

Terms of Publication.

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ADVERTISEMENTS BY THE YEAR. One Column, \$20.00; Two Columns, \$35.00; Three Columns, \$50.00; Four Columns, \$65.00; Five Columns, \$80.00; Six Columns, \$95.00; Seven Columns, \$110.00; Eight Columns, \$125.00; Nine Columns, \$140.00; Ten Columns, \$155.00.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF THE MINERS' JOURNAL. Some twelve years since, we became the proprietor of the MINERS' JOURNAL. It had then been in existence five years, but was far from being in a healthy or prosperous condition.

During the last three years our subscription list has increased beyond our previous expectations; while, at the same time, the crowded state of our columns bears testimony to the liberality of our advertising patrons. Frequently the press of advertisements has been so great, that we have been obliged to curtail very materially the amount of reading matter—much to our own annoyance, and, doubtless, the annoyance of our readers.

Pottsville is in the heart of one of the greatest coal regions in the world; and from its situation and local advantages, is destined to become one of the most populous and flourishing inland towns in the Union.

To those interested in the coal or iron business, the columns of the JOURNAL will afford much valuable information. Indeed, it is the only paper in the country in which a history of the Anthracite coal and iron trade of the United States is preserved; and all facts relating to these great and growing branches of national industry are carefully collected and published.

In regard to politics, the JOURNAL is not neutral, but impartial. The principles of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Harrison, have been our guide; and while we profess to be a demagogue in name and in feeling, we still reserve to ourselves the right to an unbiased freedom upon the acts of both the great antagonistic parties of the country.

No pains will be spared to render the MINERS' JOURNAL, strictly speaking, a family newspaper. We shall cater in other markets besides the political, commercial, and scientific, for the amusement and information of our readers. The best selections will be made from American and foreign magazines and reviews, of a light or interesting character; and the current news of the day will be served up in a readable form.

THE IMMIGRANT, or OLD COUNTRYMAN, will always find a weekly summary of the latest foreign intelligence.

More Honor at the South.—A correspondent of the Pictorial says that a duel was to be fought in Arkansas, by two Louisianians, on the 6th. A meeting was held at Natchez, denouncing President Tyler, in which the eloquent S. S. Prentiss bore a conspicuous part. After it was over, preparations were made for a duel between Judge Terry and C. N. Rowley, Esq., both of Concordia, La., growing out of a decision made by the former affecting the property of the latter. S. S. Prentiss and J. M. Shanfield of the Natchez Courier were the seconds of Judge Terry, and Gen. Felix Houston, late of the Texas army, and Lewis Saunders, former State's Attorney in Kentucky, were to do the needful for Rowley. The parties embarked in a steamboat for the Arkansas shore on the 5th. Each of the principals was to be armed with a rifle, pair of duelling pistols, and a Bowie knife; the rifles to be discharged at 300 paces, distance, and the parties then to advance at pleasure, to the fall of one or both.

Pass to RETURN.—The Whig motto proposed in the Address to their constituents of the Whig members of Congress will be read and pondered; and will unite the hearts and hands of the party in the next great struggle.

"The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of any man; no Presidential Term, a free Government, and no Sub-treasury, open or closed, in substance or in fact; no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants."

MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverns of Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure."—Dr. Johnson.

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

VOL. XVII. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841. NO. 39.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER. I remember, I remember, My childhood's sunny hours, When I was wont to wander forth, And call upon my sweetest flowers, And chase the golden butterfly, While hovering on the wing; Or listen to the bluebird's note— The herald of the spring.

Hamburg, September, 1841.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS! GOV. PORTER AND THE U. S. BANK. Most of the readers of the public papers are aware that a number of the Whig journals of the State, some time since, called the attention of the people to the singular connection subsisting between D. R. Porter, his relations and friends, and the United States Bank. Transactions have been discovered, from which the ingenious office of the bribery of the first Executive officer of this Commonwealth, has been inferred, and in fact the charges have been directly made.

Some facts have recently come to our knowledge, which together with other well known public transactions, we will lay before our readers, leaving every one to form his own opinion, as to the inferences which must be drawn from them.

The Session of our State legislature, which commenced on the 7th day of January, 1840, was one of peculiar interest. The Banks of the State were in a state of suspension, and the Van Buren party in arms against them. They had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and much anxiety was felt as to the character of their proceedings.

From the character of the Governor's message, measures of the most decided character in regard to the Banks, were anticipated. The message was a lengthy document. In reference to the suspension, the following passages will be found, showing the nature of his views at that time:

The Governor concludes his remarks in regard to the Banks in the following language: "And I accordingly trust, the legislature will proceed at once and courageously to the accomplishment of this great salutary and long expected work."

