Action Control States

or both." Thus is the Secretary invested with unlimited authority to transfer the public money from one depositary to another, and to concentrate it all, if he pleases, at a single point. But without this provision, the city of New York necessarily must be the place at which the largest partion of the public money will be constantly in deposits. It collects alone about two thirds of the duties on imports, and is becoming. if it be not already, the money centre of the United States. It is not indispensable, to create a bank of issues, that the place of issue and the place of phyment should be identical. The issue of the paper may be at one city, and the place of payment may be a different and even distant city. Nor is the form of the paper material, so as t carry it into the general circulation of the money of the country. Whether at be in the shape of bank notes, bank checks, post notes or Treasury drafts, is of no consequence. If there be confidence in it, and the paper be of convement amount, passes by delivery, and entitles the holder to demand the specie upon its face, at his pleasure, it will enter into the general circulation; and the extent of its circulation will be governed by the amount issued, and the confidence which it enjoys

I presume that no one will contest these principles. Let us apply them to the provisions of this bill. The last clause of the tenth section, already cited,

. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries as he may think most conductive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors,

r both." S

Here is no restriction whatever as to the amount or form of the draft. There is nothing to prevent his making it for \$100, or \$50, or \$10. There is nothing to prevent the use of bank paper; and the draft will have the number of signatures usual to the speedy presentation for phyment of Government bank paper. It will or may be signed by the Treas- drafts. The wants of the people and the necessity urer. Register and comptroller.

Now, sir, let me suppose that a citizen has a demand upon the Government for \$5,000, unit applies to the Treasurer for payment. On what receiver general will you, he will be asked, have the amount! On the receiver-general at New York. In what sum? One fielf of the sum in drafts of \$100, and the other in drafts of \$50. The Treasurer cannot What will he do with them ! There is not a spot, which the drafts will not command a premiu nor Government drafts. be at par. Every where to the south and west of to 24 per cer . Every where, east and north, they will be at par What, I again ask, will the holter do with them i Will he commit the indiscretion or the specie about him ! No such thing. Being evetain the drafts and carry them with him to his home, and use them in his business. What I have supposed I kely to be done by one, will be dine by every creditor of the Govern mant. Tueso drafts, to a considerable extent, will remain out, outer the general circulation, and compose a part of the commo i cuireacy of the country, commanding, at particular places, as notes of the Bank of the United States have done, and now do, a premium, but any where being certainly good for the amount on their face.

All this is perfectly plain and inevitable. And the amount of this element of Government drafts, in the general currency of the country, will be somewhat governed by the amount of the annual disbusements of the Government. In the early administration of this Treasury bink, its paper will command general and implicit confidence. It will be as much better than the paper of the Bank of the United States, of the Bank of England, as the resources of the United States are superior to those of any mere private corparation. Sub-I reasurers and receivers general may fly with the public money committed to their charge -may peculate or speculate as they please, and, unlike the condition of banks, whose fraudulent officers · equander the means of those institutions, the nation remains bound for the redemption of all paper issued under its authority. But the paper of me late Bank of the United States acquired a confidence every where, more or less, in and out of the United States. It was received in Canada, in Europe, and at Canton. The Government drafts upon receivers-general will have a much more sure and extensive circulation. Who will doubt their payment? Who will question the honor and good faith of the United States in their redemption ? The Bankers of Europe-the-Rothschilds and the Barings-will receive them without hesitation, and prefer them to the specie which they represent, whenever the rate of exchange is not decidedly against this country, because they can be more safely and conveniently kept than specie itself. And, with respect to our State banks, these Treasury drafts will form the basis of their operations -They will be preferred to specie, because they will be more convenient and free from the hazirds incident to the possession of specie. The banks will require no more specie than the wants of the community for change make necessity.

Thus, sir, will these government drafts or bank notes, as they may be called remain out in circulation. The issues of the first year, under appropriations of the public revenue, will be followed by the issues of succeeding years. More and more will it be perceived to be needless and indiscreet to cash them 1 and more and more will the specie of the country accomplate in the custody of the receivers-gener. al, until after a few years, the greater part of the specie of the country will be found in the vaults of the depositarios, represented by an equal amount of government paper in circulation. I can conceive of no case or motive but one for withdrawing the specie from the vaults of the depositories, and that is, when from an unfavorable state of our foreign trade, the course of foreign exchange is much signist us, and then this system will furnish great facilities to the export of the precious metals.

