

## POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 4, 1843.

Insurance. The subscriber. Agent for one of the best Insur-once offices in Philadelphia, is prepared to make insurances on all descriptions of property such as Houses, Mills, Stables, Goods, Furniture. &c., &c. at the very lowest rates:

B. BANNAN.

Street, Philadelphia, is authorised to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

We have received a series of important com munications upon the subject of iron rails and rail toads, the first number of which will be found in our columns of to-d y. We also call attention to the communication on the subject of the currency in this paper.

An unavoidable press of advertisements has crowded out our usual quantity of reading matter this week-we shall endeavor, however, in a short time to furnish the accustomed variety.

Back's Eddy Outlet. We notice by the proceedings at Harrisburgh, out-let lock at Black's Eddy is still in agitation in months. the Senate. The New Jersey interest is indefatigable in its efforts to procure the passage of this bill, and the people of the State are insulted by the course which the borers have taken to bribe their

method calculated to wheedle the legislators from their duty, is unhesitatingly put into practice. We hope for the credit of the State, that the Legislature will never be induced to commit such an error of policy, as to pass this bill. The object of State legislation is the benetit and welfare of the people of this State: any course calculated to subvert either of these results is wrong in policy,

Representative .: open houses are kept, and every

and injurious in precedent. The passage of such a law would render useless a large portion of the state works constructed trade, which is now flowing into our great Emporion, into another state, to the manifest prejudice let will benefit New Jersey and New York, is no as beautiful. argument to a Pennsylvania Legislature. We are not expected to practice a spirit of self denial their cat's paw by legislating for them.

. It is true that the Lehigh Company pledge themselves to pay the State the same tell which was as the company is insolvent) it would not obvi- bare. ate the evil results which would accrue to Phila

delphia from the measure. the canal at least one half; by granting a law al. ese in good spirits. dowing it to be tapped at the centre of its length, at the same time asking for a purchaser!

The effect of the measure should be taken into calm and careful consideration before any decided action be had upon it. We have already suffered enough from hasty legislation, and we do sincerely hope that the passage of this law may never be allowed to crown the follies of past acts.

THE BANKRUPT LAWS -- We regret to state that the bill providing for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, which passed in the House and sent to the Senate, has since passed the letter body by a vote of 32 to 13. The passing of this repeal by the body which created the law, is calculated to throw more odium upon the present Congress than any other act of the session. Some of the whig pa pers express a hope that the President will veto the bill, yet for our part, we would rather see the measure thus destroyed by Congress, than owe its pres-

Sr. David's Dar .-- Wednesday last was a day full of interest to the Welchmen, of this region. Early in the morning the members of the Cambrian Society were on the alert, and, in a Jersey. short time, a procession, accompanied by music, hanners, and all the decorations and insignias of membership, was parading our streets.

cession on that day-thousands were engaged in damage. it, and the scene is described as imposing in the

The Hon. Walter Forward, Secretary of the Treasury, has sent in his resignation to the President to take effect on the 1-t of March. This was unexpected, and destroyed the plans of the Captain, who would have had the sole appoint ment of his successor, if he had dated his resigns tion, as was anticipated, after the 4th of March. The President has since nominated John C. Spencer in place of Mr. Forward.

THE MESSAGE .- President Tyler sent a Message to Congress on the 27th inst., in which the ceived, or \$5 25 for the whole work. The 16th Executive opinion in relation to the important number is already published, and we would advise question of the right of search or visitation, is ful- persons who wish the work to subscribe forthwith, ly laid down. He differs from Sir Robert Peel, as non subscribers will be charged seven dollars in his construction of the right, and contends that after it is completed. The views contained in the paper are sound in excellent political work has now reached its 18th principle, and sufficiently dignified.

ANOTHER TAX BILL.-A proposition has licen made in the Legislature to levy a State Tax, for the purpose of paying the interest on the State debt, apportioning the same among the different counties in the State. We have no objection to ed to the U. S. by a practical farmer. It will be being taxed for the purpose of paying interest-but we are decidedly opposed to furnishing any tiful engraving, and the entire cost will be less more stealings for the Porter faction. This appears to be the general feeling in this quarter.

