youth, and in age he has not forgotten.

Resolved, That to render that support effectual. and to accomplish a permanent deliverance of this State from the thraidom by which it has been so long oppressed, it is necessary that the State Administration should be changed and the same principle of wholesome reform which is now applied to abuses at Washington be applied to abuses at Harris-

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Convention, a large majority of the people of this Common wealth have withdrawn their confidence from the present State Executive, who by the abuse of the power entrusted to him has alienated the good feeling of those who once confided in him, has misap plied the patronage which the Constitution confers by bestowing honor and office on individuals, confessedly unworthy, and forcing the people painfully to realize that the burthers the law imposes or them are to have an alleviation in the honesty and

ability of public agents.

Resolved, That the expenses of the State Government, and especially of the administration of the public works, which are exclusively under the charge of the Executive, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished,-having reached that point when endurance ceases, and where the people will be forced to decide unless immediate and thorough Reform be instituted, whether a favorite policy shall be abandoned, or new contributions be made by an impoverished people to its

Resolved. That the number of agents on the publie works ought, in the opinion of this Convention, at once to be reduced, and the usuless array of of fice holders on the Canals and Railroads be dis. banded, so that revenue may meet expenditures, the public purse be relieved from the dear support of those who receive wages without doing work to earn them, and the ruler of economy which regulate each workingman's private family be applied to the

nousehold of the State.

Resolved. That this Convention knows no mode patronage and expense, but by a change of the Executive; as the people and the Legislature have been made to realize that the present Governor sees objections in all measures which have a tendency to retorm, and is pledged by his past acts and the unscrupulous use of the veto power to resist all attempts to reduce his patronage, such as the people demand, and the people's Representatives have ap-

Resolved, That by the acts of the Executive, the people are taught to doubt the efficacy of the Laws, and the certainty with which punishment ought to follow admitted crime: and have witnessed the degrading spectacle of the abuse and prostitution of the merciful prerogative to afford immunity to sland. er-the violation of Judicial rules by a pardon before trial, and a general warrant to a licentious press to defame as much as it pleases, so long as it is secure

in Executive favor.

Resolved, That it is the popular voice which now calls to deserved promotion an honored son of Pennsylvania. a man to whom the people have trusted, and who has never deceived them; a man of unsullied integrity and commanding talents, pledged to the cause of his country, of reform, and the supre macy of the laws, by a life of public service, and endeared to the affections of various portions of the State who know and respect him. Our candidate -the Harrison candidate -the candidate pledged to economy and reform - the candidate the Convention now presents to the people, is JOHN BANKS,

Resolved, That the true interests of Pennsylvania require that no occasion should be omitted of assert ing the true Pennsylvania Bockine, that domestic industry should be protected by an adequate tariff of duties on foreign merchandize, by which employment will be furnished by American industry, and permament prosperity be secured by preventing the exportation of the precious metals to purchase foreign fabrics, which can be better and more cheaply manufactured at home, holding out the fostering hand of protection, till our mineral wealth be fully d our industry meet its due reward.

Resolved, That Pennsylvania, in common with ber sisters of the confederacy, claims to have and possess her just and equal share of public domain acquired by the blood and treasure of our ancestors, and that the present condition of our Finances as well as the principles of Justice, require that an early distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, should be made to maintain the credit of the Commonwealth, and relieve her citizens of taxa-

Resolved. That this Convention, now about to separate, pledges those whom it represents, to zeal ous and resolute co operation, in the spirit of the late contest of 1840, from this day forth till the election shall be decided, and imploring the blessings of Providence on its labors, confidently trust, under Providence, to the efficacy of that unanimous action, which has saved the Nation and will save the

Resolved. That it be recommended to the Democratic flarrison party of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to meet forthwith in their respective counties and organize by appointing County Committees, and Committees of Vigilance in their respective wards, townships and districts.