In process of time, it will be seen, as was observed receivers general than is likely to be called for by the paper representing it in circulation, in the common country. And what has been done before will be be tempted to increase its paper issues upon the credit of this domaint space countal. It will be tempted I have understood that, in more cases than one, the by the 20th inst. or soquer if practicable.

world, tells the whole tale, and gives you the denouement.

But we shall be intormed, as has been insisted, that this bill captionaly guards against the degeneracy of the system into a government bank, by the provision, contained in the 23d section, enjoining the Secretary of the Preasury "to issue and publish regulations o enforce the speedy presentation of all government drafts for payment at the places where payable; and to prescribe the time, according to the different duances of the depositaries from the seat of government, within which all drafts upon them respectively, shall be presented for payment; and in default of such presentation to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper."

Then it is to depend upon the Secretary of the Treasury whether we have a government bank or not! We are delivered over to the tender mercies of his legislation in the form of the regulations which lie may choose to issue and publish! And the extraordinary power is vested in him, if any dare violate his regulations, of denouncing the severe penalty of receiving payment . in my other mode and place which he may deem proper." Now, sir, between a draft on the receiver-general at St. Louis and at New York, there will be a difference at all times of at least two per cent; and at some periods a much greater difference. Is it fitting-is it in accordance with the genius of free institutions, with the spirit of a country of laws, to confi le such a power to a mere Secretary of the Treasury ! What a power is it not to reward political friends or punish political enemies!

But, Sir. I look at the matter of this restriction i higher point of view. You cannot maintain it. Why should you? You have provided all the means as you profess to believe, of perfect security for the custody of the public money in these public depositories. Why should you require the holder of a government draft, often ignorant of the legislation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to present it for payment by a given day, under a severe penalty, depending upon his discretion ? Will not the inconvenience to the community, of a precise day and a short day, for the presentation of the draft, be vasily greater than that of the public in retaining the money for an indefinite day, until it suits the holder's convenience to demand payment? And will you not be tempted to keep possession of the specie, for the incidental advantages which it affords? Ah! sir; are we to overlook the possible uses to which, in corrupt days of the republic, this dormant specie may be applied in the crisis of a political election or the

crisis of the existence of a party in power? Congless will be called upon, imperatively called upon, by the people, to abolish all restrictions which the Secretary of the Treasury may promulgate for of the country for a paper medium, possessing a uniform value, and capable of general circulation, will demand it at your hands, and you will be most ready to grant the required boon. We should regard the system according to its true and inherent character and not be deceived by provisions, inevitably temporary in their nature, which the policy or prudence o its authors may throw around it. The greatest want lawfully decline furnishing the required drafts. He of this country, at the present period, in its circulatis bound by the law to consult the convenience of ing medium, is some convertible paper, which at evethe public creditor. The diafts are given to him. Iry extremity of the Union, will command the confidence of the public, and circulate without depreciation in the hole circumference of the United States, in Such a paper will be supplied in the form of these

But if the restriction which I have been considerter the bank character of this measure. Bank or no bank is a question not depending upon the duration of time which its issues remain out, but upon the offolly of cushing these dealts, and expose himself to lice which they perform whilst out. The notes of the hizard and in convenience of loosing or carrying the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania are not deprived of their character of composing a part of ry where better than or equal to specie, he will be the circulating medium of the country, although they might be returned to the bank in some ten or twenty days after their issue.

I andw that it has been argued, and will be argud ag in, that at all times, since the commencement f the Government, the practice of the Treasury has een to issue its drafts upon the public depositaries tout these drafts have not heretol re circulated as noney and that, if they now do, it is an incident which attaches no blame to the Government.

