## THE MINERS' JOURNAL.



### POTTSVILLE.

#### ATURDY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1842.

#### Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has properly of the necessary type, presses &c. and has attached a complete Job Print-ing Office to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards. Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading. &c., will be printed at the yery lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommo-date the public at the yery lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. B. BANNAN.

Home League for Schuylkill County. The Constitution of this Society will be found in another column. We call the attention of our readers particularly to this paper. It was ordered to be published to allow the people to read and examine it for some time previous to the organization of the Society, and the object in doing this is to convince them of the ridiculous folly persons are guilty of who stamp this work as a political trap or question. These libellers of their good intentions show a prevalence of party virulence and envious malevolence which stops at nothing for its gratification. Let the about to retire, and both must cre long "sleep people, then, read this Consti ution-let the laborers and mechanics of Schuylkill county read it, and see whether they can discover in its language of any dark hidden meaning, which would make it a whig measure or a share to catch the uncautious of other parties. The intentions, the great object which the Society has in view, may not be as definitely laid down in the Constitution as is necessary, viz: that this is a Home League not oncessary, viz: that this is a Home League not on- . You will be surprived when I tell you that Mr. ly nationally but locally, and is a league for the Clay drew tears from Col. Bonton during his protection of our own industry as well as the inof it. dustry of the whole country.

HONE INDUSTRY CONVESTION .--- A State Convention of delegates from the several counties o the Commonwealth, in favor of a discriminating Tariff for the protection of the coal, iron, manufacturing, mechanical and agricultural interests of the country, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst."

As no meeting has been called for the purpose of appointing delegates from this county ; we are requested to urge upon all who feel an interest in this great work, to collect the necessary statistics and attend this convention without the preliminary formality of a regular appointment. As this Convention will no doubt pass upon the late Tariff Bill reported in Congress, it is of the utmost importance that this county should be represented in the Convention.

NEW ANNANORMENTS. - After the 11th inst. the Cars on the Railroad will leave Philadelphia at half past five o'clock, A. M., arrive at Pottsville between 11 and 12 o'clock, and return to the city at 2, P; M. the same day. This arrangement will not-suit the convenience of our citiizens, as well as the present arrangement, but having been made solely with a view to economise, as we learn, we do not know that we can consistently find much fault with it. The morning train from this place will be dispensed with entirely, and the same Engine which leaves Philadelphia in the morning will return in the afternoon; thus saving the Company the expense of an entire Train.

EXTRA SESSION .- The Legislature of this State has authorized an extra session on the 9th of June next, directly in opposition to the known wishes of their constituents. This extra session will cost the people about \$ 100,000, sufficient to pay the on two millions of the State debt .--

THE \$99,000 BUSINESS .- The testimony of Mr. Mr. Clav's Valedictory. Handy, in relation to the disposal of this money The farewell address of this great statesman and reclient man will be found on our first page. has created quite a sensation at Harrisburg-and The effect which is produced upon all who listen- has brought forth the following queer document ed to it was powerful: political enemies bowed to from the Governor. So extraordinary is the charthe influence which the magic oratory of a noble heart alwayssheds, and rendered to the pure mind- be a hoar." ed patriot that homage which genius and moral To the Senate and House of Representatives of worth invariably commands. The parting scene the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. between Mr. Clay and Calhoun, which the follow-GENTLEHEN, - I have just learned that circum ing extract from the correspondence of the United

es exist in regard to the examination of George Handy, as a witness before the Commit States Gazette describes, is touching in the extes of Investigation, which have induced me to a treme: 4 dont a step that ought to be communicated to the

"An anecdote is told of the meeting of Mr. Clay -lature. I have good reason to believe that certain let. and Mr. Calhoun after the former retired from he Senate, which shows that political strife, ters are in the hands of persons amenable to the though it may for a while deaden the finer fo process of law, which will prove, or tend to prove ings of the heart, cannot destroy them, especially the fact of a conspiracy to produce corrupt legis-lation during the session of the legislature of 1840, n those hearts that heat with generous and many sensibilities. As Mr. Clay was passing tow against certain individuals therein named, or ad dressed. These letters contain, as I am assured rds the coor to leave the Senate Chamber, Mr. Calhoun met him-they had not spoken to each unjust, unwarrantable, and false references to the other for five years; but they now simultaneous. ly extended their hands, and rushed to each othcall forsan immediate and rigorous prosecution of all parties concerned, so that, if the charges of ers arus: neither spoke, but both wept. At length Mr. Clay said, on parting "give my best regards to Mrs. Calhon." How much more insinuitions be true, the Executive may be doly punished, or it false, that those who may have made, or insinuated them, may be exposed to the oble was this reconciliation and parting, than if they had separated looking defiance at each oth-er! They had almost spent their lives together judgement of the law and to the public condem in Congress, and at various times stood shoulder The resolutions which recently passed the shoulder, animated by patriotism and emulous Legislature on the 29th altimo, entitled " A reso only of serving the country. Time had passed over both, and the young became old. One was lution directing a nolle prosequi to be entered in certain criminal prosecutions against George Handy," might be supposed to exempt him from the sleep that hath no waking." The retirement of the one would leave the other with no com-panion or rival of his younger days, and it told punishment; but that resolution is subject to a condition which the said George Handy may, or may not have fully complied with. It he has, h im emphatically that he too must soon follow can plead and show it; it not, he is not entitled to Thoughts like these soften the heart not whol-