Mf. Reed moved the following Resolution. Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention b presented to the late State Committee for their diligence and activity during the late contest; which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Kerr, from the grand Committee reported the

following STATE COUNTITIES. Henry Montgomery, Harrisburg. T. S. Smith, Philadelphia. George Ford, Jr., Lancaster Harmar Denny, Pittsburg William M. Watts, Erie. John G. Miles, Hantingdon John Taggart, Northumberland. Charles Troxell, Reading Jacob Wevgand, Baston. William F. Hughes, Philadelphia county. The report was agreed to.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE. We observe that a memorial pretty numerously signed by a certain class in this city, has been presented to our legislature, calling for a repeal of all laws against profuneness, blasphemy and violations of the Sabbath. The reason assigned, we suppose, is that these laws enfringe on a man's liberty of conscience. In olden times liberty of conscience meant liberty to worship and serve God according to the dictates of this conscience; but now it means, as it would seem, liberty to serve the devil, of any other evil spirit that a man chooses. If a manicannot get drunk, swear, blaspheme, violate the Sabbatil and outrage the senti ments of the community, without merited rebuke and reprehension, why, it is a flagrant encroachment on the rights of conscience! Rights of conscience, for south! Such a conscience as this is a moral fungus, a foedd toad stool, that has grown out of the rotten remain, of a man's moral nature.- N.

NEW YORK BANKING .- We perceive that the bill to amend the General Banking Law of New York, is making successful progress in the State Legislature. The bill, it is not improbable, will soon pass. It provides for annual reports to the bank commis-sioners: specifies what shall constitute the items of these reports: that associations neglecting to make those statements shall be dissolved as being insolvent: forms for these statements to be prepared by the commissioners: repeals the 26th section of the origmalact : provides that associations may be volunta rily discontinued notice being given for two years previous in the state paper; no individual banker to be allowed to commence operations until he has deposited securities to the amount of \$50,000 with the Comptroller .- Daily Standard.

GENERAL JACKSON'S System of political economy seems to work as disastrously for himself as others. It has left him, as we are informed, very destitute. When they who propagate systems are ruined by them, there is pretty good reason to conclude there is something wrong. The great pity is that the result cannot be confined to the experimenters themselves; too many widows and orphans are usually involved in the calamity. + N. American.



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, March 20

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c. Persons wishing to procure a supply of Fruit Prees. Shrubbery, &c. will please leave their orders at this office in the course of the ensuing week, in order to

secure them in season. The extract furnished by " A Subscriber, will appear next week.

Read the proceedings of the State Convention carefully and attentively. They breathe the spirit of

pute di mocracy. STATE FINANCES .- Last week in the Senate, Mr. Reed, from the Committee on Finance, made an able report in relation to the revenues of the State, which are specifically appropriated to meet the interest on

the public debt. It appears from this report, that the sum of \$1, 489,000 will probably be received during the present fiscal year from various sources of public revenue to be pledged-the same sum being intended to meet the interest on the public debt. The amount of interest payable during the present fiscal year, including the premium for specie, will be \$1,776,200, leaving a deficiency of \$187,200. A proposition is made in the report whereby this deficiency can be

provided for. In June next a portion of the principal of the State debt, and a temporary loan of \$15,000, in all amountof affecting these reforms, and this retrenchment of ing to \$945,000, will become due; and in the August following the sum of \$830,000, for interest, will likewise be due. Before that time, upwards of \$500,-000 will be required to repair the damages on our public works and place them in proper order for the conveyance of merchandize, &c.; making in al! a total of \$2,275,000 to be raised during the ensuing summer. Let us see what provisions have been made to meet this large demand against the State .-According to the report of the Treasurer, it is probaole that the receipts at the Treasury, before the 1st of August, from sources of revenue now appropriat-

ed to the interest fund, will amount to \$554,987 .-No other funds will be at his disposal before that time, except for the current expenses of the State .--\$534,987 cannot conveniently liquidate a debt of \$1,741,013, which in some way or other, should and must be met promptly, and the faith of the State pre-Thus far no provisions or arrangements have been

made by the Legislature in order to meet the solemn obligations of the State. Petitions have been presented to both Houses of the Legislature, from the most respectable citizens, calling upon our representatives to impose a direct tax upon the persons and property of the citizens of Pennsylvania as will be sufficient, beyond all doubt, for the discharge of the interest on the State debt. The petitions are unheeded, or if noticed, no action is taken upon them. An unaccountable, a fatal apathy, seems to have taken possession of our legislators. On all sides they see ruin, distrust and dismay; from all quarters they hear cries for relief; but there they sit in their legislative halls perfectly callous and perfectly unconcorned. To make matters still worse, it is rumored that the Executive and a portion of his party in the Legislature, threaten to break down all banks nd destroy what little vestige there remains of currency-of a circulating medium. A direct tax is evied upon the inhabitants by these Solons, and yet the people are to be deprived of the only money which

they possess to pay that tax. It is high time for the people to be up and moving, if they do not wish to be ridden over rough shod by these quacks, charlatans, and knaves in politics.-The industry and the enterprise of Pennsylvania are paralyzed; her banking institutions on the verge of ruin; and her credit gone. Are the people anxious to restore the good old Commonwealth to all its pristine vigor, or are they willing, with folded arms and downcast eyes, to see her remain in her present prostrate and degraded condition? The power is lodged with them, whether to preserve or destroyto uphold or put down.