But peretofore these drafts were issued upon banks and the holders of them passed them to their cridit with the banks, or received payment in bank notes The usbat of the country-and habit is a great thing -was to ase banks notes. Moreover, there were link notes of every kind in use -those which were local and those which were general in their credit and arculation. Now, having no Bank of the United States in existence, there are no bank notes which maint in the same value, and command the public confidence, throughout the Union. You create therefore, an inexorable necessity for the use of Gov ernment drafts as a medium of general circulation, and argue from a state of things when no such neessity existed!

The protestations of the friends of the bill in this hamber, the demonciations of its opponents, and the just harror which the people entertain of a governloot hank, may prompt the Secretary of the Treasury slowly and slyly to lift the veil which masks its true features. A government bank may not auddeny burst upon us, but there it is, embodied in this bill. And it is not the least objection to the measure that it depends upon the discretion of a secretary of the treasury to retard or accelerate the commence ment of its operations at his pleasure. Let the re lection of the present chief magistrate be secured. and you will som see the bank disclosing its genuine character. But thanks be to God, there is a day of eckoning at hand. All the signs of the t mes clearly ndicate its approach. And on the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1841, I trust that the long account of the abuses and corruptions of this adminstratution, in which this measure will be a conspicu-

ous item, will be finally and forever adjusted. Mr. President, who is to have the absolute control of this Government bank! We have seen, within liew years past, a must extraordinary power asserted and exercised. We have seen in a free, representative republican government, the power claimed by the Executive, and it is now daily enforced, of dismissing all officers of the government, without ary other cause than a mere difference of opinion. No malter what may be the merits of the officer; no matter how long or how faithfully he may have served the public and matter what sacrifices he may have made; no matter how incompetent, from age and poverty, he may be to gain a subsistence for himself and his family, he is driven out to indigence and want, for no other reason than that he differs in opinion with the President on the sub-Treasury, or some other of the various experiments upon the prosperity of this people. But this is not all. If you call upon the President to state the reasons which induced him, in any particular instance, to exercise this iremendous power of dismission, wrapping himself up in all the dignity and arrogance of royal majesty, with respect to the Bank of Amsterdam; that there is he refuses to assign any reason whatever, and tells a much larger amount of specie in deposite with the you that it is his prerogative! That you have no right to interrogate him as to the motives which have prompted him in the exercise of any constitutional transactions of the business and commerce of the powers!-Nay, More; if you apply to a subordinate -a mere minion of power-to inform you why he done again. G wernment, in a time of necessity, will has dismissed any of his subarninates, he replies that he will not communicate the grounds of his action.

her of the receivers-general of public muneys, by this | again and again to resert to this expedient, since it | person acting as postmaster general has refused this is easier to make emissions of paper than to lay the session to inform members of Congress of the grounds burden of taxation on the people. The history of on which he has dismissed deputy postmasters. We American paper during the revolution, of French as have witnessed the application of this power to a signats, and of government banks throughout the Treasurer of the United States recently, without the pretence ofhis failure to discharge his public duties, all of which he performed with acrupations exactives, honor, and probity.

And what, sir, is the consequence of a power so claimed and is exercised! The first is, that, in a country of constitution and laws, the basis and genius of which are that there is, or should be, the most perfect responsibility on the part of every, even the highest functionary, here is a vast power, daily exercised with the most perfect impunity, and without the possibility of arraiguing a guilty Chief Magistrate. For how can he be impeached or brought to trial if he will not disclose, and you have no adequate means of ascenaining, the grounds on which he has acted?

The next consequence is, that, as all the officers of Government, who hold their offices by the tenure to which I allude, hold them at the President's mercy, and without the possibillity of finding any redress if they are dismissed without cause, they become his pliant creatures, and feel that they are bound implicitly to obey his will,

