

THE HARRISBURG JOURNAL

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

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Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will be charged.

Papers delivered by the Post-Office will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged 91 for three insertions—50 cent for one insertion. Larger orders 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 \$2 per annum, including subscription to the paper with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 12 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one on each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for advertising, and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

Printed, checked, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, newly printed at this Office at the lowest rates.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States Mining Journal

AND

Register of the Iron Trade.

To be published in monthly numbers of 32 octavo pages, double columns, at

POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

—50—

This work, as its title imports, will be devoted to the interests of the Coal and Iron trades, and such other mining operations, as are daily becoming of more importance in our country, and to the diffusion of general scientific information. The location of the seat of publication, situated in the very heart of a region where nature baffle most prolific of her gifts, points it out as the spot from whence such a work should emanate. The importance of our Coal and Iron products, and the perfection of the experiments for smelting iron ore with anthracite coal, demand the commencement of a publication, which shall collect and disseminate in a permanent form, all the information necessary to perfection in the various mechanical branches dependent on them.

Scientific assistance will be engaged, and the history of the rise and progress of our national mineral business, will be given from authentic sources. The iron and lead fields of the western states, the gold mining operations of the south, and the workings of copper, cobalt and other metals, and all the different manufactures dependent on them, will be embraced in the plan of publication. Statistical tables, and European improvements, will be laid before its readers, and every effort made to render it worthy the attention, but only of those directly connected with mining operations, but of all who feel pride in the advancement of our national resources, and the development of its treasures. The latter class of expected patrons must be numerous, when it is considered of what vast importance to the welfare of a country are its mineral treasures. Great Britain owes to her inexhaustible supply of coal, iron and other metals, a large share of her immense national revenue and individual wealth; they are her protection in war, and her means of aggrandizement in peace.

Our United States is destined to occupy a pre-eminent station as a mining country, and but few years elapse, before we will be independent of all foreign resources. England has an annual iron trade of about a million tons, and a coal trade, of probably twenty millions. Our country has in twenty years, acquired a trade of nearly one million tons of Anthracite Coal, independent of the Bituminous Coal trade, which supplies the South from the Virginia fields, and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi from the region of Pittsburg. The fixed waters of the great western rivers, are becoming with mineral wealth, and their products will soon enrich every portion of our land. From all these different regions, the Mining Journal, will receive accurate accounts of progressive improvements, and chronicle them at the earliest dates. In order to assist the dissemination of such information, drawings and wood cuts will be used, whenever found necessary, and the opening number will be embellished with a correct design of the first Anthracite Furnace, now in most successful operation, in the Borough of Pottsville, together with a minute and careful description of all its different parts—the proportion of the charges for burden, &c. &c. &c.

The commencement of such an undertaking as the one now suggested involves in the very fact a determination to prosecute it with vigor, and untiring industry, and it is therefore deemed superfluous to offer any assurances of the intention to render it, as far as practicable, a useful and scientific work. It is therefore, with a simple promise to use every exertion to collect important mechanical truths, that the public are presented with the following

Conditions.

THE MINING JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF THE IRON TRADE, will be printed monthly, in octavo form, with double columns, on good paper; each number to contain 32 pages, with a printed cover.

The terms of subscription will be Three Dollars per annum, payable on the reception of the first number.

In places where no established agent is located, two copies of the work will be furnished for Five Dollars, if transmitted free of postage.

The first number, will be issued about the 1st of April next, or sooner, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant its publication.

Post-masters will please act as agents in forwarding the names of subscribers.

All persons holding subscription papers, will please remit the names obtained, early in February, 1840.

Address Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Editors throughout the country, who feel an interest in the establishment of a national work of this kind, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions, and noticing the plan in their editorial columns. Where regular agencies are not established, any person wishing to subscribe may forward their names free of postage, or leave them with Postmasters, who will oblige us by forwarding such as they obtain, at early a period as possible.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

POTTSVILLE.

William G. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establishment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, situated on the National Hill, corner of Centre and Second streets, and has materially improved the arrangement for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the town; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart from the Exchange and Calloway Buildings.

PRIVATE FAMILIES who desire spending the summer months in the Calloway Hotel will be furnished with four or five chambers calculated to please the fancy, and render comfortable the most tedious guests; and FAMILIES will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the most agreeable to the eye.

It were superfluous to say that this Table and Bar will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertions to gratify his guests he anticipates the patronage of the public.