SUNDAY MAILS .- We cannot well see the benefit to Le derived by the Post Office Department from the gentlemen who presided, or even give them a sketch stoppage of the Sunday Mails in various portions of of the good things said and done on this occasion; the country. Take the case of the Philadelphia & and they must take our word for it that every thing Pottsville mail as an example. The mail contract- passed off in the most agreeable and delightful manor receives the sum of \$1,36, per driver, for trans- ner; and that at a late hour the company parted porting the mail between the two places. The mail and departed, pleased with themselves, with one is not carried on the Sabbath and \$1,36 is saved. Although the mail is not carried on that day, still the coaches run, and the passengers convert their pockets into mail bags. Last Sunday the passengers from Philadelphia which arrived at this town brought up any number of letters from the city. If they had Before any person invests in the new stock of charged the regular post office rates for their trouble | this Company, let him call on the managers and they would have pocketed about \$ 5. Wonder how much Uncle Sam saved by the operation !

OUR PROTHONOTARY. - We have received a com-We have no room to publish it entire. The writer seems to think that the office was created for the penefit of the People-and that the officer is bound his impeachment of the character of some of our nor never will. As soon as we have leisure we re-election to the office he now holds.

Ocn Navigation .- The continued inclemency of the weather, and the fall of snow to the depth of about fifteen inches the past week, an unusual occurrence at this season of the year, will delay certain repairs which can only be made in mild weather, on the portion of the navigation above Reading, and prevent its being opened for the transportation of coal before the early part of May.

The repairs also on the different Radroads in this region, necessary to be made before coal can be transported over them, will not be completed probably before the above mentioned period.

THE ARMISTAD NEGROES .- The much vexed question in relation to the disposal of the Armistad Negroes is at list happily settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court-Judge Story pronounced the decision of the Court. The Negroes are perfectly free and their own masters. Our friend of the N. Y. Trumpet says, that these Sambo's will long remember that Story.

HEART-RENDING .- An office-hunter, who had been several months busily, engaged in procuring recommendations for an office-had his "sinews of war" stolen from his pocket in Baltimore on his way to Washington. A most unfortunate circumstance. We should'nt be surprised if the rogue made use of the documents, and obtained the office in question.

MINERS' BANK .- Petitions have been extensive-"What are you hallering for when I am riding ly circulated and signed by both political parties by ?" said a nabab to a casey urchin in the street. in this county, in favor of authorizing this Institu-"Humph, what are you riding by for when I am tion to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

SENATORS CLAY AND KING .- The following is correct version of the unpleasant difficulty which recently occurred between these gentlemen in the II. S. Senate:

"An attack on Mr. Clay of Kentucky was made by Mr. Smith of Connecticut, and Mr. King, of Alabama, followed, and made a studied attempt to be as offensive as possible. He was, however, though execcingly unparliamentary, not very severe-for the whole pith of his assault consisted in the attempt to bring down Henry Clay to a level with Francis P.

Blair. When Mr. King finished his harangue, Mr. Clay ose, and said he saw he was the object of attackconcerted attack; and, as on former occasions of a similar kind, he stood firm and collected, ready to repel assault from whatever quarter it might come. He had spoken of the Globe and its principal editor as infamous. Certain gentlemen seemed to think, by an irregular interence, that they must be regarded as participating in that infamy. If any Senator had thought proper to ask whether he meant any such thing, he would have promptly disclaimed it. No one had done so-but the man in the corner, (continued Mr. Clay, pointing to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut.) whom I do not think worthy of my notice, has chosen to make the inference. I make no answer to him.—A gentleman, however, who considers himself responsible, (Mr. King bowed,) has gone one step farther, and undertaken to classify me with this partizan Editor of the Globe.