Now, sir, put this Government bank into operation and who are to be charged with the administration of its operations? The Secretary of the Treasury. the treasurer of the United States, the register and the comptroller of the treasury, and the receivers-general, &c. Every one of them holding his office at the pleasure and mercy of the President. Every one of them, perhaps, depending for his bread upon the will of the President. Every one of them taught, be sad experience, to know that his safest course is to mould his opinions and shape his conduct so as to please the President. Every one of them knowing perfectly that, if dismissed, he is without the possiulity of any remedy or redress whatever. In such a deplorable state of things, this Government bank will be the mere bank of the President of the United States. He will be its President, Cashier, and Teller. Yes, sir, this complete subjection of all the subordinate officers of the Government to the will of the President will make him sole director, president, cashier, and teller of this Government bank. The sa much dreaded union of the purse and the sword will at last be consummated. And the usurpation, by which the public deposites, in 1835, were removed, by the advancement of the one and the removal of another Secretary of the Tressury, will not only be finally legalized and sanctioned, but the enormity of the danger of that precedent will be transcended by a deliberate act of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, for ten long years we have been warring against the alarming growth of Executive power; but, although we have been occasionally theered, it has been constantly advancing and not re ceding. You may talk as you please about bank expansions. There has been no pernicious expanse in this country like that of Executive power; and, unlike the operations of banks, this power never has any periods of contraction. You may denounce as you please the usurnations of Congress. There has been no usurpation but that of the Executive, which has been both of the powers of other co-ordinate departments of this government and upon the states. There scarcely remains any power in this government but that of the President. He suggests, originates, controls, checks every thing. The insatiable spirit of the Stuarts, for power and prerogative, was brought upon our American throne of the 4th of March 1829. It came under all the usual false and hypocritical pretences and disguises of love at the peaple, desire of reform, and diffidence of power. The and that, on the 4th of March, 1841, a great and glorious revolution, without blood and without convulsion, will be achieved.



PIPTENTAL.E.

Saturday Morning, March 7

ROPREMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publicher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third verson, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—Amos Kendall. Nome of our sub-cribers may not be aware that ther

may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what of east of the subscription. [Am. Former.]

Or A &5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal.

Democratic Whig Nomina-

tions. FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. WM. H. HARRISON. OF ONIO. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

POTTSVILLE LYCEUM. Lecture 3rd. Tuesday March 10th, 1840-By the Rev. Dr. McCartee, on "the Moral causes and Character of the American Revolution.

Our best respects to " A Lass," and " lone" shall be inserted, not from mere courtesy, but from the very love we bear a lass. Alas! that for a moment a lass should doubt it!

We offer no apology for the length of Mr. Clay's speech : we could occupy our columns with nothing more interesting.

Pottsville Lyceum.-On Tuesday evening next, the members of this Association will be gratified with a lecture from the Rev. Dr. McCarty, of Port Carbon. We learn with deep regret that this gentleman is about to leave our sicinity, and remove his sphere of usefulness to his native state: he will carry with him the fund remembrance of all, and the most fervent wishes, that he may long be spared, to teach, both by precept, and the mild practice of his own unostentatious life, the virtues of the christian and the charities of man.

Petitions are in circulation, praying the Legslature to allow the issue of small bills by the Banks.

St. David's I ay, was celebrated by our Welsh citizens in a very creditable manner. Their procession was large, and every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety. The sons of Cambria, entertain the greatest love for their native crags and peake, and in the land of their adoption, cherish the remembrance of home with fervor.

The Schuylkill Navigation will be opened, as far as Reading, on the 10th inst. to connect with the State works.

We acknowledge our machtedness to the Hon.

John C. Clark of the New York Delegation in Congress, for valuable documents, and interesting information.

The Canal Commissioners have ordered that

The Spring Elections, ON PRIDAY, MARCH 20th, 1840.

At the Election which takes place, throughout the monwealth, on the third Priday of this month the following officers are to be voted for: Is sacs Exertos Distator,

One Judge, Two Inspectors.

Each voter to deposit his vote for one Judge and one Inspector; and the one person having the greatest number of votes for Judge, to be declared Judge, and the two persons having the highest num-

ber of votes for inspector to be declared so elected. IN SACE WARD, BOROUGE AND TOWNSELF, One Assersor.

Two Assistant Assessors. Two Justices of the Peace, One Constable. IN RACH TOWNSHIP, Two School Directors, One Auditor.

Two Supervisors. The Judges and Inspectors elected last fall, are to serve during this election, and those now elected will serve during the General and Presidential Elections next fall.