protection. At all events, I have deemed it my e indurated, and cause the fountain of generous duty to direct criminal proceedings to be institu eling to grah forth-it came, and two distinted against him, and those implicated with him : guished rivals and antagonists under the influ ence of these sympathies were drawn together, Would that they had never been separated. purine such course on the subject, as will speedily bring the offenders, if any, to justice. I take occasion to recommend, that the original letters. and all vouchers in the possession of any commitfatewell address; yet I believe there'is no doub tee, or of either of the flouses of the Legislature,

#### The Washingtonians.

vidence in the trial. I have acted promptly on this subject, because The members of this excellent Society seem de-I think public justice-the purity of public morermined to persevere until, like Alexander, they als, and every consideration of public daty rehave nothing left to conquer. Under the broad quires of me this course of proceeding. I am anner of Temperance, they have pushed the war resolved so far as depends on me, that this most into the very camp of the enemy, and are now extraordinary matter be probed to the bottom, succeeding equal to their most sanguine expectaand that any man who has been guilty of viola. tions. Before the visit of Messrs. Beck and Stewting the laws, in this transaction, shall be dragged to the bar of public justice. The majority art, this Society numbered about fifty members: it of those who are in any wise concerned in the ennow amounts to about four hundred and goes on actment of our laws, should not only be spoiless, ncreasing daily. On Sunday last, a Committee but above suspicion and reproach--and he must of 100 members visited Minersville, and there held be a faithles s or an unworthy servant of the prostreet meeting. Notwithstanding it commencole, who shrinks from or baffles the most search. ing inquiry. I am ready and determined to meet this, in the most rigid manner, and I have put it ed raining before the meeting was over, they prosured the signatures of 70 members to the in a train of investigation that cannot fail to de total abstinence pledge, among whom were many pe the whole truth, Executive Chamber, 4th April, 1842. of the most dangerous of all intemperates--the moderate drinkers. We know of no undertaking

The reception of this Message caused an exthat deserves the praise and gratulations of the citing debate in the House, in which it is stated community as much as this--without the prosby the correspondent of the U.S. Gazette, that pect of individual or pecuniary benefit-with the Governor was handled roughly, by both friend nothing for remuneration but the still and quiet and foe; it is considered very suspicious in its character, and calculated to stifle investation with resanction of their own consciences, they struggle strenuously onward, devoting their time and their spect to the disposal of this money. Mr. Penniexertions unsparingly and unbesitatingly for the man was very severe in his censure of the mes good of their fellow citizens. May their reward sage. It appears that Indian was talked to the Gothen be the prayers and hearty blessings of the revernor, by some of the Winnehugos. The Bribeformed, and may they go on in their great work ry Committee have been ordered to sit during the until every man in this region shall be a signer of recess-and we hope that no act on the part of the pledge.-So as to secure future generations the Governor, will prevent them from sifting this pose to give the said Canal, on condition that from the unhappy effects which an indulgence in business to the bottom, and laying the blame on pirituous liquors always produces; we would those who are guilty. advise all heads of families to procure, what is

called the Family Pledge, and as their children A large body of importers of New York have arrive at the age of discretion, and become able to signed a memorial to Congress, in which they inderstand the object and necessity of such a | say that nothing will adequately regulate the bu-Cust-m House, siness or currency of the country but a Tariff of course; to induce them to become signers. Impressions received at such a period of life are in- duties on Imports, that will sustain and encourvariably lasting, and the good effect which will age our home products and industry, and they triburd in Augusta, Georgia, in aid of the Texian be created by such a course, is almost incalcula- earnestly pray Congress to impose such a Tariff cause as the peculiar exigencies of the country require. The New York Express, alluding to this move-REPORT OF THE CONMITTEE ON MANUFAC nent, says : FORENTS CONGRESS.-A letter from Washington "This is one of the most important movements dated April 1st, 1812, states that the Committee nade in New York for a long while. Hitherto, on Manufactures have made a Report, which will the importers of the city have been considered the be printed in a few days. This Bill proposes greatest adversaries of the tariff. Duties have the following duties : een looked upon by many of them as enemics. On Coal \$1 60 per ton A free, open, unincumbered trade, thrown oper On Pig Metal, 8 00 48 to all the earth, it has been believed they deemed Hammered Iron. 17 00 their greatest boon. But the times have chang-Rolled Iron. 25 00 ed, and men change with them. The Free Trade On Woollen Goods-forty per cent. ad valo has been found free all on one side, and that our em; on coarse goods thirty per cent., and on side. The world takes nothing from us it can do ine Cotton goods a specific duty. without, and we take every thing from the world. We are not prepared to express an opinion This city, therefore, has become the great entrewith regard to the duty named on Iron and p.d and suction mart for foreigners. It is a huge Gaines. Woollens. The proposed duty, however, on suburb of London. It is a second Lyons. It is Coal is not sufficient. It might protect the Anthracite trade, particularly of this region, to a ceror has gone into foreign hands. American mertain extent -but nothing short of \$2 00 per ton, chants are becoming but clerks or factors. Thus duty, fairly laid and collected, will bring the imtimes change, and men change with them; and in any way! When you have learnt to do this, nense deposits of bituminous Coal in Pennsylvahence this memorial in our columns." nia, Maryland and Virginia, into competition, with the British Nova Scotia Coal, in our Atlan-Dower. HOGAN AGAIN ARRESTED .- The somewhat un-