Pottsville, April 13, 1837.

Old Irish Whiskey.

VERY superior 54 proof 100% Whiskey for sale by MILLER & HAGERTY, No. 16

VERY LATE NEWS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing packet ship Louis Philippe, which arrived on Saturday evening in twenty-three days from Havre, we have Paris dates to Dec. 31. and Havre to Dec. 4th, inclusive—London to Dec. 1st. Liverpool to 30th Nov., the very latest cable.

The Hon. Daniel Webster has arrived in the Mediterranean at last. This is the third time it has been reported. There can be no doubt of its accuracy now, for he and his family have taken rooms at the Astor House, and will be ready to receive visits from his friends to-day. He has returned without disappointments.

The Sultan of Turkey has granted a Charter to the subjects, which fact is creating a great excitement in all Europe.

The London Morning Herald states, from a source worthy of belief, that Lord Palmerston has addressed a letter to the Ambassador of the United States in London, that her majesty's government intends to blockade all the ports in the Chinese Empire, and that the circumstances under which this measure has been resolved upon, render it absolutely necessary for Great Britain to take this step.

This is a most important movement; for it is almost likely that all the British forces in India, flushed with victory from Afghanistan, will march with alacrity to China, and reduce the Emperor to submission and force him to make recompense. It is thus we add the quarrel between China and the Empire is an unpleasant predicament.

The money markets of London and Paris remain dull, but with little alteration. Cotton is a little lower in Havre.

It is very evident that the principles of democracy, as signified in a prophetic article in France and England. The Chartists movement in England is only in the bud, and every day it is expected to break out simultaneously over all the kingdom.

The next news, which will probably be brought by the British Queen, will reveal a few secrets. The beautiful Queen of England is preparing for her journey with Prince Albert in January, not by fasting and praying, but by riding on horseback and writing letters to her lover. Deep interest is felt by all the old maids of Europe about the interior affair, and many of them have neglected their own cares in consequence thereof.

Notice was given at the Bank of England, Nov. 29, as follows:—The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are ready, upon further notice, to receive applications for loans upon the Deposit of approved Bills of Exchange, not having more than six months to run, such loan to be repaid on or before the 17th January next, at the rate of interest of 6 per cent, per annum, and not to exceed less than £2,000 each.

The Chartists—These men are still making great efforts to create a general rising. They have raised several soldiers to desert.

Last night's Gazette contains not less than 23 bankruptcies, the greatest number which has appeared in one day for some time past.

It is said at Hamburg that one of the first mercantile houses of that city will open a credit of ten millions of marks (about \$71,000,000) for the Bank of England. More trouble there.

A prodigious inundation took place in the Thames and overflowed many places, towns and villages on the banks.

The Constitutional states that a new minister has been appointed for the United States, in the place of M. de Ponton, now at Constantinople. He is to be M. de Bussy, formerly resident French minister at Carlsruhe. Our old acquaintance, the Count, is cutting a figure in the East. An Austrian paper says that he has thrown the Russian diplomatic state of terror, by declaring that France will recognize the independence of Egypt, as was done in the case of Texas. He has had an audience with the Sultan. He has taken an splendid house at Pera, where he intends to entertain the members of the Divan and the diplomatic corps.

The French Chambers were to meet on the 23d December.

M. Thiers forms the point of attraction of the opposition in France. His department is very attractive in the Chamber of Deputies. He has a splendid house in the place de St. George.

The Duc de Bordeaux is running after the pretty girls in Italy, in stead of King's son.

The hotel-gang ground that there is to be a further shifting of places among the Websterites in the Chamber of Deputies. He has a splendid house in the place de St. George.

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THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

Those who disbelieve in the services which the People's Candidate, has performed both civil and military, can read the following:

Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON was born in Ch's City County, Va., on the 9th of February, 1773. His father, Benj. Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and afterward Governor of Virginia.

He was educated at Hampden Sydney College, Virginia. He commenced the study of Medicine in Philadelphia, under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris, about 1790.

He was induced by Washington's sanction to join the army in 1791, and received from that immortal patriot the commission of Ensign in the army stationed at Fort Mifflin.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1793, he joined the legion under General Wayne, and in a few days after, was selected by that brave and observant general, as one of his aids-de-camp.

On the 26th of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of Miami, and elicited, as he had on a previous occasion, the most distinguished written approbation from General Wayne.