Constables are bound to give ten days' notice by advertisement, of the time and place for election of Inspectors and Judges; and in case of neglect by Constable, the Supervisors or Assessors are to give at least fire days notice.

The School Directors for the Borough of Pottsville. are to be elected at the Borough Election, in May, ecording to law.

Common Schools. We direct the attention of hase Districts who have not accerted the Common School System, to the statement made by the Superintendent F. R. Shunk, Esq. By it, they will find that by allowing the small sum of 60 cents to be as sessed on each taxable inhabitant, more than S.x. Dollars will be received. It not scripted ly June 1st. 1840, the fund will be forfeited by the county, and be repoid into the general fund. This sum, so secured by the tax of 60 cents, will build school houses in every district, and must be adopted at the spring elections.

The Pinegrove Meeting - We are pleased to give nsertion to the proceedings of the Democratic Meeting held at Pinegrove. They breathe a conservative spirit, which alone can save our state and country, rom the ruin which threatens us. The doctrines are true Pennsylvanian: for the public good, untrummelled by party. We love to see men shake off the rassalage of partizanship, and assume the true attitude of patriots. It is this growing determination of the people to think for themselves-to advocate principles instead of men-to act on their own judgement. unbiased by petty politicians, who live on the public, and to look to the common good, rather than party advantage-that we are to ascribe the great changes which are daily coming to our knowledge. The former supporters of Van Buren are opening their eyes to his derelictions-they see that he has left the paths of democracy, that he has not carried out the principles of the party-that he is a wolf in sheep's clothing, and that the federal doctrines of his friends are calculated to entail misery and servitude on our coun-

With these views, the original Jackson men o that district, are following the example of other parts. at d denouncing the mad schemes of Martin Van Bu-Scotch dynasty still continues. We have had Charles ren. They call for a Tariff-they call for a fair disthe First, and now have Charles the Second, But tribution of the public Lands; they are for stopping the gain thank God that our deliverance is not distant; (enimons war against the banks, and in fact are coming out as Conservatives. A large majority of the oppo of the present administration, were the suppor-

ers of Andrew Jackson, and it is the departure of Van Buren from the principles which his predecessor avowed in his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, which induces them now to oppose his measures. The Laborers on the Realing Rail Road be

ow our Borough, have "struck for more grog, high er wages and cheaper board. " Rows and rumors of ows are rife, and bands of indomitables are for prerenting all work.

March came in like a lamb; on Tuesday even-ng the Srd, at the Conversatione of the Lyceum. it was noted that the thermometer at eight o'clock was is degrees, and at nine o'clock it had actually risen two or three degrees more. There has since been a change in the atmosphere, and we anticipate, according to the old saw, that the lamb-like beginning, will have a hon-like end.

W. C. Rires, the Conservative from Virginia, has leclated himself favorable to the nomination of Har rison and Tuler. From this we may safely augur that the old Dominion will disclaim Van Burenism Legislature.-We have nothing definite in rela

tion to the Bank Bill. A call for the previous question was not sustained, prior to the adjournment of Tuesday. Mr. LEE from the committee to inquire into the

number of petitioners and remonstrants on the bank question, has made report as follows: For immediate resumntion 1357 Against do. 4049

For the issue of small notes. 3972 Against do. · do.

Great Convention in Ohio. - Between 20 and 30. 000 Delegates assembled at Columbus, on the 22nd Pebruary, to respond to the universal approbation bestowed on the nomination of Harrison and Tyler This immense concourse, unparalleled in the history of our country, was filled with an enthusiasm worthy the great occasion. The different delegations arrived in splendid Canoes, home made, and drawn by 8 or thy.

10 horses, decorated with flag and devices. Log A Cabins, drawn by noble streds: vessels on wheels nanned by old tars, who fought with Perry on Lake Erie; a plan of Fort Meigs, the scene of Harrison's splendid military achievements, under coamand o 20 officers and men, who fought with him, in its gallant defence-were among the devices of the ve-

hicles which contained the delegates. The delegation from Washington county (Marietta) led a noble white charger—bearing the bona fide "Saddle cloth, housings and trimmings once owned and used by General Washington."