(Original and Selected.). Tr A Committee, composed of all the mem bers of the Washingtonian Temperance Society, acter of this paper that it was at first believed to will hold an out door 'meeting at St. Clair, tomorrow afternoon.

> The citizens of New Orleans were to be called upon on the 26th for contributions of nowder and lead for the defence of Texas. -

The bill brought forward in the New York Legmercial and Agricultural interests of the United islature, providing for the abolition of punishment States are suffering for the want of proper protecby death, has been defeated in the lower house by tion from foreign competition in countries where Vole of 55 to 45 abor is cheap, and immense capital accumulated

A little girl hearing an acquaintance spoken of -and believing that it is the imperative duty of as being a chaste young lady, innocently enquired every Government to encourage, foster and prowho chas'd her.' ect its own citizens, and its own trade and com

An English paper states that many of the lowmerce-and the more effectually to accomplish this object, it is believed that an Association for er classes of the population were leaving the capithe purpose of collecting the statistics of the trade tal, urder the impression that London would be Executive, of a nature so gross and wicked, as to destrived by an earthquake on the 16th March, of the country, with a view of disseminating the same by means of public Lectures and the Press, More than \$ 9,000,000 lbs. of foreign wool were would enlighten the public mind on this importmpoted into this country in 1841. Who says ant subject, and establish a healthy American

Poxa: on an exploring expedition.

lic products alone.

year vas 385.742.

their country men.

the lottor.

DAVID R. PORTER.

RIDDE ISLAND .- The official return of the

ntesfor and against the Constitution, gives a ma-

Dr Lardner is delivering a course of lectures in

the Theatre at Washington. The journals there

speak with approbation of the scientific efforts of

was1329. In the Southern district 796.

fourn of the tolls received thereon.

jority of 677 sgainst its adoption.

oany Indiana.

accordingly, the Attorney General will

be carefully preserved, as an essential part of the

that + protective tariff is not needed by the farmer ! feeling throughout the whole country. We, the The Madisonian refers to the meetings held. undersigned, do therefore adopt the following and to be held, disapproving of the course of Con-Constitution for said Association : gress as triumphs of Mr. Tyler.

CONSTITUTION.

Home League.

The following is the Constitution of the Home

League for the Protection of American Industry,

adopted at a Public Meeting, held at the Town

Hall, on Saturday evening, the 26th ult. and or

dered to be published in all the papers in this

HOME LEAGUE

For the Protection of American Industry.

WHEBBAS, the Mining, Manufacturing, Com-

ounty :

A company of seventy emigrants, well armed Article 1. This Association shall be denom ad quipped, left Mobile on the 24th ultimo for nated, the "Home League of Schuylkill County, for the Protection of American Industry." On Friday last, the Reading Rail Road Compa-Article 2. Any person subscribing to this Con

stitution, and paying into the Treasury the sum y pad the interest which fell due on their bonds. of twenty-five conts annually, shall be a member A series of resolutions were passed at a meeting of this League, and entitled to all its privileges. held in Boston, on the 14th ult., for the purpose The sum of five dollars will entitle any person to of forning an Association, to wear and use domeslife membership.

Article 3. The Officers of this League shall b The number of persons relieved by the New President, a Curresponding and Recording Sec-Fork ity and county poor-houses last year was retary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Commit 61,201. The expenses of these houses for the last tee of Five, who shall be chosen annually by ballot at the first meeting in April. Should no elec-A fome League has been formed at Now Altion be held at the appointed time, the officers of

the League will continue to hold their station un M. CLAY's Forewell Address is to be printed til the next annual election. Article 4. The Presidents of auxiliary League sain at Washington. It will be a suitable

hat may be formed in the County, are ex officio councerpart to those other distinguished predeces-Vice Presidents of the County League. sors d his, who have been first in the hearts of Article 5. All amendments to this Constitutio

must be submitted in writing, and lay over for the ree articles imported into this country the next term of three regular meetings, before the amendfive years after the Compromise Act passed, did nents can be passed upon. not fall short of our whole importations of the BY-LAWS. five years proceeding, including those that paid

Section 1. The President, or in his absence, any of the officers present, shall preside at all bectings for the transaction of business

Sec. 2. It shall de the duty of the Correspond-BARRUPTCY IN NEW YORK .- The whole ing Secretary to answer all communications ad- fuse merchandise of Europe were shipped for unier of bankruptcies in the northern district of lressed to the Association, and extend invitations America.

