

POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1838.

457 Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.

Committee of Correspondence for the Borough of Pottsville. Samuel D. Leih, George Heiser, Esq. John H. Baffa, Benjamin Bannan, James Sullyman, Jr., Henry Stager, Esq. John T. Werner, Andrew B. White, Samuel Hart.

Let the People Remember that DAVID R. PORTER voted in the Senate last Winter to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favour of the odious and infamous Sub-Treasury Bill.

Now is your time for News. The Miners' Journal will be furnished from the 15th of July until the election, at the low rate of Twenty-five Cents for each subscriber—or 25 copies weekly for \$5.

LOOK On this Picture. The official Documents prove that the expenditures of the General Government in 1836, '37 and '38, three years only, will exceed \$105,000,000.

This Administration came into power on promises of RETRENCHMENT & REFORM. And then, Look on This. During the FOUR years of Mr. Adams's Administration, the expenditures were only about \$15,000,000.

Mr. Adams was turned out because "the Party" said the Administration was an extravagant one. No wonder the United States Treasury is bankrupt, and the Nation running into debt in a time of peace.

Huzza! Huzza!! The People have Triumphed! Van Buren and Porterism down, and the reign of Shin Plasters nearly over!

The people have reason to rejoice in the new triumph achieved in the House of Representatives, in the defeat of Mr. Wright's second project of surrendering the national purse to the control of the Executive! This section of his bill was stricken out by a majority of 19 votes!

We are requested to state that a toast offered on the 4th inst. had reference only to the tory Government of England, and against the establishment of a similar government in America.

We have laid by for publication several interesting letters, written from the Coal Region of Schuylkill County, by R. S. Elliott, Esq., one of the Editors of the Harrisburg Intelligencer. We will endeavor to publish them next week.

Yesterday was the warmest day we have had this season, the Thermometer, it will be observed, stood at 75 degrees at sun rise—96 in the shade at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Jacob Thoma, charged with extracting money from letters while postmaster at New Castle, has been acquitted.

We refer our readers to our first page for the proceedings of the Porter Convention. This great Convention, composed of about 1300 delegates out of ten thousand appointed, has done more to advance the cause of the Washington Farmer, than any other similar public movement could have done; more than even the Porteriens expected for their own candidate; may more than Gov. Ritner's friends themselves could have done for him, simply by showing to the people of Pennsylvania what sort of characters support David R. Porter, and what their conduct is when assembled at the seat of Government.

Besides quarrelling among themselves, we find that parties of them assembled before Gov. Ritner's House, in the night time, and abused him in the most vulgar style, calling out "DAMN OLD JOE RITNER—WE'RE FOR PORTER—BRING OUT YOUR CHAMPIONS, YOU DAMNED OLD DUTCH HOG!" at the same time kicking the door, beating the windows and pulling the bell wire in such a manner as to disturb the whole neighborhood! And this outrageous conduct was several times repeated!

Besides this, they took every opportunity to abuse and insult the Governor whenever they met him, and the friends of Ritner as the procession moved through the streets! Shame upon them—shame upon them! How different was the conduct of the Ritner Convention at Reading. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed among themselves, and respectful and decorous conduct marked the behavior of the whole body towards others.

On the second day of the Convention, when the proceedings were adopted, only between 8 and 400 delegates were in attendance.

Overwhelming Evidence.—We shall publish in our next a chain of testimony, which places David R. Porter in a light, in which no man with a reputation for common honesty can stand, without forfeiting that reputation, and which exposes completely the tissue of falsehoods resorted to by his political friends for the purpose of screening him from public indignation and disgrace. The new testimony consists of the affidavits of two of the Arbitrators in the case of Samuel Sturgeon vs. Porter & Patten, concerning the celebrated award relied on by Porter's friends, together with the affidavit of Samuel Sturgeon himself, which shows that David R. Porter recently attempted to purchase a certificate of character from the said Samuel Sturgeon, for the sum of \$180, under the pretext of a compromise of an old debt, and that when Samuel Sturgeon refused to sign the said certificate of honesty, &c. drawn up by Porter himself—he refused to pay him the money in question. The deponent replied that he was a poor man, and not to be bought by him or any body else! Numerous attempts have been made to procure certificates against the character of Samuel Sturgeon. Not a single one however has been yet procured—his neighbors to a man refuse to certify to what is known to be false! The character of Samuel Sturgeon stands high for honesty and respectability. Our readers shall have all the particulars in our next. This testimony must settle the question as to the integrity of David R. Porter and his fitness to hold the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is a direct insult to the people of Pennsylvania, to ask them to vote for him.