On the day the message was sent to the Legislature, a set of resolutions, commencing as follows, was offered by Mr. Pennington, a prominent leader of the party, from Philadelphia county:

Resolved, That the banks of this Commonwealth, be, and they are hereby ordered and required, to resume specie payments for all their obligations, whether in notes, deposits or other liabilities, on or before the first day of February, eighteen hundred and forty, and continue the payment of the aforesaid obligations in gold or silver.

Mr. Pennington's resumption bill passed the House on the 30th of January, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence. It became then certain that unless some extraordinary means were resorted to, that it would become a law. At this period it was that the Governor stepped in between the banks, on the one side, and the party on the other, and by a most high handed and extraordinary interference, prevented the passage of the resumption resolutions, usurping the province of the legislature, and dictating the course to be pursued.

A LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY.—The following letter was received by a Committee appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, to acquaint the Hon. HENRY CLAY that it was proposed to distinguish, his expected visit to that city by signal public demonstration:

WASHINGTON, 14th September, 1841. Gentlemen.—In the midst of preparations for my departure to my home, I have received, by the hands of the gentlemen who have done me the honor to wait upon me, your obliging communication, bearing date this day, transmitting a resolution adopted at a public meeting held at Baltimore yesterday, by which it is proposed to distinguish my expected visit to that city by signal public demonstrations.

At the time the suspension resolutions were under discussion, and at the most critical period, J. Madison Porter, brother to the Governor, visited Philadelphia, and passed an evening with T. Dunlap, the President of the U. S. Bank. On the next day, he, together with George Hardy, a director of the U. S. Bank, and F. Johnson, Attorney General, and Daniel Brodhead, (Gov. Porter's Comm'r of Loans) returned to Harrisburg, and on the 30th day of April, the resolution postponing the suspension to the 15th day of January, 1841, was passed and signed by the Governor.

On the 31st of March, as appears from the looks of the Bank of the U. S. and four days before the bill was passed and signed by the Governor, the sum of \$15,700 was placed in the hands of a committee of Directors of the U. S. Bank, consisting of GEORGE HARDY, RICH'D PRICE and LAWRENCE LEWIS, Messrs. Lewis and Price deny having received any portion of this money or any knowledge of its disposition.

What produced this sudden change of feeling on the part of Governor Porter, which took place after the meeting of the legislature? Can Mr. Geo. Hardy answer? Does he not owe it to the community, and his own character, to say what became of the \$15,700, placed in his hands? All we ask is a full development of these mysterious and suspicious transactions. If (as is too too evident) there has been gross corruption in quarters where there should be honesty and patriotism, let the people know it.

The connection of the brothers, Porter, Johnson, the Camerons, and the Dan. Brodheads, with various Banks in this Commonwealth, is well known. It has been over and over again stated, that Johnson, Porter's right hand man, owes the U. S. Bank \$25,000, nor has the assertion been contradicted. J. Madison Porter, we are informed, is at this moment a large debtor to the U. S. Bank. For what consideration were these accommodations granted? How were the loans and how the bribes divided?

In addition to the above we find the following in the "Berks and Schuylkill Journal" of September 18th:—The facts published in our last paper, in regard to this singular, and (scarcely) mysterious business, have not, as yet, been met or denied by any paper professing to support David R. Porter. We copy the article again on our outside page, and ask from the candid and disinterested, a careful perusal.

PORTER AT HOME.—The Hollidaysburg Register says:—"Tell it abroad; publish it in the streets, on the hill tops and in the valleys, from one extent of the Commonwealth to the other; to the rich and poor, high and low, old and young; to the Whigs, Anti-Masons, and Locos, that THE PARTY IS DOING SO NEARLY ANNIHILATED IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY, THAT MEN ENOUGH TO FORM A COUNTY TICKET CANNOT BE MUSTERED!" They give up the contest in a county which three years ago they declared they could have carried had it not been for the "Big Break!" Tell it in Berks—tell it in Westmoreland—tell it every where—that Porter cannot raise a Porter ticket in his own county—that his old friends have deserted him to such an extent that this is the lamentable condition of his party at home."

JUDGE BANKS.—The Village Record says:—"The value of a good and irreproachable life, was never more fully exemplified, than in the present gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania. Judge Banks is one of the rare instances, in which an active public and private life, bids defiance to the closest scrutiny. Nothing has yet been disclosed by the vilest tools of the opposition, which can be either tortured or exaggerated into a dishonest act. Whigs of Pennsylvania, you have reason to be proud of your candidate. He will be a bright example for your children; and his good character is the surest pledge that he will honor the gubernatorial chair."