New York, down to the evening of the 29th, ult., o all Lecturers authorised by the Executive committee-and lay such correspondence before

FRMALE PATRIOTISM -The ladies, of Mobile the Association at its next meeting. ver to hold a meeting in that city on the 26th Sec. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep : ult., to devise means in aid of the 'Fexian cause. ook and record the names of the members-and also keep the minutes of the Association.

The following gentlemen have been elected Trutees of the affiirs of the Bank of Pennsylva-Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall pay all orders o he Treasury, authorized by the Association, signnia :- Joseph Trotter, George Pheller, Jacob Ridgeed by the President, and countersigned by the way Smith, Robert M. Lewis, John W. McGrath. Recording Secretary, and also exhibit a statement A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the accounts whenever required to do so. of this State provided for the incorporation of the Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Wichisco Canal Company, to whom it is pro-Committee to call meetings of the Association whenever they may think proper-procure Lecthey will complete it, and render to the State oneturers, and prepare papers, after submitting them

o the Association, for publication. The U. S. Supreme Court has 'decided that Sec. 6. The Executive Committee, or any three good fraudulently entered below their true value, of them shall constitute a quorum to transact bu- | will be to increase importations to a most extrava may 18 seized after they have regularly passed the siness, and report their proceedings to the Asso- gant degree, as the official figures they have exiation at the next meeting.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.

ascertain the influence of importations in in-Mr. Bannan -- In last week's Pottsville Emreasing or diminishing our circulating medium

being through mortgages and other pledges, di-Necessity of a Protective Tariff Sound Currency. rectly in the power of their creditors. A few rich men, (and there are always such in every At a late meeting of the "Home LEAGUE" of community.) having a large portion of this circuthe State of New York, & Committee was aplating medium in their possession or under their pointed to consider and report upon the History control, and understanding the condition of the of our Tariff, its Effect in increasing or diminish debtor portion, as they generally do, would puring Imports, and its Influence upon the Circuchase property at their own prices. If the indilating Medium and the Value of Property. This viduals of this community were in the way of er-Committee promptly and well performed the duty tensive negotiations, credit, &c., if is easy to see levolved on it, and reported the result of their inthe perfect confusion that must ensue-the break. restigations to the "League" on the 231 ult. ing up of confidence and ciedit. Labor, already

From the New York Tribune.

quoad hoc, it is the genuine free trade.

undred and three millions of dollars.

duty as well as those that did not, only \$18,470.

203. The ports of the United States were the

only free ports on earth which afforded a tempt

ing vent, and all the vast accomulations and re-

The effect of abolishing duties may be illustra

ted, perhaps, more satisfactorily by a single arti-

cle, as, for instance, silk, and comparing the im

Our average consumption of imported silk, for the

welve years preceding the passage of the Com-

romise Act, did not equal six militons of dollars.

a is single year since its pass ige, the consumption

of foreign silks has exceeded three times six

millions; so that reduced duties not only increase

importations to an inimost incredible extent, but

consumption is also increased along with it

More than three years' ordinary supply of con-

sumption has been forced upon us in a single year.

The conclusion of your committee is, therefore,

that the effect of diminishing or annulling duties

on imports, in the present condition of Europe

hibited above most demonstrably show.

Their Report, after a preliminary history required. performed, not obtaining its wages, would have proceeded as follows : less motive for farther performance; a few might Your committee, after thus briefly tracing the find employ at low wages, but, to a great extent, rogress of the tariff, from the commencement to there would be a suspension. Bankrupt acts the present time, have provided materials for anwould become popular among those who detested wering the question proposed, viz: How far duthem before, and imprisonment for debt, in the ties on importations increase or diminish imporopinion of those exposed to it, would be a barbaritations; and for that purpose they will examine ty barbarized. The circulating medium might, in the official documents that give us the amount of this supposed case, be so far reduced that the whole the value of all the duty free articles imported for amount of money or circulating medium would series of years, before the passage of the Comnot pay the sums due to a few capitalists. (a) If romise Act, and for the same number of years this community were immediately to discharge after its passage. For by means of these articles those bankrupted, so that they, with others, might bying no duties, we can measure by figures the

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be employed in producing labor, and could open ull operation of this misnamed, unreciprocated a trade with a country that would supply them ree trade; and the period is well adapted to test with money, and put industry in general action,---its effect, because the nations of Europe have and give confidence to credit, a large proportion been at peace and these articles have been promight weather their difficulties, and save to them. duced and brought here, subject to no molestation selves a competency. But if, like the people of the United States, they were so foolish, when they Value of duty free articles Value of duty free arti-imported five years next cles imported five year-provious to the Com-promise Act of 1833. ise Act of 1833. had it in their power to enforce a profitable ex.

change, to agree that for every dollar's value they bought, to pay one bundred cents, but for every dollar's value they sold, they should receive only fifty cents, (the other fifty cents to be called duty.) for the privilege of trading with them; and if, in summing up the account of trade as the end of the Total...... \$64,637,000 | Total.... \$ 363,490,188 year, they should find less money in their com-munity than before, would not every body cry shame on the negotiators of so foolish a bargam! Here is exhibited an actual gain, in five years

Would it not be the true course for such comn the imports of this class of articles, of three munity to make a firm stond against all exactions on its productions by other countries, or balance When it was announced to the world that the them by equally exorbitant counter charges on United States had made their ports free and open their productions; then multiply by industry the to certain productions, there was a rush for our articles which could be sold abroad as much as markets from overy nation of Europe producing possible ; buy only necessaries ; and at the end of similar articles, and floods of goods soon came the year would not this community find more cononuring in. Sofgreat was the rush, that the duty on fidence and money, property on the advance in value, less want, and general increased comfort and prosperity ?