The Mackenzie trial which is still progressing, has become tiresome and monotonous. Many of the papers have ceased reporting the evidence, as it is nothing more then a long drawn out version of the former testimony. Mr. Duer has withdrawn from the defence, and his place is now filled by Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.

The papers of the country are bandying rabout a horrible story, describing a terrific contest thetween a weasel and a number of rats, the denou-.ement is the death of the wessel, and the consequent triumph of the " round tails."

Some of the papers state that Com. Hull was the first men of any nation that ever took an English frigete in fair and single fight. This is disputed by the friends of Paul Jones, who quote the celebrated action of the Bon-homme Richard.

Twenty five Contractors on the Erie Canal, bewen Albany and Utica, advertise for a large body of labourers, who will seceive work Summer and

It is currently reported that President Tyler has willed Miller's Theory, 'e

The Apportionment Bill for State Senators nd Representatives, as reported by the Commitiee, gives Schuylkil county two Represesentatives in the House, and annexes Schuylkill to Lehigh. in forming the Senatorial District.

The veto of the Congressional Apportionmen Bill was sustained by a vote of 12 to 41. Another Bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. Penniman, with some little alteration, but leaves our district the same as in the Bill vetoed. In the House several new Bills have also been introdu-

Since the above was in type, an Apportionment Bill, which gives the Whige but five members, has passed the House by a vote of 52 to 36. In this Bill, Schuylkill, Dauphin and Lebanon, forms one

will remember that since the question of selling the public improvements has been agitated, the Board of Canal Commissioners published a report, for the purpose of preventing the sale,by which it appeared that half a mil ion of dollars were saved last year to the State over and above the expenses. The labours of the investigating Committee have clothed this matter with quite a different complexsion; it now appears that the Board, in their report, gave the receipts for a year, at the same time deducting the expenses for only nine months. Mr. Penniman has since offered a resolution to the Senate, requiring the Board to furnish a statethat the bill to authorize the construction of an ment of the expenses for the remaning three

> THE RIGHT OF SEARCH .-- The New York American remarks -- Assuredly we shall never consent to bind ourselves by freaty to permit any foreign cruizer to visit our shins. On the other hand, our Navy and the British Navy, and every other Navy, will continue to do what they ever bave done-bring to and visit, if need be, any vereel they look upon as suspicious, under whatever flag she may seek to shelter berself -- subject to be mulcted in damages for any abuse of this power."

Mr. Joseph R. Chandler delivered his lecture on "the affections" on Wednesday evening, the 224 jost before the Dauphin Guards, at Harrisburg. The beauty of atvle and elequence contained in that lecture, we have ourselves felt : and alby the people's money; and it would divert the though some of our contemporaries affect to sneer at the repetition of it, yet it will always be valuable and refreshing, even to those who have already and injury of the former. The fact that this out listened to it; for the lessons are valuable as well

THE WEATHER.—It would be a difficult matter which would lead us to benefit another State at the for the citizens of Potisville, aided by observation expense of our own-neither should we yield to alone, to imagine themselves within the limits of them the advantage of our resources, or become balmy Spring. Our mountains are covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches and the thermometer on Thursday and Friday, was but 10 degrees above zero. The sleighing over the charged on the whole route. Even supposing mountains is superb, but the streets of our Borough, this pledge to be good (which never can be as long ) owing to the continual use, have been worn nearly

LATE FROM YUCATAN .- News from Cam-Our Legislature, by passing this measure would | peachy up to the 6th ultimo, has been received at merit a fair title to the ridicule of other states for New Orleans. A battle was fought upon the its imbecile pliancy. The folly of such a course heights in the rear of the city, in which the Mexiwill be fully spparent when it is known that even | cans were defeated with a loss of nearly four hunwhen listening to the application for such a law, dred men-among the slain was Gen. Andrade, they are debating the policy of selling this very commander of the Artillery, and a son of Santa improvement; Then what a wise system of legis. Anna. At the last accounts the camp of the Mexlation is that which would depreciate the value of | icans was in a state of disorder, and the Yucan-

> THE \$ 200,000,000 PROJECT .-- This plan cems to be progressing favourably in the minds of the people. We notice by a Washington letter to the editor of the N. Y. Express that the friends of the measure propose the holding of a National Convention, during the ensuing summer, | Wednesday from an attack of small-pox. for the narrossa of directing the attention country more exclusively to the subject.