The churches, school houses, State House and Court houses were thrown open to give shelter to the multitude. At night the whole city was one blaze of illumi

nation, and the shouts of confident victory rang STATEMENT of the Stock of the Bank of the United through the air. With such outbreaks of popular enthusiasm, the People's Candidates must be triamphaut!

The New Era, a leading loco paper in N. Y. nished that Gen. Hurrison should be a poor man, when millions of public money have passed through his hands.

The Van Buren party cannot realize the existence of that honesty, which has been so conspicuous in the life of the hero of Tippecanor. They look with amazement at the man, who had the opportunity of being a defaulter, and yet withstood all temptation. It is such a man-thrice tried, who is ordained to rid our land of political gamblers and office holding rob-

The Penny Postage System, works well in Great the several lines of the State works, shall be opened Britain: the income of the Dublin Post office has increased fifty pounds weekly.

A new Figure Head .- The English Steam ship President, will have the bust of Van Buren on her bows !

The English know how to compliment their friends: the kind invitation to make Lord Durham the nation's guest, has not been forgotten.

Leonard Dubbs, a drummer during the war of the Revolution, died last week at Harrisburg.

The Keystone says, with more truth than w abably intended, that the friends of Harrison and Tyler see nothing on any side but portents of victory, and every breeze wafte to their cars sounds of gathering strength." This is an imaginary picture of the Keystone, but like Byron's dream, it is not all a dream.

Who are the Democracy ?- A son of the late Governor Snyder, presided at a Harrison meeting held at Twenty Dollar Notes, New Berlin, on the 18th instant.

Were Simon Snyder himself alive, with the principles he advocated, he too would be a Harrison man. The democratic party stands, where it did, when Andrew Jackson consolidated it. But Martin Van Buren and his old federal adherents have left the landmarks, around which we are again rallying, with the names of Harrison and Tyler to ensure success.

Burking in Illinois .- A letter in a New Orleans paper informs us, that the State Bank of Illinois had been fully reinstated by the legislature, with all her chartered fights and privileges. The locofocos made a great noise, but when it came to the final vote, went the whole hag for the bank.

The degree of Master of Arts has been conferred by the Charleston College, upon the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, W. G. Clark, Esq. His poetic aspirations have long since, made him Master of He arts.

The effects in Ohio.-Produce is ruinously low; the Zunesville Gazette says, that a large quantity of flour was recently purchased there for shipment at \$2.621 per bbl. The retail price is \$3. Wheat still sells at 50 cents per bushel. Most of the farmers appear to be waiting for an advance in the price of these articles.

The Globe threatens to remove the seat of Government from Washington, because its citizens dared to hold an anti Van Buren meeting!

The people ask immediate resumption, and they have a right to expect it. - Dem Press.

We argue from this, that "the people" are that mall remnant of the once Van Buren party, who delight to be led by Tory Ingersoll, under the name of Destructives. But the Press, may rest assured that the "people" of Berks, in favor of immediate resumption, are few and far between; that Mr. Filbert will be sustained in his conservative course, and that a locofoco Legislature will not only see the expediency of giving time to the banks, but likewise allow them to issue small notes. This is what "the people ask, and have a right to expect,"

Prince Albert, wept when he left his home for England, to celebrate his nuptials. Whether for joy or grief is not stated.

Hon John Rutherford, an U. S. Senstor from N. Jersey, during the administration of Washington, died recently in his 80th year.

Dick Turpin .- The memory of this celebrated individual, has been again revived, in another way than gentleman was sent down from London to Carton, to make inquiries respecting the robbery. While staying at the inn at Caxton he was told that a letterbag had been found by some workmen when pulling down an old stable attached to the inn, in the space between the ceiling of the stable and the loft above it. The gentleman unmediately inquired after the bag. and found it was the London and Ollerton one, and contained a number of letters from that place to London, written in the character of the time, and dated 1703. One of the letters was directed to be left at the Chapter Coffee House, St. Poul's Church vard, London. The people of Caxton generally believed that this inn was a favorite haunt of the celebrated

Dick Turnin; and there can be little doubt that the hag had been stolen from the mail in 1703, and after the cash it contained had been abstracted, concealed where it was found. It had remained undiscovered for a period of 136 years.