And were this same community in our situation, with a paper currency, would not the additional supply of installic money, by which nations adjust balances, enable their banks to triple the amount of money for all the purposes of production, by the stimulus it would give to industry, by increased confidence, and enlarged means ! The value of property might not advance in the precise per cent, proportion, with the increase of circulating medium, but the tendency would be a continued advance towards it ports before and ofter the duties were taken off.

The Committee have before them the return of the Bank Commissioners of this State, from 1836 to 1811, both years included. The circulation of all the Banks in 1836 amounted to \$21 127,927, and in 1842 to \$14,559 333, being a reduction of about 33 1.3 per cent. The depreciation of property of the whole State has been probably quie equal to 33 1-3 per cent.; and, from a table prepared with much care, it appears that the specie in all the Banks of the United States was as follows: In 1839, \$45,132,637; 1840, \$33,105,155; showing a reduction of over twenty-five per cent. in one year; and from the same table it appears that the circulation of the Banks of the country wes, in 1837, about one hundred and forty-pinemillions of dollars, and in 1840 short of one hundred and seven millions of dollars. Much of the

The next thing required by the resolution, is to real estate bought for purposes of speculation, if now subjected to a forced sale, would not bring

# All sorts of Items.

We hope the Harrisburg papers will publish the names of those members who voted for the measbre-and if we are not mistaken, the people will teach them a lesson that will not soon be forgot-

AMERICAN LABORER .--- We refer our readers to the Prospectus for a monthly publication, with the above title, to be issued in New York for one year. From the well known talents and patriotism of the editors, we have no doubt it will be one of the very best and cheapest publications ever issued in this country. It ought to be wide ly circulated. We will procure the work for those who may wish to take it in this neighbor-

IMPORTANT TO THE COAL TRADE. - We have just learned from the Eastward, that an Agent from Nova Scotia has visited a number of the Factories in New England, and advised them to postpone their purchases of Coal for the present, pledging himself to furnish Nova Scotia Coal at a cheaper rate than the domestic article can be furnished.

THE TARFF. - We invite particular attentio to the article in this paper from the New York Tribune, headed "The necessity of a Protective Turiff to a sound currency.". The paper emanates from the New York Home League, and ex-. hibits one of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of these associations throughout the country.

CONNECTICUT has gone in favor of the Loco focos. They have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, which gives them a United States Senator. There were four candidates for Governor, and is believed that there is no choice by the people. The democrats, as usual, did not turn out, while the Locos polled their whole strength.

The Miners' Bank pays out small sums in specie for change, but will not pay out large sums, when it is known that those who ask for it in-

tend hoarding it up. Being one of the Relief Banks she is not affected by the late resumption Act, but we learn that arrangements are making to resume in full as speedily as possible.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 5th inst., after a session of about three months. Nearly every act of a public nature which ought . to have been passed lays over-and every act of similar character which they did pass has bad a direct tendency to mjure and oppress the . people.

CHARTER ELECTION .--- The New York city charter election, which takes place next week, will "be a very exciting one. There are three candidates in the field for Mayor-Phonix, democrat, Morris, locofoco, and O'Conner, who is denominated Bishop Hughes' candidate.

MECHANICS AND LABORERS .- We are pleased to learn from Harrisburg, that the Bill, ( which we alittled to in the early part of the session.) securing to Mechanics and Laborers, their bills out of the first proceeds of estates in case of insolvency, has passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 4.

We are indebted to the N. Y. Tribune for an tection, after which a Committee of ten were apextra containing the second diy's proceedings of pointed to prepare business for the Convention the National Home League Convention, which and the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock next was devoted principally to the appointment afcommorning. mittee, on the various branches of Industry.

The nomination of James Campbell, E.q., of Philadelphia, as one of the Judges of the Common, of either House to hand over witnesses who refuse Picas, hus been confirmed unanimously by the to tratify before the Legislature, to the Sheriff of Senate. This approintment gives general satis- Dauphin county, to be imprisoned in Jail, and - 2 . -

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tic markets. It is important that those interested in the Biuminous Coal Trade of this State, should pay ome attention to this subject before it is too late

THE COAL TRADE .- A letter from Picton, of a cent date, says "the miners have again gine to work, and we have a prospect of supplying the fo- steamboat, and put up at the National Hotelreign demand to almost any extent, during the Just as he was leaving last evening he was arrest ensuing season."

We blip the above from an exchange paper .-The operation of the free trade system is here fully manifested. Although never better prepared in point of facilities, both of mining and transportation, for a heavy business; our prospects have never been more gloomy. And yet our foreign friends, of the British Government, looks very much like whose interests we protect so kindly, are preparing to flood us with Coal to any amount during the following season. Miners of Schuylkill county look at this, and say whether such a course of policy will benefit or injure you.