This (added Mr. Clay) was an unparliamentary proceeding. He had a right to comment on the journal and the character of the man when under consideration. He had spoken of the libels and calumnies daily published in that paper. He never saw any article relating to him that was not full of natruths and misrepresentations. He had reminded the Senator from South Carolina of its attacks on him as "John Cataline Calhoun," as "a man who never spoke the truth when an untruth would serve his turn." He had said, he considered the Globe a libel, and its Editor a libeller. "And now, under these circumstances, (said Mr. Clay with peculiar distinctness and emphasis,) for the Senator of Alabama to put me on, a level with him is false, untrue and

M1. King made no reply ;-but was seen to write for a few minutes and soon after to leave the Chamber with Dr. Linn. It was immediately rumored about among the large assemblage that he intended to send a hostile message to Mr. Clay; and the excitement became intense.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, made a poor, abusive speech of a few minutes, which nobody seemed to

Mr. Preston then rose and made a powerful argument in favor of the resolution for dismissal. The remarks of Mr. Huntingdon and Mr. Henderson, in the early part of the day, on the same side, were also peculiarly forcible and conclusive. At three o'clock the Senate adjourned without taking any question. Our readers will join with us in the heart-felt gratification, that previous to the adjournment of the Senate, through the interposition of Senator Pieston, the unpleasant imputations were severally and publicly withdrawn, and a perfect reconciliation alike honorable to both parties, was effected.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY .- The sons of Ireland, in this region at least, have not been usually blest with the best sort of weather on the anniversary of their Patron Saint. Last Wednesday, however-St. Patrick's Day-could not be found fault with on the score of weather. It was neither too hot nor too cold, and the air was clear and bracing. The procession was unusually large and presented quite a respectable appearance. When joined by the dele gates of Port Carbon and Minersville, their number could not have fallen much short of 500. Their banners, scarfs, &c., were entirely new and appeared to be got up with considerable taste, and at an expense, we learn, of about fourteen hundred dollars. We noticed with pleasure, in the procession, a TEMPERANCE BANNER, with an appropriate inscription. The Temperance Society has completely revolutionized the habits and character of our Irish fellow citizens. They are now active, industrious and frugal; live more comfortably and happily and are enabled, with but few exceptions, to save a

portion of their wages. In the afternoon a very elegant and sumptuou dinner was served up at Mr. Edward O'Connor's About one hundred persons sat down. We are unable to furnish our readers with the names of the another, and the festivities of the day.

LERIGH COMPANY .- The Bill authorizing this Company to increase their capital stock, not exceeding Sax Million Dollars, has passed the Legislature. procure a pamphlet published by order of the Directors in 1840-and if, after perusing it carefully, he does not discover that the Company have sunk their entire capital stock and about one million of the munication complaining of the conduct of our Pro- loans, we can point it out to him to his entire satisthonotary in choosing arbitrators, and the uncourte- faction. As early as 1830 this Company commencous manner in which a number of persons having bu- | ed borrowing money to declare dividends, which siness with the office have been treated by that officer. practice has been continued up to the last dividend day, and the amount no doubt charged to permanent improvements. So long as loans could be obtained. dividends were regularly declared, and the stock puffto treat those having business in the office in a course ed up to \$80 per share—but the moment borrowing cous manner - otherwise his conduct may be brought | ceased - the dividends ceased also. The Company before the Court. The writer also assures him that never have made one dollar on the Coal business, most estimable citizens will not tend to secure his shall "sum up" the business of this Company, and place it before the public in such a light as will effectually open the eyes of the community, and fully convince them of the insane conduct of the Managers of this concern.

Down with the Banks," cry the Locosdestroy the industry of the State-and close up the ordinary channels of revenue, and then levy a DI-RECT TAX of Three Millions of Dollars annually on the Farms of the State to pay interest on the State debt, and support the Government. Farmers, how these sweet fellows, the Locos, do love you. Do submit to their embraces. They will certainly hug you to death, with perfect kindness. And what good laco would'nt sooner be squeezed to death by these lovers of the dear people, than be disposed of in the

TAVERN LICENSE BILL -This Bill which was efeated in the House, we are pleased to learn, has been re-considered, and finally passed by a vote of 44 to 42, and now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

ONE TERM STSTEM .- A Bill has passed the Senate of this State confining the Governor to one term, by a vote of 16 to 8. The nays were all fed-

The appointment of Ogden Hoffman, Esq. as U S. District Attorney, at New Nork, in the place of the infamous Benjamin F. Burler, resigned, is one that cannot fail to give universal satisfaction

The Hon. Henry A. Wise has declared himself in favor of a National Bank, as the only means of restoring the currency of the country.