Adjournment of Congress.—Congress adjourned on the 9th inst. pursuant to their Resolution. The session has been long, and characterized by many stirring scenes. The good which has resulted from it, consists chiefly in the successful resistance of Congress, to measures of executive usurpation. There has been also an unintermitted warfare of the so called "government" on the rights, the liberties, and the propriety of the nation, in which the patriotism of many noble representatives of the people show forth conspicuously, while the time-serving, dock-licking spirit of the loco loco faction quailed beneath it. The Specie Circular has been repealed, while the Sub-treasury project one after another have been defeated. The evil consists in the waste of time and money—in prolonged discussions of measures which never should have been brought forward, because they were of dangerous and untried character, springing from evil designs and corrupt motives; and because they effectually prevented actual legislation in matters of real advantage to the country.—Congress has adjourned, leaving the Treasury Circular in existence, and such provisions of law as must seriously embarrass the operations of business! They return to their homes to render an account to their constituents—to tell them how they have discharged their duties. Many of them will receive the sentence of condemnation at the hands of their constituents. We expect that the approaching elections will winnow away much of the loco loco chaff, and the dirt from the People's Representatives. The new Congress will be a new body in which loco lococoism will scarcely be heard of, except in terms of contempt and indignation.

Pinegrove Coal Trade.—Our friends in the Pinegrove Coal Region, have shipped this season 6264 tons of Coal, up to the 1st inst. As soon as the canal to Tide is completed, and the Union Canal enlarged, a large business can be done in the Swatara region. The coal is of a superior quality, ignites very freely, and resembles in appearance the Anthracite coal taken from Mr. Crane's Basin, in Wales, with which Mr. C. is now successfully manufacturing iron.

Black Tea—Grand Turk!—We would announce for the benefit of Tea Drinkers, that a superior article in the Black Tea line, which we see extolled in the Philadelphia papers, may be had at the store of Mr. ALFRED GIER, in this Borough. We have tasted the article, and find it of good flavor and pleasant effect. A Philadelphia paper calls it the real "Grand Turk," and says that it deserves the Turban.

Gen. Simon Cameron, President of the Middletown Bank, has been nominated for Congress by the Anti-Bankites of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.

Another Member of Congress rejected by the people, appointed to office.—President Van Buren has appointed FELIX GRUNDY, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, Attorney General of the U. States. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

"Te the mark" Porteriens.—The editor of the Miltonian is authorized to bet \$1000 that Joseph Ritner will be elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the second Tuesday of October, if he lives.

The last Miltonian says: Milton Borough in '35 gave a majority of 80 against Ritner—this fall it will be vice versa. REASON: A dislike to infernal "experiments," and a wish to get the government back to the old Jefferson track. Our friends can rely on this information.

The Harrisburg Keystone prates a good deal about Abolition, Amalgamation, &c. and charges Joseph Ritner and his friends with being Abolitionists and Amalgamationists. This charge comes with rather a bad grace from a paper that supports Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, who has black daughters, and who bought two white men as husbands for them, by giving each a farm and stock, worth about 10,000, on condition that they would marry them. A paper that also supports David R. Porter, for Governor of Pennsylvania, who, it is stated, has several children by a woman who afterwards married, and now resides with a negro at Lewistown, Pa.

The Delaware Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

The Lehigh Coal Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

A very extensive riot occurred in the neighbourhood of Five Points, New York, on the 4th of July, between a party of Irishmen and Americans. The windows of a number of houses were demolished, and several persons were seriously injured. It is stated that at one time nearly 5000 persons were engaged in the riot, and threatened to be of a very serious nature.