The Cincinatti Advertizer states, that Gen. an Aboluton Society, and offers to prove the fact, if the federal presses should meet the charge with an explicit denial. The Miners' Journal will deny it, and if pecessary swear to it; but the editor of that paper has become so habituated to fibbing that he would not be believed in either case. - Dem. Press.

We have heretofore used our friend Myers as we vould núts after dinner, or as the moccason tracks would the Berks Co. Bank, for our harmless amusement; but if he grow restive under our indulgent notice, we shall suspend. Keep cool friend Myersleave firs and swearing out of the question-d'n't believe the Cincinatti Advertizer-or amid the stagpant filth which too often discreces the press of our Country, you may be pointed at with the finger of scorn, as one who be-mires himself. If you are for swearing, why forswear Van Burenism, and you will be perhaps, six months ahead of democratic Berks which is about to do that thing.

The Pennsylvanian says, that the Whire have always been in favor of one general-General Apa-

And the collar-presses are always abedient to their Martin-et. Fall in-eyes right-bout face!

We invite particular attention to the following statement of the Stockholders in the different Banks. By so doing, it will be seen that the Legisture is warring against the interest, nay, the very means of livelihood, of the widow, the orphan and

the fatherless. BANK STATEMENT.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Auditor General a few days since communicated the following information relative to the Banks, Savings Institutions and Loan companies of the commonwealth, returns having been made from fifty-two institutions:

States of Pennsylvania, January 1, 1840.

NO.	or persons	nouging	Stock	to t	ne-amouc	it c
			, 5 st	ares	& under,	86
	do	do .	10	4	, 44	66
	do .	do .	20	. 44	44	73
	do	do	50	6.	, 44. 4	99
	.do	do	100	44	e .	58
	do .	do :	500	4	41	81
	do	do over	500	#	a	. 8
	- Par value	of the St	ock, \$1	00 pe	r share.	
	number of				;	٠.,.

Females. 29.878 Executors and Guardians, 4:256 Trustees. 16.248 Benevolent institutions.

Number of Stockholders in Europe and elsewhere excepting U. States. Grest Britain and Ireland 1,185, France 36, Spain 59

Portugal 6, Germany 10, Holland 26, Belgiam Prussia 1, Denmark 2, Switzerland 4, West Indie 52. East Indies 1, South America 2, Mexico 3, Nova Scotia 2,----1,390

Statement of the amount of Five, Ten, and Twen ty Dollar Notes, of the Bank of the United States in Circulation on the first of January, 1840. Five dollar notes issued under the

8th section of Improvement. \$ 20,000 00 Act, passed July 18, 1839, 1.831.110 00 Ten Dollar notes, 1,138.880 00 Twenty Dollar Notes, Statement of the amount of Five, Ten and Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States in Circulation on the first of April, 1839. Five Dollar Notes,

£5.138,000 00 . Ten Dollar Notes, 1,046,000 00

Number of Stockholders in the United States. Maine 16, New Hompshire 29, Vermont 4, Masachusetts 106, Rhode Island 40, Connecticut 60. New York 230, New Jersey 117, Pennsylvania, 1,-481, Delaware 51, Maryland 289, District of Colum. bia 37, Virginia 211, North Carolina 27, South Carolina 340, Georgia 36, Ohio 22, Kentucky 18, Tennessee 4, Indiana 2, Illinois 4, Alabama 1, Missouri 2. Mississippi 1, Louisiana, 11,----3,133.

The Nobility holding Stock are: Earls 2. Marquises 2. Counts and Countesses 8, Lords 2, Knights, Barons and Baronets 28.