POSTSCRIPT. President Harrison has issued his Proclamstion, convening an Extra Session of Congress on

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. William M. Meredith, Attorney U.S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Vice John M. Read,

the 31st of May next.

District of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Hayes, Navy Agent, Philadelphia. Walter Forward, Attorney U. S. for the Western

Henry C. Bossler, U. S. Marshall, for the western District of Pennsylvania. Lorenzo Draper, Consul, Paris, France. Ogden Hoffman, to be district Attorney of the

United States for the Southern District of New York. in place of B. F. Butler, resigned. A number of other appointments have been made, in different parts of the country, all of which we learn

are to fill vacancies. The appointments for Post Master and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia have not yet been

UN-BUTTONED .- The Superior Court at Hartford

ecently granted a petition for a divorce by Ursula B. Button from Josiah Button She won't B. Buttoned any longer.

The nomination of Judge Fox has been withdrawn from the Senate by Gov. Porter. The Judge was learful of being rejected.

FROM HARRISBURG .- Mr. Hinchman's Bank Bill was called up in the House on Monday last, and assed through Committee of the whole.

A VERY BAD BUSINESS .- The National Intellisencer states that a clergyman had his pockets riffled by some pick-pocket while officiating in the pulpit. Rather poor picking, we should say, if clergymen are not better paid in Washington than they are in The Senate adjourned last Monday. Only a

lew appointments were presented to the Senate for their approval by the President; and we believe all the appointments thus far made have been to fill va-The Post Office Department is represented to e in the most lamentable state of disorder and con-

fusion; and it is rumored that it is in debt upwards of \$ 1,500,000. What a lot of Letters ! - The steamship Columbia trived at Halifax on the 4th in 44 hours from Boston. In addition to 10,000 letters from Boston, she took from Halifax post office seven large sacks of Canadian correspondence, forwarded thither over-

land, and 42,000 letters and 6000 newspapers.

THE TREASURY .- Washington is rife with rumore respecting the treasury department. It is said that the usual regular set of books have not been kept in this department, and that there is a deficiency to be accounted for of from \$12 to \$ 14,000,000. We see it stated in one of our exchange papers that sufficient developements have already been made by Mr. Ewing, as would warrant President Harrison in calling an extra session of Congress.

FACT .- The Sunday Atlas, justly observes that it s owing to the vast consumption of Foreign productions, that embarass the monetary concerns of the United States, and causes the sudden and violent convulsions which occur. We are tributary to foreigners, instead of being independent; nor can we emancipate ourselves but by adopting some course of Policy which will restrict importation.

STEALING ON CREDIT .- A farmer in this State was once greatly puzzled by the sudden disappearance of his sheep. One after another was missed from the flocks without any solution of the mystery -until at last his suspicions rested on one of his neighbors. Accordingly, as the sheep disappeared, each one was entered on the book against the suspected man, and the price carried out. At the end of the year, the bill was sent to him-and without making any words on the subject, he prudently paid

Another year passed, and the absence of a greator number of sheep had added numerous items to a new hill, which was presented as on the year previous. 'This time, 'however, the lover of mutton demurred and insisted on its being reduced-protesting that he had not taken an eighth part of the number charged to him. But the creditor insisted upon every farthing. "Well," said sheepy, "if I must pay, suppose I must; but the fact is, some scamp has

been stealing on my credit."-New Haven Reg. THE BUCKETE PILEBIM .- On the day of the Inauguration, a man mounted the rail which encircles the top of the central dome of the capital, swung his hat as if he had been standing on terra firms, and cried, "Hurra for Tippecanoe!" The attendant rebuked him and ordered him down. "Tut, man." said he, "do you think I'll come down at your bidding. I come all the way from Ohio, under promise to fulfil this vow." Hurrah for Tippecanne? he cried again swinging his hat. Come down, sir,' sand the attendant, with much sharpness and determination .- " Tut, man, not I, till I've done it once more, as I vowed." " Hurrah for Tippecanoe! There sir, now I'll come down, and am ready to go back to Ohio."