Forest Days .- A ramance of olden time, by omes. This is an interesting and thrilling nov-, laid in the time of the Plantaganets, in which the merry archers of Sherwood bear a conspicuous part. If not superior, it is equal to any of James productions. We have a lew copies for sale at this office-price one shilling.

MODERN LEGISLATION -- to pass resolutions exressing absolute horror at the mere idea of repudisting the State debts-and then obstinately reervation to the despotic exercise of the veto fulling to take any steps to prevent the very measure they so deeply deprecate.

The Trenton Emporium, the leading Locofoco paper in New Jersey, has gone over to John Tyles. This looks squally for the Locos in New

Another land slide occurred at Troy on l'uesday, the 21st. It took place a little south of The Cambrians of New York, had a grand pro- that of the 17th, and was not followed by great

The New York Mirror passed exclusively under the control of General Morris on the first of

NEW BOOKS.

March last.

URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS. MANUFAC runes, AND MINES.-This standard work, the ost of which is eleven dollars, is now published n semi-monthly numbers, at twenty five cents each. It will be complete in awenty one numbers, illustrated by 1241 engravings, and can be sub scribed for by paying for each number when re-

the treety, as it stands, covers the whole ground. | LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY.-This number. It will be complete in twenty numbers, price 121 cents each. For sale at this office. THE FARNER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTION. ART OF RUBAL AFFAIRS -- This work is published by Carey & Hart, and is a re-print of John. son's Encyclopedia, enlarged, improved and adapt completed in 16 numbers, each containing a beau- nucl cost of repair and maintenance, owing to than one third the price of the English edition .-

For sale at this office, price 25 cents each. THE EXCECUPEDIA OF GEOGRAPHY - publish ed by Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia. This work comprises a complete description of the earth, physical, statistical, civil and political-will be completed in twenty-four parts, containing 1900 pages, 1100 been paid hitherto to this important matter. The engravings, and over 80 maps. Published every ratio of impact has been entirely disregarded, or fortnight at 25 cents per number-for sale at this

ADAM BROWN, THE MERCHANT,-This is the title of a new novel by Horace Smith, Esq. It is But how their power was obtained -- how it acted a capital production, full of interest, and abound on the rails, no one appeared to care for. The ing with wit and humour. The characters are positive exposition of a distinct ratio was wanted. well drawn, and the whole work may be consider- to guide those who had to select amongst Engines ed racy and original. For sale at this office, price of equal power.

124 cents. LAST OF THE BARONS - Bulwer's new work for sale at this office-price 25 cents.

LADY'S MUSICAL LIBRARY .- The March num ber of this periodical is before us. It contains eleven fine pieces of music, by the best masters, and is decidedly a superior number. Price twenty five cents-for sale at this office.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .-This excellent re-print, containing all the matter of the original Magazine for Pobipary, is now rec ixed, price 183 cents,

All sorts of Items. (Original and Selected.)

Fifteen thousand Billy Dux's were sent through he New York post office on St. Valentine's day PASS HIS NAME ABOUND!-David Progree, Esq., of Salem, Mass., has given each poor famiy in the place a bushel of meal.

Temperance tea parties are all the rage ow in Boston-this sort of a gathering has lately een denominated a "lea fight.

The Planet Venus, according to Hague, is now in the ascendant. This a fact worth knowing to lovers.