The returns from fifty-one other Banks. Loan Companies and Saving Instituous in the commonwealth, show the following result:

Amount of \$5 in circulation Ist April, \$1,783 215 1839. Amount of \$5 in circulation Ist Janu-1-175 535 ary, 1840, Amount of \$10 in circulation 1st April, 1.816 250 1839. Amount of \$10 in circulation 1st January, 1840. 1.660 161 Amount of \$20 in circulation 1st April, 1839. 1,379 140 Amount of \$20 in circulation 1st Janu-776 740 ary, 1840, 12,548 Number of Stockholders 43,422 Number holding 5 shares and under, 2.905

do 2,831 20 2.647 do 50 do do 100/ 1,408 do 500 do 933 500 shares. .-Over 39,850 held by Females, 10,956 Executors, 5,541 Guardians. do 10.185 Trustees. do do Officers of Benevolent Institutions, 1,685 Title of Nobility,

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

TO THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO. As it is generally understood that the Navigation Co. intend to let the water into the Canal in a short time. I have thought it just and proper to recommend a few improvements actually necessary to facilitate the coal trade, by canal.

First, the Tunnel is in a horrid condition for any thing like safety to the hands on board the New hrough the agency of Aiusworth's genius. A mail York Boats; the rocks in many places are so low, bag, stolen by him in 1703, has recently been dis- that it is necessary to lay down on the decks to encovered in Cambridgeshire, England. The London sure safety. This should not be the case where in-Standard says, that shortly after the London and terest, and a just regard for the safety of our fellow the outlay of the paltry sum of one or two hundred dollars, which sum would remove the danger spo-

> Secondly. There are some bridges to low in the same neighborhood, for the Bhais now running. l'hirdly. At a number of the outlet locks, partice larly the Blue Mountain lock, a sand or gravel bar runs out, (commonly called "a point") which is the cause of much delay, and hard labor to houtmen, beside the exposure, often experienced by getting in the water to " pry off" their biats. These matters should be remedied, and it is hoped the Navigation Company will not suffer these greviances to exist, now they are brought to their notice.

In haste, yours with respect, March 5th, 1840. **Democratic Meeting**

AT PINEGROVE, PA. Pursuant to a previous notice, a large and respectable Meeting of Democratic Citizens of the Borough and Township of Pingrove, Schuylkill County, convened at the House of William Lutz, on the 27th of February, 1840. The Meeting was organized by appointing JOHN BARR, ESQ. President,

WILLIAM GORGAS, GEORGE SHEETLE, GEORGE SEUCREB and PAUL BARR, Vice Presidents.

Samuel Guss, Esq. and John Brown, Secretaries. The object of the Meeting having been briefly stated, a motion was then made that a Committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Meeting; whereupon the Chair appointed Henry H. Strong, John Strimphler, John Loenhard, John Bonawitz, William Hoch, Jacob Barr and John Shertle, who having retired for a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, In taking a survey of our beloved Pennsylvania, and dwelling upon her present condition,we find every part of the State suffering under the most disastrous calamity, her Commerce prostrated. her Manufactures suspended, her Agriculture disterssed and her whole laboring community subjected to the severest embarrassment. This being acknowledged upon all sides, it behooves us as rational nien to meet together, compare ideas, counsel each other, and in the extremity of our sufferings, to attempt to devise some means, by which our present embarrassments may be mitigated, and ourselves and our commonwealth be again restored to their wonted prosperity. And after a free interchange of sentiments. the most mature deliberation & the strictest scarching into the causes of the present disastrous condition of every branch of trade and industry, we are irresistably driven to the conclusion, that the immense importations of foreign goods, and the consequent enormous indebtedness of our Country to foreign Merchants, foreign Manufactures and foreign Capitalists. is the very root of nearly all the evils under which we suffer. For this debt the foreigner wants his dues, and those dues he wants in specie. This immense debt called for in specie, oblige our monetary institutions to close their vaults to save themselves and the Country from being drained of our specious metals. This produced the suspension of specie payments, and with it came all financial derangements which have so seriously offected every branch of business; every line in trade and in every walk of life, inability to meet engagements became inevitable, confidence was destroyed, and a general panic seized upon the body of our Citizens. And whereas the same cause that produced the evils under which we anffer still exists in full force, and will in all human probability continue until at least a part of our foreign liabilities shall have been paid off by the exportation

of Cotton. Flour, and Tobacco. Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present embarrassment in the pecuniary affairs of the country, and the consequent suspension