The Monster in "Old Berks."—The Borough of Reading through their Town Council, made application to the Bank of the United States for a loan of twenty thousand dollars in silver, for the purpose of redeeming their shillings under the denomination of one dollar. The Bank received the application favorably, and was disposed to grant it with pleasure, when a remonstrance was sent to the Bank in the shape of a publication by the Committee of Safety of the Borough of Reading. The result will be seen from the following extract from the letter of N. Biddle, Esq. of June 22, 1838.

"The Board of directors approve entirely of the object of the loan, and were disposed to grant it with great pleasure, when they received a published remonstrance against it by the 'Committee of Safety of the Borough of Reading,' who declared that 'it has been ascertained that the loan could have been intended for no other purpose than to sell the town to the said Bank, and put our citizens and their property into the power of the Philadelphia Money King.' I am sure that the worthy members of the Committee of safety will on reflection perceive that they have been misled by their zeal in asserting to the Town Council a design to sell their constituents, or to the Bank the last desire to make such an acquisition; and I am quite sure that the respectable inhabitants of Reading are wholly incapable of being influenced by the sordid motives ascribed to them. Nevertheless, as there seems to be so much opposition to the measure, and as its adoption may give alarm to a portion of your community, it is deemed most proper to decline making the proposed loan.

Very respectfully, Yrs., N. BIDDLE, President.

The Bank has acted very properly in this matter. The Committee of Safety have published to the world the startling fact, that the Borough of Reading may be bought and sold for the sum of Twenty thousand Dollars! Is this assertion true or false? If true, the said Committee have done the State some service in making known the fact, though at the expense of the reputation of their friends and fellow-citizens. If false, the said Committee have published a gross libel for party purposes—a libel which ignorance itself cannot excuse, and which ought to recoil on its authors in one universal sentiment of public contempt and indignation. Already has one prominent member of the Porter Party, and a member of the Town Council at Reading, renounced allegiance. The truth is, that the folly and falsehood every day exhibited by them in one form or another, must disgust every man in whose bosom all sense of patriotism is not extinguished. A loco loco Committee of Safety is a solecism—a contradiction of terms. Safety is not the word—it should be something else, and we leave our readers, each for himself, to furnish some other more appropriate word.

A letter from Washington, dated Saturday, July 7, 1837, on the Philadelphia Exchange Book, says:

Last night about 12 o'clock, Congress passed an act making it penal by fine and imprisonment, to issue the notes of the old U. S. Bank. The writer further states.

"I was in the house during the discussion of the subject and never saw so determined a disposition to exercise arbitrary power as in this—Not a member from Pennsylvania was allowed to speak, although Mr. Sergeant was very desirous to do so.

The Van Buren party often resort to vile measures and vile means to carry out their vindictive objects, but nothing in our humble opinion can be viler or baser than to pass penal laws at midnight, on the last night but one of the session of Congress! Surely this is no proper time for the passage of penal laws, by which individuals are to be deprived of liberty and property? Nor are the other means that were adopted, less exceptionable—the gag law system. In this way they attempted to carry the Sub-Treasury System, in which, however, they were happily foiled.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL. The star spangled Banner, floated from the dome of our noble Capitol, says the Raleigh Register, for several hours, in token of satisfaction infused among our citizens at the defeat of the past measure of the Administration.

Louisiana Election.—The election for governor, members of congress, and members of the State Legislature, took place in Louisiana on the 21st inst. The election of Mr. Roman the Whig candidate for the office of Governor, is set down as certain.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Three of the following toasts were omitted in our last publication, and two were printed incorrectly.

Dr. J. F. Trichter. The recent defeat of Van Buren and Porter's odious Sub-Treasury Bill is a convincing proof that there is yet virtue and patriotism among the people—that they love their country better than party; and that they will resist all encroachments upon their liberties, let it emanate from whatever party it may.

L. Aendenried. William F. Johnson Esq. the honest, fearless and independent Representative of Armstrong county—His mainly course pursued, regardless of party mandates from the powers at Washington, in the late Legislature, in opposition to Van Buren's and Porter's odious Sub-Treasury Scheme, entitles him to the esteem of every true friend of our country.