INDIAN DISBURSEMENTS .- The report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, with such accounts dians, from 1st October, 1839, to 30th September, 1810, shows that-

The whole amount drawn from the

Treasury during the year, and Of which there has been accounted for 1,710,433,00

Leaving unaccounted for

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT must have been conducted on the most profligate conditions. Some of the items of expense for 1840 are perfectly startling. For wrapping paper, over \$ 17,000 were exper.ded! To partizans for advertising, more than \$38,000! Eor mail bags, about \$40,000! For blanks, nearly \$39,000! Depredations and mail agents \$ 19,800 ! Clerk hire \$ 214,798 ! Miscellaneous, such as they do not choose to name, \$19,-600! How these locofocos have " feathered their nests! "

ATTENTION TO THE UNIVERSE .- Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou Moon, in the valley of Ajalon: cease your bellowing, ye turbulent elements; hush, ye roaring cataracts; ye wide mouthed rivers. be still; and ye quarralous rills and rivulets, stop your prattle! Give ear, all nature, to the latest annunciation from the 'mahogany nautilus!' Victoria's Baby has been vaccinated!!!!!! Now go ahead.

Sevens.-The following is about the keenest reauthor is like an edged tool, and dangerous to med-

"The editor of the Pittsburg Gazette says his opinion of us is not very high. If it is his own opinion, we should think that it must be very low. Phil II. S. Gaz.

[FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.]

Tax-payer deems it a duty he owes to the public and himself, to reply to the communication of William B. Potts, Esq. Counsel and Sponcer for the acts of the Commissioners and Treasurer of this county. And in taking up the gauntlet thrown down by this august personage, Tax-payer has fearful odds to contend with-a gentleman learned in the law, versed in all the skill and cunning of what is generally termed a Snap lawyer,' against an individual whose sphere of life is altogether confined to the humble walks of a mechanic. Notwithstanding, however, this vest disparety of intellect, Tax-payer hopes to compromise this difference by the justice of his purpose, and shall, therefore, with Bear-like courage, fight his course, and with Macbeth exclaim, -lay on Mackduff, and d-d be he who eries, hold, enough !"

Could Tax-payer in the out set, have possibly conceived that he was infringing on the rights of this Counsellor, he might have considered the evil complained of more in the abstract, and for the sake of quiet been rather disposed to leave him and his clients enjoy the spoils. But when their pernicious practice in thus improperly applying and misapplying the funds belonging to the County, is considered in a general point of view, I cannot forbear longer to assume the hazardous task of exposing their acts and their deeds-and if through this attempt I draw down upon myself and the rest of the taxpayara of the county, the vengeance of this new born Loco Foco, I at least may console myself with the purity of my motives, and with democratic fortitude, bear up under an additional burden of taxes, assessed by the Commissioners under the direction of this Counsellor. Have a little compassion, I beseech you, friend Potts, upon the poor tax-payers of the county, and spurn them not with contempt-give them a hearing tho' you have finally decreed their destruction; forget not your first love, the' you have procured an important office by the change. For recollect you political creed is nominally only considered like that of the Camelian, who changes his color according to the different degrees of heat or cold, or the varied reflections of the rays of the Sun; but during all these changes the animal remains the same reptile still. But Tax-payer has truly no manner of objections to all those political summer-sets of this gentleman, and would certainly not have adverted to it, had it not been that he introduced politics entirely uncalled for, and purely for self aggrandizement. Our motives were purely domestic, and the inquiry, a privilege due to every tax-payer who in the smallest manner has contributed to the county fund, was made for the purpose of procuring infor. mation-and we much doubt whether you will succeed'in smothering investigation in this specie speculation by the introduction of politics. Seeing then that you have taken the responsibil

ty, let me now ask you for a further explanation of the rule by which you have cyphered out and subdivided the balance in the Treasury. \$10,498 68 understand was in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, for which the county was paying inter est,-\$6,000 you say was resolved to be paid on bonds due and payable by the county-leaving \$4,489 68 in the Treasury to pay current charges, Assessor's wages, and the demands of the Poorhouse-of the \$6,000 to pay bonds, only \$2,826 98 was paid on said bonds, leaving \$3,173 02 of that fund in the Treasury-and of the \$4,489 68, you say \$1,780 06 was to current charges, and \$1,000 to the Directors of the Poor, leaving in the Treasury of the \$4,489 68 the sum of \$1,609 62,which with the \$3,173 02 makes \$4,883 64 in the Treasury, besides what was paid into the Treasury in the mean time. At the time the Treasurer applied to the Bank to have \$5000 of the County unds converted—you say that there was in the Treasury at that time only \$2,709 62. Now, if these calculations have been made by the rule of "Hog Hominy," which I do not understand, I should be pleased to see you produce the same results by the

