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THE POTTSDALE JOURNAL

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Carcens of the Mountain Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subvert all Nature to our ease and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON

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

VOL. XVI. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1840. NO. 40

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of several writs of Vendition Exposita and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, Schuylkill County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale.

On Monday, the 12th day of October next at the house of Michael Mortimer, Inkeeper in the Borough of Pottsville, in the County of Schuylkill, at 10 o'clock A. M.—The following real estate, to wit: The whole and in all that certain tract of land, in the County of Schuylkill, containing in breadth on said street 60 feet and extending in depth 244 feet 6 inches to Norwegian street, bounded eastwardly by lot No. 9, northwardly by Norwegian street westwardly by Cresson's lot and southwardly by Mahantango street aforesaid, being lot No. 11 in Pott and Patterson's addition to Pottsville with the appurtenances. Also all that certain lot situate on the southeasterly corner of Norwegian street and third street in the Borough of Pottsville aforesaid, containing in breadth on Norwegian street 60 feet and in depth 100 feet, bounded westwardly by said Third street, northwardly by said Norwegian street, eastwardly by Joseph Schick's lot and southwardly by the Presbyterian Church lot of which this was formerly a part, with the appurtenances. Also all that certain tract of Coal land, situate in Norwegian township, said County, bounded by lands of Charles Lawton, Seitzinger & Wetherill, Abraham Pott, Robert McDermet and others, containing 78 A. 125 perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of two Log Houses &c. This tract contains several valuable veins of coal, from which but little has yet been taken.

Also all that certain tract of coal land, situate in the Borough of Pottsville, said County, bounded by lands of John Bixler, George Maurer, George Maurer, John Baum and others, containing 119 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story Log Dwelling House, a Log Stable and a half story Log Dwelling House, &c. late the estate of John Bixler.

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weather-boarded, miners' houses situate in Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, about two or two and a half miles from Minersville, and near the Minehill and Schuylkill Haven rail road, on the tract of land heretofore related to belong to William H. Mann and Thomas C. Williams, late the estate of said James W. Schenk, late the estate of James W. Schenk.

At the same time and place, all that certain lot of ground, situate on the northerly side of Mahantango street, in the Borough of Pottsville in the County of Schuylkill, containing in breadth on said street 60 feet and extending in depth 244 feet 6 inches to Norwegian street, bounded eastwardly by lot No. 9, northwardly by Norwegian street westwardly by Cresson's lot and southwardly by Mahantango street aforesaid, being lot No. 11 in Pott and Patterson's addition to Pottsville with the appurtenances. Also all that certain lot situate on the southeasterly corner of Norwegian street and third street in the Borough of Pottsville aforesaid, containing in breadth on Norwegian street 60 feet and in depth 100 feet, bounded westwardly by said Third street, northwardly by said Norwegian street, eastwardly by Joseph Schick's lot and southwardly by the Presbyterian Church lot of which this was formerly a part, with the appurtenances. Also all that certain tract of Coal land, situate in Norwegian township, said County, bounded by lands of Charles Lawton, Seitzinger & Wetherill, Abraham Pott, Robert McDermet and others, containing 78 A. 125 perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of two Log Houses &c. This tract contains several valuable veins of coal, from which but little has yet been taken.

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pony, John Heiser and others, with the appurtenances, consisting of a Forge with the necessary out buildings, a saw mill, a main house, five dwelling houses, a large Switzer barn, a thriving apple orchard, the little Schuylkill river and rail road both pass through the premises.

Also all that certain tract of woodland situate partly in Berks and partly in Schuylkill counties, containing in all 257 acres more or less, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house with a frame kitchen thereto attached, a barn and other out buildings, also one Stone, two Log and two Frame tenement houses, with the appurtenances. Also all that certain tract of woodland situate in Manheim township in Schuylkill county, bounded by lands of Samuel Rickett, Widow Deibert, Philip Drumheller and others, containing 127 acres more or less, with the appurtenances—late the estate of Richard Rickett.