George Heiser. Party Spirit—may it always be fatal to the prosperity of the People. J. T. Werner. The Farmer, Mechanic and laboring man, the bone and sinew of the country. They will on the second Tuesday of October next, rally in the support of, and triumphantly reject our present worthy Farmer Governor Joseph Ritner, because he has been tried and found a faithless friend to their interests.

J. F. Hessard. David R. Porter, the Loco loco candidate for Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, and the odious and execrable Sub-Treasury Bill, the former will be voted down by the Farmers of Pennsylvania, on the second Tuesday of October next, as the latter has already been, by the Congress of the United States of America.

Our Finances & the Currency.

The following remarks of Mr. WEBSTER in the Senate on return of Mr. WEBSTER's bill from the House, as amended on motion of Mr. CURTIS, present a comprehensive summary of the entire legislation of the session on subjects connected with Currency and Finance, and indicate the position in which those important questions are left by Congress.

Mr. Webster said he should concur most readily in this amendment of the House. It gave him the truest pleasure to learn that the House had rejected the second section of the bill, and that it had done so by so decisive a majority. The House had thus arrested the surrender of all control over the public treasure to the Executive. It had interposed its own high authority in a most constitutional and salutary manner; a manner highly becoming the Representatives of a free People. For all this (said Mr. W.) I feel highly grateful; and at this result, I think, the whole country may be justly congratulated.

We hold on yet to the true doctrine, and the important republican principle of legislative control and superintendence of the public money, and I hope sir, we shall continue to hold on.

And now, sir, as to what remains in this bill, I think it is of no great importance.—It will do no harm, and some good. It relieves the incapacity of being received at the Treasury from bills of banks which have issued small bills, provided such banks shall issue no such small bills after the first day of October next. This time is much too short, even if it were judicious to fix any definite time, which I do not think it is. The banks generally will not be able to discontinue the use of small bills within that period; nor will they have sufficient inducement to do it. The inconvenience will fall, not principally on them, but on the People; as no man will be able, if the law is regarded, to pay his postage account or any other debt due to Government, by any bank notes within his reach or command.

This bill, therefore, does little, very little indeed, to remove the evils and inconveniences which are felt, and which must continue to be felt.

Then again, sir, remember that the new Treasury circular is still in force; and that no bank note of any kind, if it be less than twenty dollars, can be received at all.—This greatly impairs the privilege secured by the resolution of 1816. At the post office and at the land offices, no paper less than twenty dollars can be received. I have already, again and again, laid this before the view of gentlemen. I have asked them if they are contented with this state of things, and if they think the People will be contented. Will the small purchasers at the land offices be satisfied with this?—Is it right to expect it? Certainly, sir, this is not what I proposed for them, nor what I thought their interest required.

If we meant to maintain the principle of the resolution of 1816—if we meant to make bank notes receivable at all, why should we embarrass and thwart its operation by rejecting all notes under so high a sum as twenty dollars? Why not stop at five dollars, the point at which the State banks have arrived?

However, I have addressed the Senate repeatedly on this part of the subject before, and the people, I trust, every where, will understand that I, and those who usually act with me, have done all in our power to give them, in every part of the country, the just benefits of the resolution of '16 without unreasonable embarrassments.

One word sir, on another part of the subject. This bill leaves the deposit system in full operation in some places and some States, and it leaves it impossible to be adopted in other States. Our actual system therefore, will be wholly unequal; it will be one thing in one part of the country, and another thing in another part.

These evils, sir, and these inequalities cannot long exist. The country will demand their removal.

We break up then, sir, with no Sub Treasury Bill. We break up with no Special Deposite Bill. We break up without having surrendered to the Executive the just control of Congress over the public moneys.

We break up, having abolished the Specie Circular.

But we break up nevertheless, leaving such provisions of law in existence, and such a Treasury circular in existence, as must, in my opinion, very seriously embarrass the operations of business, especially in particular parts of the country.