rule laid down by Dilworth.-But you say that one of the bond-holders refused to accept the amount due him unless paid him in specie, and because he refused, and it was not paid out of the Treasury, you would have us think that the funds in the Treasury were so much reduced. But when did this bond-holder refuse to take any thing but specie?-did he refuse on the 1st of January when the money ought to have been paid to stop the interest? If he had done so he would most assuredly have been paid on the 15th when the specie could have been had as ready as notes,why was it not paid-was it because you would rather pay interest than draw so much specie out of this favorite little Bank of yours! or because the Treasurer wanted it for more profitable purposes? I only want an explanation. Again you charge upon me an untruth for stating that the County was indebted to the Miner's Bank, and seem to lay peculiar stress on this assersion. I will give the facts as stated by one of the late Commissioners, "Daniel Christian was a defaulting Tax-Collector; he owned a house in Pottsville, on which there was a mortgage due the Miners' Bank,-the County obtained judgment against Christian, and on this judgment sold the house and became the purchasers, at a sum of about \$800 over and above said mortgage. The County took possession of the house and assumed to pay the mortgage, which, however remains unpaid, and the County is bound for the principal and interest." This same Commissioner states that he with other gentlemen then in office, assumed the mortgage, and at one time had the money ready with an intent to discharge it, but had other claims on the Treasury just at that time more pressing, diverted the funds into another channel. These are as have been rendered by persons charged with the facts susceptible of proof at any time. And the onapplication of moneys, &c., for the benefit of the In- ly reply applicable to the charge of Mr. Potts on this head is such an one as a lawyer of great refinement would make.

If then, the amount of this mortgage, which I am told exceeds the sum of \$1500, is due the Bank, placed in the hands of agents, was \$ 2,132,141,32 and none but a lawyer would deny in from the foregoing statement, why not pay the Bank and stop the interest. She would no doubt be willing to receive it \$421,708,32 in notes and lend it out to our citizens to enable them to pay their taxes.

habits of your Country Treasurer, for whom you undertake to say, that the charge made by me, as regards the drawing of about \$1500 in specie from the Miners' Bank is false. We will adduce such evidence of the fact as can only be given where a person is desirous of keeping their acts concealed, and then leave it to the public for their decision. This same Treasurer a tew-days previous to the day of resumption, called at the Miners' Bank, and in the presence of several respectable by-standers, requested the officers of the Bank to give him city funds to the amount of \$5000, being part of the funds belonging to the County, then on deposite in Bank, (and for which the county was paying interest,) and for which he said he considered himself responsible,-The bank refused to comply with this request, but gave him plainly to understand that he could be accommodated if it was specie he wanted, by his calling on any day after the day fixed for resumption. Here the matter rested for that time. On the very last day on which the Bank paid specie, a person tort we have seen for some time. The wit of the called at the Bank and drew therefrom about \$1500 in specie. This person was known to be a friend of the County Treasurer, and was also well known that the person so drawing the specie was a man not likely to have any such amount of money of his own;

and on being asked after leaving the Bank on

his way home, who the money was intended for, he

unhesitatingly said it was money belonging to the Treasurer, and that he was requested by the Treasurer to procure it for him at the Bank. Here then s the evidence to confirm our former statement with regard to the affair. Now, we have evidence equaly as strong that this same Treasurer drew from the city Banks, a few days previous to the suspension, a large amount of specie—and we do say, that if he has thus endeavored with others to drain the Banks of their specie, and by a pre-concerted move caused suspension, every tax-payer in the county has a just cause of complaint, who has been sided by the Bank in procuring wherewith to pay their taxes .-And in accordance with this procedure, he is bound to pay all claims on the Treasurer in the same coin

as far as it reaches. That this said Treasurer has been recently engaged in specie speculations we stand pledged for the proof, and dare him to contradict it over his own signature. Recollect, Mr. Potts ; your denial of it can not be received; we want better evidence. And if we make out the fact that this speculation has been carried on for some time, it is a corroboration of every charge we have made.