Some one advertises gold, says a London paper, as the only article for stopping the teeth. In stop-THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS .- Our readers ping the mouth gold has often been very useful. The empire of woman is an empire of softness, of address, and complacency-her commands are caresses, her menaces are lears.

KENTUCKY .- The Senate of Kentucky, by vote of 21 to 14, have decided that the law of that State, prohibiting the imporation of slaves, shall not be annulled.

The small pox prevails in St. Louis, and is preading in several directions. in the interior of that State and Illinois. A new Court House has recently been comple

ted, in Bucks county, Pa., at a cost of \$63,000. They talk of building a Temperance Temple in Washington city. It is estimated that more than five million o

dollars are circulated annually in Great Britain, by the means of boree racing. The Governor and Council of Massachusetts

have directed the elections to fill vacancies in the Congressional Delegation, to be held on the first Monday in April. Out of eighteen or twenty in the Lunatic Ast

um in Concord, N. H., twelve are victims of the Miller mania. Corres Cnor .- The cotton crop of the past year is estimated, from apparently satisfactory

data, from 3.000,000 to 3,350.000 bales; a grea

increase, but it is conjectured that the consumption

has kept pace with the production. Commodore Perry has been appointed to the command of the African Squadron.

Rev. Dr. Baily, a popular Episcopal Clergyman n England, has been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to transporation for life.

The Lispensed case has been decided by the Superior, Court of New York, and the will of Alice Lispenard has been broken. The Hon. Thomas, F. Marshall has announce

his intention not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress. A woman somewhere in New Jersey, lately vent out to buy a shroud for a deceased friend, and fell dead in the street, while in the prosecu-

ion of her errand. An Editor in Catteragus County, New York, thinks that the mails have failed so often in those parts, that they ought to go into Bankruptcy. The tide of emigration to Florida is setting in

Advices from Canada to the 17th instant, state hat the Governor General is out of danger.

Major Payne, the commanding officer at Fort Ismilton, on Governor's Island, has been placed under arrest by General Wool for disobedience of orders-writing letters disrespectful of his supe riors, and other unofficer-like conduct.

There is a man by the name of Henn, (a rathe queer chicken,) who edits a paper out West. George Vance, of the Albany Atlas, died on

In Tallahassee there was a fall of snow on the first instant. Injury to the grange and other fruit trees, is apprehended.

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:- "The royal yacht now build. ing for the Queen and Prince Albert is to cost £100,000, and where are eight thousand weavers! families sectually starving in the manufacturing districts.

A MATTER OF TASTE .- "That is right. Tom. my," said a mother to her hopeful son, "always do right, and people will always give you praise. "Praise," reiterated the bud of promise, "what is praise ! I'd rather have a cud of gum !"

Mr. Clay has been nominated for the Presidency by a large Whig Convention which assembled a Richmond (Va.) on the 22d ult.

There are three Calhoun papers published in

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. NO 1.

Michigan.

To the Railroad Companies and Iron Masters of Pennsylvania.

interest, but his duty, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the inechanical industry of his own neighborhond, on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures pur chased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our chased aproad, is entirely lost to the continuity one cent to ou domestic institutions, and oppresses our own citizens.

which many of our fortunes are laid out in an unprofitable manner, we think it a good service to the public to promulgate any useful knowledge connected with the subject of Railroads, particularly if by doing so we can remedy old erils, and at least in future, when our State and other railways will require new rails-raise the dividends of our stocks.

Common sense must point out to every body As the truffic of a road is a matter of circumstances we intend not to investigate it here. The anthe wear and tear of the road and Locomotive apparatus, is however under the control of the Enrineer; a prudent administration can lesson, an imprudent one increase it in a great measure. No doubt the careful maintenance of the iron

track must form a considerable item in this annual cost total; but we think little attention has at least has not been considered in the selection of Engineers. Nothing but powerful machines were deemed expedient and consequently ordered.