DIRTY AND DISHEPUTADLE CONDUCT .- The Philadelphia Ledger, in order to prevent an increased duty on foreign Coal, states that the selling price of Anthracite Coal in Boston is \$5 and \$5 50 per ton. Nov it is notorious that the price of Coal during the winter in that city was from \$8 50 to \$9 00 per ton, at which rates very little if any thing was made on the article. And it is also well known that Anthracite Coal, at the present low rates of transportation, cannot be sold to consumers in Boston at less than \$7 to \$7 50 per ton. The conduct of this paper certainly commends itself to the support of those engaged in the Coal Trade, and particularly our

niners and laborers.

HOME INDUSTRY CONVENTION .- This great national assemblage met at the Tabernacle, New York, on Tuesday, April 5th. On this (their store in Pottsville ? first) day of meeting, eleven States were represented in the Convention. At the organization Gen James Tallmadge, of New York, was selected President, assisted by ten Vice Presidents and four Secretaries, from different States. Upon taking the Chair, Gen. Tallmadge delivered a very strong and eloquent address in favor of pro-

REFRACTORY WITNESSES. The legislature have passed a resolution, authorising the Speaker Jebt.

handed over to the next legislature. ber. ÷, ·

welcome intelligence is received that J. Sheridan Hogan is again under arrest on this side of the lines. The Rochester Democrat says; "We learn that the notorious J. Sheridan Ho

gan, who made such a figure at Lockport, came to this city from Canada yesterday in the "Gore" ed, carried before Justice Warned, and after a few preliminaries sent to prison for examination at four o'clock to-day.

The appearance of this individual here so soo after his boast that he would truvel any where in the United States, depending upon the protection a design to make a lion of himself by becoming a second McLeod. He was exceedingly impertinent, and boasted largely of the "wooden walks of Old England," &c. He will not probably esape this time. Let the people prepare to fight the McLeod controversy over again.'

RUM-DAUPHIN COUNTY .- In Dauphin couny there are one hundred and eighty-five Stores

Of this number, one hundred and twelve keep to liquor for sole-and seventy-three deal in the article. In the Borough of Harrisburg, there are ninety-eight Stores, eighty of which keep no run for sale. Twenty-seven Stores in this county confine themselves exclusively to the sale of do-

from the Treasurer's list of retailers. Domestic Goods .- In Harrisburg, there are several store keepers who confine themselves exclusively to the sale of domestic goods - and we

observe by the Treasurer's list, that the annual sales of these stores are among the heaviest in the county. Who'll be the first to open a similar

EXCAMPMENT. ---- The Military Encampment at Reading in May next promises to be a splendid affair. The Journal states that Companies from all quarters are reporting themselves almost daily to Capt. Keim, who will be in attendance.

BANKBUPTS .- William Powers, Coal Merchant Port Carbon, have made application for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Gamble's Tax Bill was lost in the Legisature. This Bill proposed to levy an annual tax of \$1,500,000 to pay the interest on the State

MEARY's MUSEUM for April is a capital num-

Bdwer's new novel called Zononi is said to be infiniely superior, in plot and style, to all his other wirka.

Nne hundred and seven dollars have been con-

The Roman Catholic Church in Brownsville, Ia., wis destroyed by fire on Good Friday. The library and all the furniture were saved, except the organ. <u>.</u>

The New Orleans Bee, the leading Whig pr por in Louisiana, carries a flig at its mast-headinscribed, for President, Henry Clay, for Vice President, Winfield Scott."

GET. GAINES, AND THE U. S. TROOPS IN THE Soute West. - The general orders from the War otherwise, or at least affects to do so, and with Department, make Gen. Taylor the Commander his political spectacles astraddle of his nose, "like in Chief and thus delicately supersede General

No science is more deceitful in its application. sun, ever heard of the "Home League" having a Manchester shop. The foreign trade is going, than that of Physiognomy. The feature of a de- Dany connection, directly or indirectly with Henry mon may hide the feelings of an angel, and vice Clay, or any other Clay except American Clay, versa. Put no faith m it ! let it not prejudice you in opposition to foreign Clay, or in other words, domestic manufactures verses foreign ! I for one you have made one step towards wisdom and

> Lord Ashburton arrived at Annapolis on Saturday last, and is now at Washington.

A meeting of the friends of American Industry was held at Easton, Pa., on the 17th of March. Jacob Weygandt, Esq., was chosen President, a spirited Address was made and a Home League formed for the promotion of Reciprocal Commerce. Of \$250,000 worth of property destroyed by fire in New York on Thursday last, only \$45,000 were covered by insurance.

Nova Scotia Coals.

TTIE subscribers will receive orders for cargoes of coals from the Sidney and Albion Pictou, delivered on board, payable in this city at hinety days from time of shipment, at the llowing prices, viz : The Chaldron British, equals 49 bushels U.S. ierentement. 83 60 per chaldron of 36 bushels.

2 00 do do for Pictou small coals: 1 20 do do for Sidney do Vessels will meet with every facility and d spatch in loading. S. MORRIS, WALN & CO.