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'Crow, Chapman! Crow!'
OR, VAN BUREN'S LAST SONG.
Airs: "Canadian Boat Song."
Lonely as sounds the midnight bell,
Our voices grow faint and are scarcely heard,
But as the day of our doom draws near,
We'll sing at the White House our parting cheer:
'Crow, Chapman, crow!' our time runs fast,
The Whigs are all coming, our reign has past.

But why should we yet in despair sit down,
While still on my brow there rests a crown?
There'll be time for regret when our power is o'er,
Then call on the "faithful" to "crow" once more:
'Crow, Chapman, crow!' our time runs fast,
'Crow!' all ye "faithful," though it be the last.
Lest each, ere we go, take a "fork and spoon."
For we shall float o'er the surges soon:
Point of Salt River oh, hear our prayer,
And grant us good lodgings, "good spoon" fare:
'Crow, Chapman, crow!' 'tis the last!
The Whigs are all coming, our reign has past.

KEEP UP THE FIRE!
They are giving way on the right, on the left, and in the centre.

The Whigs must keep up the fire until November. The Enemy are "reeling to and fro like a drunken man"—they are staggering under the dreadful fire that we have poured into them. We must not give them time to recover.—We must load and fire as fast as we can.

Business men, from now until November your business is politics.

Mercantiles, your time must be "invested" in the service of the Whigs, and in six months you will reap a "profit" of 100 per cent. in restored confidence, in well regulated exchanges, and in the general firmness and stability of trade.

Farmers, you must cultivate the political field from now until November—you must destroy the stumps and wire grass and chinch bugs of locofocoism, and next spring you will sell your crops at good prices and for good money.

Mechanics, you must work upon the Whig log cabin without ceasing until November, and next year you will have plenty of work and "good wages." Mr. Buchanan to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manufacturers, you must work at the Whig loom from now until November, and in a few months your fabrics will command good prices, and your pockets hold good dividends.

The great interest of all the business people of this country is, at present politics. Every moment they devote to the Whig cause, is so much time usefully and profitably devoted to their own trade or business, whatever it may be, and he who fails to come forward to do his duty, is neglecting that business by which he hopes to earn his bread and support his family. We say then, again, keep up the Fire! keep up the Fire!

Anthracite Iron.

The proprietors of the Croton works in New Jersey, have recently discovered the mode of refining iron with Anthracite Coal, and have made an experiment with several tons pig metal, obtained at the Croton works, in which the whole process from the ore to the bar, has been effected with Anthracite Coal. In the refining process, the result is a saving of about 30 per cent, notwithstanding the cost of the coal was about \$4 25 per ton. The loss of weight in the first process was two-thirds, and in the second about three-fourths less than in the ordinary mode with charcoal. This fact, with the excellent quality of the iron, proves the superiority of the fuel, and also establishes the fact, that the coal region is the place where the smelting and refining can be carried on to the greatest advantage. To mine the ore, costs about \$1 per ton, and the coal, in some locations, would not exceed 75 cents. But the proprietors of the Danville works, having made the discovery, they have determined upon constructing their refinery in the coal region, and from the abundance of ore that is found along side of the coal, it will not be long before the entire establishments for smelting and refining, will be found at the mouth of the mines.—Penn. Inquirer.

All correct. The coal regions where the ore and coal's found lying contiguous, is the only proper place for the location of extensive iron works. After the ore is converted into pig metal—there is no more ore required in manufacturing iron—but it will require at least three tons of coal to convert pig metal into a ton of good bar iron. Here the Furnace, Refinery, Rolling Mill, and Factory for working up the metal into all the various purposes for which it is required, can be located at the mouth of a drift, from which the ore and coal can be run into the tunnel head of the Furnace, refined and manufactured on the spot, without any transportation, except transporting the manufactured articles to a market, which can be done throughout the whole year by means of the Canal or Rail Road.

From the Virginia Advocate.

Hear him!! Hear him!!!
GENERAL HARRISON and T. RITCHIE.

We return thanks to a friend in Philadelphia, for sending us a number of the Daily Standard containing an editorial from the Richmond Enquirer, written in 1814. At that day Gen. Harrison was one of Mr. Ritchie's greatest favorites. He had named the British Lion in a manner highly gratifying to our national pride, and Mr. Ritchie, yielding forth to the most extravagant strains in commendation of his gallant bearing. He had no motive for traducing Gen. H. in 1814. He was not then, and no one knew that he ever would be, a candidate for the most honorable office known to man.—It was at such a time, when his glorious victories were fresh in the recollection of Mr. Ritchie and the whole country, that he penned the article extracted below. We bespeak the emphatic attention of the reader.

