to great advantage, and not for the intention of real investment in this particular branch of business, or of carrying it on as a means of gaining a livelihood.

"5th. And above all, because I feel the utmost repugnance against any project that may have the influence of crippling or monopolizing the great coal trade of Pennsylvania which, I fear, would be the effect of the general incorporation of coal companies."

But there are also peculiar objections against this particular bill. It contemplates the formation of a company for mining and dealing in coal in a region already opened by individual enterprise, and traversed by rail roads, and in which the coal trade is fully established.

It confers privileges and powers unusual and dangerous to the great interests of Schuylkill. The two thousand acres of land authorized to be held by the company, may consist of ten different tracts, in Norwegian and Barry townships, which townships comprise a large proportion of the coal region of the county. From each and every one of these tracts, the company may make a rail road; and they may hold lots or landings, (not exceeding three acres each,) at every point desirable for their business. Privileges of this kind, wielded by the combined influence of corporations, backed by a capital of \$350,000, are not only desirable, but would form a dangerous interference in the active and flourishing coal trade of Schuylkill county.

Another objection to the bill is found in the ambiguity of the third section. It is opened to such a construction as would permit the company to engage in the general business of making and selling "cars, bark engines and machinery," though it is presumed that the intention of the Legislature was to confine them to the construction of those articles exclusively for their own use.

For these reasons, I am constrained to return the bill. I had hoped to escape the necessity of further action of this kind on the subject of coal companies. It was under this expectation, that the Stafford company bill was recently permitted to become a law without the Executive signature. So strong were my objections to this kind of incorporation, that I could not sign that bill, though it was much less objectionable than most others of the class, but in deference to the Legislature, adopted a middle course. I should be rejoiced if, a sense of duty permitted the like expedient now. But it does not. I therefore return the bill, believing that the Legislature in adopting the course designated by the Constitution, will duly appreciate my motives.

It is proper for me to state, that my objections are not against rail roads or canals, necessary to carry coal to market. It will, on the contrary, afford me pleasure to co-operate in their formation, so that the rights of the individuals through whose lands they pass, are properly guarded, and their property fully paid for. But in the words of the report on the coal trade of Pennsylvania, made in the Senate on the fourth of March, 1832, by Mr. Packer; "I believe that there is at this day no greater necessity for conferring corporate powers upon a class of men to mine coal, than there was at that day, (1806,) to enable a society of carpenters to plane boards, or of farmers to plough their lands."

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 25, 1838. JOS. RITNER.

The National Intelligencer thinks that Mr. Grundy's attempt to prevent the circulation of the notes of the Bank of the United States will not succeed in either branch of Congress.

Ernest Maltraversa.—Our novel-reading friends will be glad to learn, we suppose, that the Harpers have received and put to press the sequel of this tale. It is entitled "Alice, or the Mysteries," and will be forthcoming, with great eagerness.