The Canada Legislature has voted an address to the Queen, praying her majesty to extend the royal clemency to the state prisoners now confined in Van Diemen's land, for their participation in the provincial rebellion.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.—The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last, in less than fourteen days from Liverpool. She brings three days later intelligence than the Great Western's. Her news has been principally anticipated by the New York steamship.

THE LONDON TIMES gives the following as the new ministry: First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart. Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst. Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncroft. Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham. Secretary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords. In addition to the above, we can give the appointments of the subjects, without any fear of contradiction.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The Journal of Commerce says Great Britain has now in commission two hundred and eighty-six naval vessels, of which fifty-seven are steamers. Forty-six of these steamers and nineteen of the other vessels have no armament on board. The number of guns at present carried by the vessels in commission is four thousand six hundred and ninety-six.

Two GOOD NEWS.—We find the following in the Louisiana Advertiser:—"Mr. Wise is dubbed with the title of Mr. O. heretic. That's not out of the way." "The N. O. Picayune thus wittily comments on the above: "Yes, and Mr. Prof. of Indiana, is dubbed with the title of Dr. heretic. That's in the way."

SPECIAL EXPORTS.—The whole amount of special exports from New York to Europe during the first two weeks of the present month of September, according to a statement in the New York American, was \$718,443, of which \$267,739 went to Havre, and \$450,704 to London.

JUST REBUTED.—It is stated through various channels, that a Mr. Richard Adams was the individual who unfairly procured a copy of Mr. Burt's letter, and forwarded it to the President. Mr. Adams was nominated by the President for an Indian agency; but the Senate very properly rejected him.

RAISING PRICES.—The hotel-keepers of Boston have unanimously determined to charge twenty-five cents per day to transient boarders in addition to the present prices.

MR. JACOBSON.—The re-appointment of Mr. Jacobson, as agent of the United States Bank, is received with much favor by the London Stockholders.

PEACHES.—The citizens of Troy talk of constructing a railroad from that city to Troyburgh, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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Foreign News.

[The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on the evening of the 16th inst. She left Bristol on the 1st inst. Our extracts are principally gleaned from the New York Herald.]

The Great Western brings twelve days later intelligence. She brought out over one hundred passengers. The principal news is the meeting of Parliament—the Queen's speech—the amendment to the address by the Tories, and the defeat of the Whigs, after a four night's debate, by a majority of 91.—The Whig Ministry resigned, and the Queen sent for Sir Robert Peel to form a new Ministry. He had not made out a list when the Western sailed.

The weather had been remarkably fine—the crop had materially improved—the harvest in the southern counties had made great progress—free wheat was 6d. a bushel cheaper, and flour 1s. a sack cheaper than it was the week before.

The money market was without any material change. Cotton has advanced 1/4 on last accounts. Teas have fallen in price. Nothing new from China.

Victoria is in rather delicate health, Albert is but middling. Both were enjoying themselves at Windsor at the last accounts. The Countess of Carrock and Sir Richard Hoare are dead. So are Sir Patrick Campbell and Benjamin Romberg, the violinist.

The Duke of Wellington has improved in health and says he will make one of the new cabinet. The defeat of the Whig Ministry was received by telegraph in Paris on Sunday night. It afforded general satisfaction to the Court organs.

The speech of Sir Robert Peel, which arrived in Paris the next morning, confirmed that feeling, and the small rise which has taken place in the funds is attributed to the probability of a more cordial feeling henceforth to subsist between the English and the French governments.

Espartero, the Spanish Regent, was very ill. Tom Moore, the poet, was on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The King of Hanover has improved—in health, not morals.

Lord John Russell appears very popular, and is loudly cheered by the people wherever he goes. A tremendous shower of stones fell in Navarre, Spain. Some weighed half a pound.

There has been a great riot at Boulogne. The Cologne Gazette, under date of Berlin, 7th August, states that M. de Bismark, an officer on half pay, had invented a frightful projectile to be used in war—a ball which not only strikes, but ignites the object struck with a fire that cannot be extinguished. The inventor who is about to exhibit his machine at Spandau, considers that it will render war impossible.

Extensive trials are making with percussion shells every day in England. Thiers at Berlin, and Guizot at Caen, have been hooped and chararivated by the mob.

There were 41,500 bankruptcies, in the last 12 months, in Paris. General Gascoyne, M. P., Sir Henry Edwards, Sir Thomas Stanley, Lieut. Col. Molyneux, Lady Donald McLeod, and Baron de Hoffman, are dead. Prince Albert was 22 years of age the 26th day of August last.

There have been several horrible storms lately in England. Three men of war have been recently launched. Two officers of the Life Guards were fined £5 each by the Brentford Magistrates, for throwing detonating balls from the windows of a carriage, while passing through that town! This is a striking exemplification of the march of mind in the upper classes.