After censuring the conduct of some of the American officers, particularly General Wilkinson, Mr. Ritchie proceeds as follows:—
"Brave as American troops have recently been, they fought, they bled, and but for un-

fortunate circumstances, they would have conquered. Seek them where you will, you find them brave, heroic and enterprising. In the walls of Detroit, they were betrayed by a *Zulu*. On the banks of the Raisin, they snatched a laurel in spite of the improvidence of their General and the snows which surrounded them. On the heights of Queens-town, they won even the applause of a most ferocious enemy. At York and Fort George, they performed deeds which did them honor, and would have done more, if they had been seconded by the activity of their leader. On the Thames, they were crowned with a brilliant victory, because they had a *HARRISON* to lead them. Give us officers but worthy of these men, and no troops in the world would be able to vanquish them.

"Where are we to meet with such a leader? By what qualifications are we to know him when we see him? He must not be merely brave but bold, enterprising, and decisive; always seeking an opportunity to strike at his enemy. He must be as prudent as he is brave, always seeking for information to regulate the blow. He must be abstemious in his habits, not too much devoted to the pleasures of the table; but his mind always devoted to the exercise of the arms. He must have an eagle's eye, for ever on the watch inspecting the condition of his camp, and inducing every responsible officer to attend to the discharge of his duty. Sloth and indolence must flee from his presence. His officers respect and fear him, while his men love and respect him. He is ambitious of fame, but he studies how best to deserve it. He is attached to arms: not so much because it is his business as his pleasure.

"If any one asks us where such a man is to be met with, we answer to the best of our abilities, in the man who has washed away the disasters at Detroit, who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most frightful climate in the Union; the man who was neither to be daunted by disaster nor difficulties under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships; the man who was finally triumphant over his enemy. Such a man is *WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON!*"

Reader, have you ever read anything in the Harrison papers during the whole contest, as complimentary to Gen. Harrison, as the above extract from the Richmond Inquirer of 1814? Rhetoric then spoke his honest convictions—but now, since he has become one of Van Buren's public printers, he is absolutely engaged in traducing the character of Gen. Harrison, both as a Soldier and a Statesman. "Oh! shame! where is thy blush!"

The Brave defend the Brave.

In the Pittsburg Gazette which reached us yesterday, we find the following letter, in which a gallant soldier bears direct testimony to the gallantry of a brother officer:

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1840.

Dear Sir:—Your complimentary letter of the 10th inst., inviting me on the part of the Harrison Committee of correspondence for Butler County, to visit you, and be present at a Convention in Pittsburg, has found me in this place.

A tour through the Keystone State, would be highly interesting to me, but my public duties at this time forbid, and I ought to add, that as an officer of the Federal Government, I early prescribed to myself the rule to abstain from taking an active part in the conflict of politics. Hence, in thirty-two years, I have not once been to the Polls, or to a party meeting. This official reserve has, however, never prevented me from discussing with the spirit of a freeman, in the casual intercourse of society, the merits of all public men and public measures of my time. Thus it has often fallen in my way to bear zealous testimony to the distinguished services of General Harrison, both as a statesman and a soldier. With those services I have long been familiar, and can only attribute to gross ignorance or to party malignity, the recent imputations to party, which you allude to.

If at the end of the late war with Great Britain, or at the end of that successfully waged by General Wayne against the Northwestern Indians, any person had shamelessly impeached the courage of Gen. Harrison, he would, I am fully persuaded, have not only his patriotism but his courage denied by every honest hearted American.

It was never my fortune to serve in the same field with General Harrison.—But I well remember the admiration entertained by my immediate associates in arms for the Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the River Thames. This sentiment as far as ever I knew or believed, was common throughout our Armies, both officers and men, placing him, with one accord, in the class of our most gallant and successful commanders.