In 1795, he was made Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington by Wayne.

In 1797, he was appointed President Adm. Secretary to the Northwestern Territory, and ex-officio Lieutenant-Governor.

In 1798, when he was but 25 years of age, he was chosen by the people a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed him sole commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana by President Madison.

On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the great victory of Tippecanoe.

President Madison appointed him commander in Chief of the Northwestern Army, on the 17th of September, 1812.

On the 14th of May, 1813, the siege of Fort Meigs commenced, which lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st July, 1813, the battle at Fort Stephenson occurred.

On the 5th of October, 1813, he gained the splendid victory of the Thames, over the British and Indians under Proctor.

In 1814, General Harrison, in conjunction with Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, and General Cass, formerly Secretary of War, was appointed by President Madison, to treat with the Indians. In the same year, he with his colleagues, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville.

In 1815, Gen. Harrison, Gen. McArthur, and the Hon. John Graham, were appointed Commissioners to treat with the Indians, which they accomplished at Detroit.

In 1816, General Harrison was elected a member of Congress from Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John McLean.

In January, 1818, Gen. Harrison introduced a resolution in Congress, of which he was a member, in honor of Kosciuszko, then recently deceased, and made one of the most feeling classical and eloquent speeches of his support, ever delivered in the House.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio.

In 1824, he was elected, by the Legislature of Ohio, a member of the U. S. Senate.

In 1825, he was made, in the U. S. Senate Chairman of the Military committee in the place of Gen. Jackson who had resigned.

In 1828, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Colombia.

In March 1829, recalled by President Jackson among his first acts of political proscription, almost as soon as General H. had been accredited by the Colombian government, and T. P. Moore, appointed in his place.

On the 27th of September, 1829, he wrote his immortal letter to Simon Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

He is now a farmer in the State of Ohio, a poor man, with a large family, among whom are the children of his son in law, the lamented and gallant General Pike; and is the candidate of a great people for the first office in his gift.

PLAIN REASONS for plain men why WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON should be elected President of the United States.

1st. He is a tried republican of the 'old school' who has served the country faithfully in war and in peace, and has the Jeffersonian qualities for office—he is honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution.

2d. He is a true and able Governor of Indiana, and of the same line performed the duties of Indian Agent. During this period MILLIONS of the pub-

lic money passed through his hands, every cent of which he accounted for; and he left the public pockets full and room.

3d. When ever, invested with power, whether in peace or in war, the supremacy of the laws was sustained. He never challenged his fellow man to single combat—but often as he met the foes of his country he proved the victor.

4th. He is a man of spotless character, not of a plain in his dress and manners; a practical farmer; works with his own hands; and treats every honest man as his equal.

5th. He is pledged to serve but ONE TERM, and this pledge he will redeem without requiring an alteration of the constitution.

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6th. He would respect the will of Congress in all matters of expediency, and would only use the veto power when the act submitted for his approval came in conflict with the constitution.

7th. He would regard the Senate as having the same right as himself to judge of appointments to office; and if the nomination of one a noble friend should be rejected, he would send in another not less noble, without being in any degree offended by the rejection of his first named friend.

8th. He has not been in public life for the last twelve years nor mingled in the party strife of the day; he would therefore be the President of the WHOLE PEOPLE, and would come into office with a disposition to lessen Executive power and patronage, and to reduce the extravagant expenditures of the Federal government to a wholesome limit.

9th. He is the Father of the present admirable system of disposing of the public lands, which has been so perfected that a poor man who can make up \$100, may become an independent FARMER. This measure has earned for him the title which he receives in the West, of the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND."

10th. Although a working man and not a lawyer, he has talents of a high order, is a scholar, and a ripe and good one—and is one of the best read men in the country—and thinks well—speaks well—writes, and fights well. A MECHANIC.

From the New York Mirror.

TOM TIPP, THE MAN OF GENIUS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE YANKEE NOTIONS.

Tom Tipp was a great genius. His infant years were marked by uncommon precocity of intellect. The same thing, indeed, has been said of sundry other persons; but in Tom's case we have the fact upon unquestionable authority. The first feat of his genius displayed itself by a shrewd discovery in the science of bread and butter. How many full-grown people there are who cannot tell which side of their bread is buttered? Yet Tom found this out very soon after he cut his teeth!