One single question more, Mr. Potts, then I am done! You seem to argue us into the belief, that the Commissioners of the County transact the affairs of the County on the best and most economical plan,-and as you are their legal adviser, will in that event share part in the honors posterity may bestow. Was it then through your advice that your

brother-in-law was selected as Clerk for the Commissioners at a salary of \$550, when other gentlemen at Orwigsburg, equally as well qualified, might have been selected, who would have served for onehalf the salary ?

A TAX PAYER.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL

Mr. Bannan :-Our business with the Coal Merchants of New York, is composed of two recommendations, one of which is, to buy the coal from the boats at Fairmount weight, and not to take advantage of the seller, by subjecting him to the loss from unloading and carting the coal from the boat to the scales.

They buy the coal by the large, and there is menifest injustice and dishonesty, in weighing that cargo by the single ton, or less quantity, and making the seller responsible for what is lost by the workmen of

Besides, we sell our coal at 2240lbs. to the ton, and they sell it again at 2000lbs. to the ton. This gives them a gain of about six rons on every cargo ! and their manner of weighing by the cart load, (down weight as a matter of course,) is well calculated to make up for dirt : so that if this system of defrauding the Boatmen, who arrive there with coal and are compelled to sell, is not dishonesty, it is a violation of the golden rule. Come, gentlemen ! make a struggle to be honest in this matter. Allow us the 40lbs. to the ton for waste in unloading, and we may give in to the system now pursued.

Try it Coal Dealers of New York! allow us 40lbs. for waste-set us an example of honesty-who knows the effect it may have? Probably it will go far to make all hands adopt the golden rule: "Do unto others, as you would have others do un-

J. M. C.

It appears from the Report of the Canal Commissigners of the State of New York, that during the past year the sums expended on the public works of the State were as follows:

On the Erie and Champlain Canals, \$ 28,480,58 Erie Canal Enlargement, 3,232,370 66 Chenango Canal, 12,232 00 537.794 00 Oneida River Improvement, 16,128 94 Chemung Canal, Genessee Valley Canal. 1,151,653 97 Towards and Ellicott Creeks, 32,893 16

\$5,011,623 45 EMIGRANTS .- During 1840, the official returns in the Department of State, although incomplete, shew that 115,206 persons came into the United States by sea, during the year.

On the first of April \$5,000,000 of debentures owned by the United States Bank fall due, and on the first of October \$5,000,000 additional for which stocks are pledged.

AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS -The Paymaster General of the Missouri militia has made a report in which it appears, that what he calls the Mormon War cost the state of Missouri one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Muncy, Pennsylvania Telegraph has changed

The trial of Robinson for the murder of Abra nam Suydam, is progressing at New Brunswick, N.J.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. John B. Hagany, Mr. Joseph F. Seiders, to Miss Eliza Weaven

both of Pottsville On the 17 inst., by the Rev. Evan B. Evans, Mr. WILLIAM C. COOK, to Miss MARGARETTA D. REESE, both of l'ottsville.

At Winchester, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, HENRY S. EVANS, Esq. Editor of the Village Record, to Miss JANE, daughter of Dr. William Darlington, all of the above place.

Fottsville PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.

Tuesday Evening, March 2d, 1841, Subject for Discussion-" Are Colonization Societies efficient to suppress the Slave trade in Africa?" Affirmative .- Messes, Pitman, Fog sty, Palmer and Porter.

NEGATIVE - Messrs. Wynkoop, Holtzer, Neville

and Leoser. The Ladies of Pottsville particularly, and all friends of learning and free discussion, are invited o attend the meetings of this Society, which will hereafter be held on Tur-DAY instead of Thursday And now for the honor and correct business-like evenings, at the Academy THOMAS D. PITMAN, Secretary.

March 16th.

Public Notice

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that In consequence of the following certificate of stock in the name of Isaac H. Moodie, deceased, having been stolen or lost, application will be made for a new certificate in heu thereof:

No. 84, of the Pottsville Water Company, dated

for 1 share. WILLIAM NICE, THOMAS C. POLLOCK,
Aniministrators of I. H. Moodie, deceased. March 20.

Assignee's Notice.

ILLIAM LYMAN, of the county of Schuylkill, did on the 9th day of March, 1841, execute and deliver to the subscriber, an assign next of all his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of such of his creditors in the order therein named. who shall execute and deliver to him a release of their respective claims in ninety days from the date

Notice is hereby given that the said assignment may be seen at the office of the subscriber, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, and where it is left to be signed.

WILLIAM F. DEAN,