Without meaning to violate the self-imposed restriction mentioned above, I cannot, being directly appealed to by your respectable committee, withhold this humble testimony from an old brother soldier who has been so unjustly assailed in this late day of his fair renown.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

SARUEL A. POWANCE, Esq., on behalf of the Tippecanoe Club of Butler Co. Pa.

Another Old Soldier out for his Commander!

We take pleasure in stating that General GAINE, in a long and able letter to Gov. Cannon of Tennessee, declares himself in favor of Gen. Harrison's election. We regret that we can only find room for the following extract:

"Born for the universe—has narrowed his mind And to passy give up what was meant for mankind."

Has volunteered to throw the weight of his gigantic influence into the scale of the coronation party against the honest, the amiable, the exalted patriot, *William Henry Harrison*; who has calmly remained in dignified retirement for many years, and for more hard and faithful service than any U. S. officer now living has ever rendered, has remained unwarmed, and unnoticed, or noticed only with the alternate smiles and buffets of contending factions. Under these circumstances, I cannot hesitate, though unassisted by him, to write a letter for his vindication; having with equal cheerfulness, in the year 1828, at the request of General Jackson, written more than one letter to vindicate his conduct against the attacks of his and my old friends.

I was then, as I am now, actuated by a sense of even-handed justice—never having had any thing personally to hope for or fear from the "Hickory" violence of the one, nor from the "Log Cabin" kindness of the other.

EDMUND P. GAINE.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

In 1831, Gen. HARRISON delivered the annual discourse before the Hamilton county (Ohio) Agricultural Society. From that address the following noble extract is taken:—
"The encouragement of agriculture, gentlemen, would be praiseworthy in any country; in our own it is peculiarly so. Not only to multiply the means and enjoyment of life, but as giving greater stability and security to our political institutions. In all ages and in all countries it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a magistrature. I have no doubt also, that a taste for agricultural pursuits, is the best means of disciplining the ambition of those daring spirits, who occasionally spring up in the world, for good or for evil, to defend or destroy the liberties of their fellow-men, as the principles received from education may tend. As long as the Roman armies were taken from the plough, to the plough they were willing to return. Never, in the character of general, regretting the duties of the citizen, and ever ready to exchange the sword and the trim purple for the homely vestments of the husbandman."

And it may be added, As long as civil wars are called by the people from the plough, to the plough they are willing to return. Let's try OLD HONESTY!

A good joke.—The Globe last week contained a long address to the Working men of the United States, purporting to emanate from a committee of Working Men in Washington city, to which the name of Anos Kendall, late Post Master General, was attached as a working man.

Amos and his Progeny.—We find the following "palpable hit" in the Rochester Democrat:

"When the Whig goes to deal of night, Had wad's the bales in ad' flight, Amos, with sharp look and piercing eye, Says, 'Hush, my dears, lie still, don't cry, 'The Heaven born, 'tis remains his quill, The brass rest not—but he LIES STRIKE."

HARRISON'S DEMOCRACY.

Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had been invited to the Lancaster Convention, in his letter, declining the invitation, owing to prior engagements, says:

"Modern demagogues have questioned the politics of his (Harrison's) youthful days. Some, who have been deceived by falsehood, but more who are influenced by malice, have placed the black cockade in his hat.—Every man familiar with the history of this country knows that since 1776, the cockade has been a part of the established uniform of the American army, and that all military officers are required to wear it. While Harrison was in service, it was his duty to wear it as a part of his uniform, as Washington had done before; and it was, no doubt, on his hat when he was an Aid-de-Camp to General Wayne in the decisive battle of the Maumee, which, in fact, terminated the revolutionary war. The same cockade adorned his hat when it was pierced by a rifle ball, in the battle of Tippecanoe, and when he conquered the enemies of his country at Missisinnawa, Fort Meigs, and the Thames. It was the badge of his military profession, not of his politics; let me assure you, sir, that the man who scowles to him the black cockade as a political badge, slanders him most vilely. When that signal distinguished the parties of the day, I was in habits of intimacy with him—I saw him almost every day, and affirm before high Heaven, that he was an open, decided supporter of Mr. Jefferson, against the elder Adams. Had it been otherwise, he would not have been supported in the territorial Legislature of 1799 as the Democratic candidate for congress against Arthur St. Clair, Jr., who was the Federal candidate, and received every Federal vote in both houses. Having been myself, a member of that legislature, I cannot be deceived; and Heaven knows, that I have no desire to deceive others. But this fact does not rest on my declaration alone, Judge Sibby, of Detroit, and General Darlington of West Union, who, with myself, are the only survivors of that body, have made the same declaration. They affirm that Harrison was recognized, by both parties, as a Jeffersonian republican, and that his election, as such, was hailed as a Democratic triumph throughout the territory."