And we break up, moreover, without having done any thing—any thing at all—towards establishing a paper currency, equivalent to specie, of universal credit, and of the same value in every part of the country. 'Till we establish such a currency as this, we shall not have performed a high and important duty, which, in my opinion, is solemnly binding upon us. 'Till we do this, that is not done which will effectually satisfy the country. Other things may be palliatives, but that thing alone can constitute effectual remedy and relief.

I will only add, sir, because I believe it is true, that if a measure, calculated to carry into full effect the abolition of the Specie Circular—such a measure as I had the honor to propose to the Senate—could have been presented in a manner to be acted on, without delay or embarrassment to the popular branch of Congress it would have succeeded; in that branch, by a very decided majority. The published proceedings of that body sufficiently show this.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

TV M. B. L.— I know a sweet and charming place, In which to spend a lonely hour; Where modest worth and native grace, Can calm thee by their soothing power. When sorrow fills thy troubled breast, And mad'ning care forbids a smile, If you would seek a place of rest, Just pay a visit to Carlisle. For we have brave and able girls, Fresh in the sunny charms of youth, Whose brows are swept by flowing curls— Whose sole delight and aim is truth. The freshness of their blooming cheeks Seems stolen from some fragrant rose, Which smiling, will no new methods seek, Their charming beauties to disclose. But though all charms combined To please and captivate the eye, Yet graces rare around them twine, 'Tis beauty's bloom that charms the soul. 'Tis virtue's pure and beaming smile That throws a soft and hallowed light Around each maiden of Carlisle. And fills our hearts with visions bright. If Gentles, Innocence and Truth, delight— It natives modestly the heart beguile— If you would see these graces all unite, Acquaint yourself with Ladies in Carlisle's Carlisle, July 4, 1838.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

TO— Thou askest me the language Of these fair and blooming flowers, That shed their early fragrance, And the perfume of their bowers. They had called them in their beauty, For a bright though dying wreath; But a thought of passing glory Is within their scented breath. Oh hold they not a language Thou silently apart? Do they not breathe a deep, a pure, True lesson to the heart. Within their fair and fading leaves, Lingers there not a tone, In silent eloquence of thought, A beauty all their own. They wake a bright remembrance Of childhood's happy hours; When joyously our path was strown With bright and thornless flowers. They wake up early visions Of happy moments passed; Of hopes that bloomed and faded, Of joys that could not last. Of thoughts once fondly cherished, Of bliss that's in their bloom; Of youth and beauty perished, Of sunlight and the tomb. M.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Be it remembered that When Geo. Wolf was elected Governor in 1835 the Commonwealth owed for money borrowed, \$3,140,000 00.

Be it remembered that When he went out of office in 1838 the amount borrowed was 24,654,443 32.

Be it remembered that The amount borrowed by Geo. Wolf in six years, and debt increased was \$16,514,443 32.

Be it remembered that When Joseph Ritner was elected Governor in 1835, he found the debt to be as Geo. Wolf had left it \$24,651,443 32.

Be it remembered that On the 1st day of June, 1838, it amounted to 24,430,003 32.

Be it remembered that Gov. Ritner, paid off in two years and six months, \$224,440 00.

Be it remembered that The amount received for Canal and Rail-road tolls, during the six years of Wolf's administration, was \$1,200,466 06.

Be it remembered that The amount received for tolls during two years and six months of Ritner's administration was 2,425,164 38.

Be it remembered that The difference in favor of Ritner's administration, is \$1,164,968 33.

Be it remembered that The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the support of Common Schools during the six years of Wolf's administration, was \$75,000 00.

Be it remembered that The amount paid in two years and six months of Ritner's administration, is \$983,919 00.

Be it remembered that The amount paid in taxes by the people

to support Wolf's administration, was 777,172 50.

Be it remembered that The amount repaid by Gov. Ritner, and saved to the people in one year is \$294,509 17.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

TERRIFIC STORM IN VIRGINIA.