35 south wharves, Philadel.

We have copied the above advertisement from the United States Gazatte, for the purpose of showing one of the means resorted to by foreign dealers for evading our duties. It will be seen that the British chaldron of 36 bushels, is by their own admission equal to 48 bushels United States measmostic goods. We gleaned the above particulars urement. This gain is stflicient at present to cover all the duty'; and after July'rext, if no change

is made, it will not only clear the duty, but afford it is begun by some person or persons who may them 75 cents per chaldron towards paying the belong to a political party ? It would seem so, freight to this country.

TEXAS.-The accounts from Texas state that the Mexicans after sacking San Antonia commenced a retreat with about 1500 of the Texans in

pursuit. Later intelligence, however, states, that the Mexican invading army is about 21,000 country. Political parties do, and will always strong, and that the retreat fram San Antonia is a mere ruse to draw the Terans within their pow- invasion, so ought all to join in solid phalanx to er. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the young Republic, and thousands were flocking to the seat of war. The women were busily engagsuch an all important subject, and at such an all ed in moulding balls and preparing amunition .of Minersville, and Godfrey B. Zuilch, Farmer of It is stated that Yucatan has joined Texas against Mexico.

REODE ISLAND .- There is trouble brewing in

this state in connexion with their recent vote on has discovered a new and formidable plot against the Constitution. They begin to talk about arms the lives of the King of the French and his famiand ammunition. Keep cool, boys-these family | ly, and that, in consequence, the most extraordiquarrels are very disreputable and always unpronary precautions are taken to guard the Tuilleries Giable. If their is any danger of your beligerent and various entrances thereto. The army will, it dispositions boiling over, go help the Texans lick is said, be immediately strengthened by the enlist-Mexico. · ment of 5,000 men.

porium appeared an article on the subject of the of money. The circulating medium of our coun-"Home League," now being formed in this botry is composed principally of the notes, of banks, rough, and in which article, with a considerable Phose notes, which are the measure of the value degree of malignity, the writer expresses his dis- of every description of property, have been inapprobation of such a society-he talks largely of creasingl gradually, (till our late embarrassments gullibility," "the arch fiend of whiggery," of began.) for fifty years, as property and negotiathe inability of the Leopard to "change his spots," tions have increased. They have all been payable &c. &c. -all of which parade of words amounts in metallic money; and as bank notes are more

just to nothing at all. The writer of this article convenient than metal for the transaction of on understands the "Home League" to have for its business in this country, and among ourselves, the objects the protection of American Manufactures metal is rarely required. In consequence of this, and the general good of the whole country: the the banks which supply these bills have issued writer in the Emporium, however, seems to think several times the amount of specie in their pos

While these notes have circulated from citizen a scurvy politician seems to see things" which in 10 citizen, accomplishing negotiations, all has reality have no existence at all. Who under the been well; but after the duty-free articles were increased, much larger amounts of goods were imported into our country than before, as we have shown by the official reports. The prohibitions of foreign countries prevented us from exporting an equal amount of our productions, or, if exnever did. It is needless to repeat that we all ported, the proceeds were taken from us by exfeel the terrible depression to which commerce torting most extravagant duties. The balance generally has sunk in this country, all business for a time, was settled by loans or State bonds s completely prostrated; something must be done; stocks, &c., till foreigners became possessed of some effort must be made in order to restore the from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miltrade of our common country to its wonted pros- lions of dullars of these loans and securities, and erity, or we must continue to sink as a nation their credit began to be questioned. Their credit nd become the dupes of others. For the inforonce chaken, the balances for goods coming in mation of the writer in the Emporium, as well as could no longer be met by loans or stocks, and all others who are unacquainted with the fact, I our bank notes not being received in the countries would state that to protect the American mechan- from which the goods came, metallic money was c and laborer, to encourage domestic manufac- called for, and as it was chiefly in the vaults of ture and to promote the general welfare of the the banks; drafts were made on them and repeated. whole country, are the specific objects of the This, of course, compelled the banks to check "Home League." And without reference to potheir discounts, and the circulating medium has litical party, it is the duty of every citizen to join thereby been contracted to the extent, that there hand in hand for the common good. But it is not a sufficiency in circulation to liquidate exwould seem that the general good of the country isting debts contracted under a more expanded s not the object of the writer in the print above currency, and, at the same time, transact the ordi referred to; his visual organs are confined to the nary business of the country. Embarrassments contracted limits of Locofocoism, and outside the and bankruptcies have been and are the inevitable periphery of that circle he cannot see an inch. consequences. As long, therefore, as bank notes Hear what he says-let democrats who are in faconstitute our currency, and these notes are payvor of a judicious Tariff, act with their own parable in metallic money, and the amount of our ty." Here is the infallible Shib deth! "the party." imports exceeds our exports, the balance will be The "summum bonum" is this, "O, ye good boo

drawn from the banks in specie, and the issues of focos, stick to your own ranks and take care of notes will be checked, (if managed by intelligent hese\_Whigs and these Home Leagues, they may and honest directors,) until their notes are witho some good to the country, and are trying to do drawn from circulation, in amount, under the orso, but they are Whigs, and Home Leagues were dinary circumstances, equal to, at least, three started by them, and therefore must be bad : it hetimes such balance. (a) omes us then to oppose them all we can, right or

The Committee will next consider the effect of an increased or diminished circulating medium on the value of property.