Another Political Hero.—Our readers will recollect that Senator Allen, in a speech at Columbus, Ohio, in 1839, originated the foul slander against Gen. Harrison, that the ladies of Chillicothe should have presented him with a petticoat at the time Col. Croghan was presented with a sword. Gen. Murphy of Chillicothe, a brave and noble-hearted Irishman, immediately repaired to Columbus, and issued a card, pronouncing Major Allen a "base and infamous liar and scoundrel" for thus slandering the ladies of Chillicothe. Major Allen immediately left Columbus, and he has not been known to mention "petticoats" in public since—and is now dubbed "Petticoat" all over Ohio. He is however, likely to be shorn of some of his honors by Col. Hathaway, of Elmira, who during a recent speech at Millport, in Chemung county, N. Y. abused the ladies of Elmira in a most shameful manner, for attending a political Harrison meeting. For this abusive performance the ladies sent Col. Hathaway, accompanied with the following note:

"The Whig ladies of Millport present their compliments with the accompanying Badge to Col. Hathaway, as fully emblematic of his gallant and chivalrous attack upon the fair fame of the Ladies of Elmira, upon the occasion of his recent visit to this place. Its length, breadth, and threatening appearance, aptly represents the opinion universally entertained here of your character as an Orator, Politician, and Gentleman; and we hope you will promptly adapt it as a Badge, and wear it whenever you again attempt to defame, and scandalize the character of the best and innocent females."

Another Old Soldier out for his Commander!

We take pleasure in stating that General GAINE, in a long and able letter to Gov. Cannon of Tennessee, declares himself in favor of Gen. Harrison's election. We regret that we can only find room for the following extract:

"Born for the universe—has narrowed his mind And to passy give up what was meant for mankind."

Has volunteered to throw the weight of his gigantic influence into the scale of the coronation party against the honest, the amiable, the exalted patriot, *William Henry Harrison*; who has calmly remained in dignified retirement for many years, and for more hard and faithful service than any U. S. officer now living has ever rendered, has remained unwarmed, and unnoticed, or noticed only with the alternate smiles and buffets of contending factions. Under these circumstances, I cannot hesitate, though unassisted by him, to write a letter for his vindication; having with equal cheerfulness, in the year 1828, at the request of General Jackson, written more than one letter to vindicate his conduct against the attacks of his and my old friends.

I was then, as I am now, actuated by a sense of even-handed justice—never having had any thing personally to hope for or fear from the "Hickory" violence of the one, nor from the "Log Cabin" kindness of the other.

EDMUND P. GAINE.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

In 1831, Gen. HARRISON delivered the annual discourse before the Hamilton county (Ohio) Agricultural Society. From that address the following noble extract is taken:—
"The encouragement of agriculture, gentlemen, would be praiseworthy in any country; in our own it is peculiarly so. Not only to multiply the means and enjoyment of life, but as giving greater stability and security to our political institutions. In all ages and in all countries it has been observed that the cultivators of the soil are those who are the least willing to part with their rights, and submit themselves to the will of a magistrature. I have no doubt also, that a taste for agricultural pursuits, is the best means of disciplining the ambition of those daring spirits, who occasionally spring up in the world, for good or for evil, to defend or destroy the liberties of their fellow-men, as the principles received from education may tend. As long as the Roman armies were taken from the plough, to the plough they were willing to return. Never, in the character of general, regretting the duties of the citizen, and ever ready to exchange the sword and the trim purple for the homely vestments of the husbandman."

And it may be added, As long as civil wars are called by the people from the plough, to the plough they are willing to return. Let's try OLD HONESTY!

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