A letter from Goodland, Virginia, published in the Richmond Whig, under date of the 28th ult. says:— "We had remembrance of the most terrific storms last night, in rapid succession, between 11 and 12 o'clock, ever witnessed in any latitude. Fourteen flashes were continuous with the thunder, all apparently striking in the space, and there could not have been less than 12 or 1500 distinct discharges of electricity, more or less near. Milton could have covered some idea of the tremendous sublimity of the scene. No mischief, however, was done, that I have heard of except to the wheat. In the last cloud, the wind for a moment threatened to destroy every thing and the wheat has been prostrated in many places. Rain was greatly needed, but not to fall to that style."

A loco loco says "Porter has paid all his real possibilities!" The Somerset Herald asks if he has paid for his two "assassinations," residing some where about Lewistown?

Representatives in Congress are to be chosen in fourteen States the present year, and the elections will take place in the following order.

Louisiana, 1st Monday in July Illinois, 1st Monday in August Missouri, 1st Monday in September Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September Maine, 2d Monday in September Georgia, 1st Monday in October Arkansas, 1st Monday in October South Carolina, 2d Monday in October New Jersey, 2d Tuesday in October Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in October Ohio, 2d Tuesday in October New York, 1st Monday in November Massachusetts, 2d Monday in November Delaware, 2d Tuesday in November.

The New Orleans Advertiser has furnished to its readers and for general circulation. Mr. Bond's famous speech translated into the French language.

The Times Pennsylvania Phoenix, a Van Buren paper, speaking of the defeat of the administration and hopeless prospects of the party, says:— "All is now unheeded, with a fully believing in insanity, we are hurrying to ruin, and are long not a plank will be left to which the unfortunate shipwrecked Democrats can cling."

Van Buren has lost six States and forty-four members of Congress, in one year. He has gained John C. Calhoun and his Nullifiers!

MARRIED.

On the 4th ult. by the Rev. William Cooper, CHARLES WESLEY HAMILTON of Philadelphia, to Miss RICHIE ANN DOWDY of Pottsville. On the 22d March, by the Rev. Thomas Sovereign Mr. Wm. Sparrow, to Miss RHODA DAYSON, both of Pottsville.

DIED

In this Borough on Thursday last, of Consumption. Mr. John Copwell, in the 22d year of his age. His remains were accompanied to the grave in the Presbyterian Burial Ground, on Friday last, by the united order of Odd Fellows, of which he was a worthy member, and a suitable discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. McCool.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Table with columns for Date, Sun Rises 9 o'clock, and temperature readings (64, 76, 87, 80, 81, 80, 79, 78, 78, 75, 80, 79, 84, 76, 78, 86, 90, 92, 98, 98, 85, 82, 86, 92, 94, 96).

A STATED Meeting of the Pottsville Fire Engine Company, will be held at the House of Wm. Mortimer, on Wednesday evening next the 11th inst. at 8 o'clock. ELIAS DERR, Secretary.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Pottsville, July 10, 1838. WHEAT FLOUR, by the load was worth on Friday at 50. WHEAT 1 50 per bushel in demand. RYE FLOUR 2 00 per cwt. in demand. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR 2 50 per cwt. in demand RYE, by the load 70 cents by the bushel—ready sale RYE CHOP 65 cents per bushel in demand. POTATOES 38 cents—ready sale. POTATOES 40 cents per bushel in demand. CORN—65 cents per bushel in demand. CLOVER SEED—45 50 per bushel. TIMOTHY SEED—42 00 per bushel. FLAXSEED—41 12 per bushel in demand. WHISKEY—42 cents per gallon. BUTTER—14 cents per pound—in Request 18 cents EGGS—13 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—19 cents per pound. BRESWAX—18 cents per pound. FEATHERS—62 cents per pound. COMMON WOOD—40 cents per pound. MACRELL, by the bb. No 1, \$12 00 No 2, \$10 00 SALT—\$ 53 per bb. 57 per bushel. BASTARD, is worth \$7 00 per ton. HAY \$18 per ton.

Crab Cider. HHDS. Superior Crab Cider, received and for sale by MILLER & HAGGERTY. Pottsville, July 11, 1838.

239 BARRELS superior Family Flour from the Acqueduct Mills, just received on Consignment and for sale by SAMUEL HARTZ. Pottsville, July 11, 1838.