The circulating medium of this country, con sisting, as has been remarked, chiefly of notes of banks, is employed to measure value in all negotiations, and on all property. To illustrate this

part of the resolution, we will suppose a commu-"O'er bog or steep, thro' strait, rough, dense or rare, nity isolated from all others, with a given amount of money, performing the duties of a circulating medium, and supposing one half of the whole were destroyed in one night, the remaining half would represent the value of the property ; and if all were to agree, the next day, that one half of dollar should buy and pay as much as a dollar had before, no material injury would be wrought; but if they did not agree, the debtor portion of this

community would be obliged to pay double value important crisis, let party for once give way to to the creditor portion ; for the contracts are for whole dollars, not half dollars. Some of the debtors would be compelled to sell; many of them

> (a) It is a maxim of discreet bankers, that their circulation should never exceed three times the amount of specie in their vaults. The influence of importa-tions in abridging our circulating medium, when the balance of foreign trade is against us, is, therefore, in a compound ratio of three to one. It operates with business world.

two years' interest on the prices at which it was Agricultural produce of some descriptions nold. has fallen from 50 to 60, and even 75 per cent. Stocks of almost every description have declined and so e have depreciated from par to putting The products of large manufactories, operated by machinery, have probably suffered, generally speaking, less than any other property. In many parts of the country, particularly the non-specie paying and the repudiating sections, where the vital principle of credit has received a shock, a much greater depreciation will be found. If the depreciation of the property of the whole country is put at 33 1-3 per cent. si ce our embarrasments commenced, the Committee think it short of the reality. The Commutee deriving their conclusions from the established effects of the Compromise Law during the eight years previous to the 31st of December last, in increasing importations and thereby drawing from the country the precious metals, or, if not actually drawn, liable to be drawn, by a foreign debt of from 200 to 258 millions of dollars suspended over them, (which all cautious bankers will unceasingly bear in mind.) for balances, interest on stock, &c., due to foreign countries, and thus inducing a reduction of the currency-are of opinion, that if the Com promise Act goes into full effect without alteration there will be a farther decline of the value of property equal to what has already taken place, making the amount of depreciation, since our embarrassments commenced, 62 2-3 per cent. (b). If only nine articles, as before enumerated, made duty free, and reduction of duties on the residue. equal to four-tenths, have in eight years, viz. from the 15th of March, 1833, to the 31st December, 1840, brought down prices 331 per cent., the Committee do not consider it unreasonable to conclude that four times that number of setticles yet to be made free of duty by the act after the 30th of June next, and a further reduction of six-tenths of the

duties, in addition to four-tenths within six months, that is, between the 31st of December, 1841, and the 30th of June, 1842, will cause another reduction in the prices of property fully equal to the first. As soon, therefore, as the effects of the final reduction, the 30th of June next, are fully realized. three times the amount of property will be required to pay a debt which would have been required when our country was in a prosperous condition. The loans and other stocks held in Europe, redeemable in specie, will require fifteen millions of dollars annually to be raised and sent thither, to say nothing of the two hundred and fifty millions principal. If it is said we will pay for it in flour, England will, it is true, allow us to sell to her hungry subjects; but only on condition that she takes out what she pleases. It is determined by a chongeable corn law scale how much, but that scale she regulates herself. The owner, when he ships it from this country, knows not whether she

will demand an eighth, fourth, or half. It all depends on how she pleases to move her scale. The official statements of Mr. Dudge show that subjects of Europe consume more than forty-one

millions of dollars worth of tobacco per annum; their masters allow us to supply them, on our first paying them a tax of more than thirty-five millions of dollars on the same. Preparations are making

(a) The estimated wealth of one individual in the (a) The estimated wealth of one individual in the city of New York, is about equal to two thirds of the specie of all the banks of the United, States in 1810. It will undoubtedly exceed all the specie in the coun-try if the. Compromise Act " goes is to full effect.

(b) The Committee, in coming to this conclusion. are aware that the daties on some few articles were advanced at the extra session of Congress, in accord-ance with the horizontal principles of the Compro-mise Law; but even the inadequate protections which mise Law; but even the inadequate protections which might have been looked for by this law is parially counteracted by the circumstance, that a part of them were raw materials required in our factories and workshops, and in that particular give foreign com-petitors an additional adventage over American in-dustry.

common honesty and COMMON SENSE. Pottsville, April 4th. 1842. A rumor is current that the French govornment

With head, hands, wings or feet, pursue his way, And swim, or sink, or wade, or creep, or fly;" and this even at the expence of the ruin of his exist; but, as all would join in repelling a foreign protect American manufactures, the American mechanic and laborer, and the general good of all. On

wrong, it is the will of the party." O, the party ! the party !! this eternal partizanship !!! Can no good be attempted or done, because forsooth and the writer referred to, will follow his party, like Milton's Devil -