As soon as he grew bigger, he grew more cunning, and was pronounced as bright a child as you would see of a summer's day. He demolished picture-books, and smudged crockery, in a style that showed he would speedily become a smart, enterprising young man. These anticipations were soon fulfilled. He played truant, and beat the schoolmistress, by the time other boys had mastered half the alphabet. Need I say more? Every body called him a lad of spirit and predicted he would make a noise in the world.

It is not exactly known at what age he first got into debt—but nearly explicit what is sure to make the career of a man of genius at a very early period. Let it suffice, that he ran up scores in various quarters, to the annoyance of his parents and the astonishment of the neighborhood. Other trifling school-boy pranks may be passed over, as tricks had he in him which gentlemen have. At college, Tom kept up his character; he robbed hen-roosts, bagged the tutors, raised rebellions, set fire to the college, and attained to the glory of a speedy expulsion. A career so brilliant at the outset promised great things, and Tom was set down by all his acquaintances as a lad of undoubted spirit and genius. In truth, he thought as much himself, and he was determined to make his fortune as soon as he had saved his wild gait. He had five thousand dollars to begin with.

Two or three years did Tom spend in admiring the smoothness of his pantaloons, as he walked up and down Broadway; two or three more in cultivating whiskeys; and two or three more in coking his hat over the left ear. He now thought himself finished, and quite the thing; and all the town called him a likely fellow. At this critical moment, he put his hand in his pocket for a five-dollar bill, and to his great surprise, found his pocket empty. "What a pocket was empty too, and further searching informed him that all his cash was gone. "Five thousand dollars!" exclaimed he in amazement; "and it is all gone!" Echo answered—Gone!

Was ever a discovery more unpropitious? An ordinary mortal would have been overwhelmed by it; but Tom instantly betrouth himself that he was a man of genius, and this set all to rights. "I have only to make my fortune," said he, "that is all. Yes, I'll make my fortune without putting it off any longer; what signifies waiting?" So saying, Tom went off to the theatre, and thought no more about it.

But a day or two afterwards, a tailor's bill came starting him in the face. Tom put his hand in his pocket again, and was again reminded of his want of cash and his possession of genius. "Phew!" said he, "I'll make my fortune—'t'll quite forget to do it—but it seems to be time now." Tom, having said this, lighted his cigar with the bill, pulled up his cravat, and walked forth upon a stroll.

Not many weeks afterwards came a third remembrance, in the more emphatic shape of a constable, with an awkward-looking serap of paper. Tom got rid of him with some difficulty; for constables are a sort of folk that a bold young man of genius in no great respect. "A really," said Tom, "I must make my fortune; I may as well do it now and have it over—so let me think of it first thing to-morrow."

With these words, Tom went off to what was called, up the street, and called for champagne and oysters.

Tom's fortune-making scheme appeared to be so fully fortified by him for three months longer, and nobody can tell to what extent his forgetfulness would have run, had it not been disturbed by another of those perplexing accidents which seem to be designed by the malignant fate to bother gentlemen of genius, like fellow, and such high minded abolitionists on two legs. Tom was one evening lacing up his pantaloons for a ball. "Not kidding," said he, as he looked in the glass—"but killing genies!"

At this moment, the constable came, and, in a most diabolical manner, at the knee of Tom's cravat, then said he; but, alas! Tom had not another pair

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Not many weeks afterwards came a third remembrance, in the more emphatic shape of a constable, with an awkward-looking serap of paper. Tom got rid of him with some difficulty; for constables are a sort of folk that a bold young man of genius in no great respect. "A really," said Tom, "I must make my fortune; I may as well do it now and have it over—so let me think of it first thing to-morrow."

With these words, Tom went off to what was called, up the street, and called for champagne and oysters.

Tom's fortune-making scheme appeared to be so fully fortified by him for three months longer, and nobody can tell to what extent his forgetfulness would have run, had it not been disturbed by another of those perplexing accidents which seem to be designed by the malignant fate to bother gentlemen of genius, like fellow, and such high minded abolitionists on two legs. Tom was one evening lacing up his pantaloons for a ball. "Not kidding," said he, as he looked in the glass—"but killing genies!"

At this moment, the constable came, and, in a most diabolical manner, at the knee of Tom's cravat, then said he; but, alas! Tom had not another pair

of drawers, and he was obliged to do without. "I'll make my fortune," said he, "that is all. Yes, I'll make my fortune without putting it off any longer; what signifies waiting?" So saying, Tom went off to the theatre, and thought no more about it.

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