In the last number of the Franklin Journal (January 1843,) a publication that ought to be tion possessing the advantages of circulation and in the hands of every Engineer and of all those connected with, Railroads; we were pleased to find an article about the Engineers of Messrs, Eastwick and Harrison. In this article the ratio of impact is taken into consideration. Can this ratio be disregarded in future ? Must it not become a standard to go by in the selection of engines, when, as it clearly demonstrates, the lightness of rails, consequently greater cheanness of

tio with the number of driving axles? . The more driving axles we have, the less will be the weight, and the less the cost of maintenance

of rails, provided these axles are arranged in such a manner as to make at least two thirds, if not the whole weight of the engine available for adhesion and consequently for traction. From what we have seen in the principal Loco-

notive Factories of the United States, it appears that with the American Engines the number of driving axles can not be conveniently increased that Mr. Biddle saw what would be the result. States, and march steadily but firmly on to victo above two, without injuring the Engine in other and lest his high reputation should suffer, he a ry or defeat. But no compromise. qualities; as for example, in the vibrating foretruck so well adapted for turning short curves. We learn however with pleasure, that the distinguished Locomotive builders, Messrs. Baldwin and Whitney, bave augmented the number of their axles to three, that in substitution for the common truck their forewheels possess an artificial sideplay in the boxes, and that thus the whole weight of the engine is made available for the purposes of adhesion, and consequently for pulling heavier loads. Such an Engine, according to the aforesaid ar-

ticle in the Franklin Journal, supposing it to weigh 12 tons in running order, would have but 4 tons on each axle, 2 tons on each wheel, pull a gross load of about 700 tons on a level with a speed from 12 to 16 miles per hour, and yet injure the rails much less than the Engine haherto in use with one driving axle. As one of the new Engines of the above men-

tioned makers is ruming now on the Georgia Railroad, we shall soin learn if this improvement meets with no practital objections, and how far it their English brethren AN AMATEUR.

FOR THE MINERS' JOHRNAY.

The Currency.

It is a little extraodinary that a subject upon which so much has ben said and written as currency and Banks, should still be so little understood; and the reason probably is that almost all who have written or poken on it, have fallen into the same mode of teating that rexed question. They either assume that all understood the details, or that it appears beneath their dignity to enter into it. Our offect should be to state facts, and to show how such and such schemes will operate in practice, so that every capacity will at once understand it, for it is no matter how weak an understanding is ifit can come to a conclusion from the facts before it it is much more likely to come to a just onethan when directed by designing men. Past esperence is generally the best rule by which we canform our future plans; let us then endeavour to camine, and profit by past experience, holding onto what we find good and sound and reject everything else. We have had experiment upon experiment till the country has been brought to the virge of destruction, or at least its institutions.

When the old Bankof the United States was about to be closed up a consequence of the expiration of its charter, tle directors of that institution made a very liberal offer to the State of Pennsylvania by way of bonds for a charter from the State authorities, but is the general government had just refused to reducter it on the ground of foreign influence, the Bate of Pennsylvania was too patriotic of coursett continue such an institution within her borders, and it was refused. It may be considered a nost fortunate circumstance for the stockholders, that such was the result, because the capital of thit Bank was as much too large and unwieldly atthat period as the capital of the late Bank U. S. was more recently. But the citizens of Pennsylinia, and particularly the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, thought that the capital thus withdrawn must be supplied sequently application via made to the Legislature panies to be located in the city of Philadelphia.

of Pennsylvania to thattir several Banking com-Meanwhile the sockholders of the old Bank reiding in New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, applied to the Legislature of the State of New York and obtained a clarter for a Bank to be called "The Bank of America," with a capital five millions of dollars, just one half of the capital of the old Bank; thusso much of the capital was diverted from Philadelphia and removed to New York. During the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1813, '14, the petition from the city for chartering several Banks, two of which at least, had opened books and the stock had been subscribed for, and had partially commenced operation, was passed. In consequence of this petition from the city, almost every town throughout the State also petitioned for a Bank, believing probably, that wherever a Bank was wealth must necessarily be, and the result was that a bill was introduced, and finally passed both Houses, incorporating about forty institutions with banking privileges, and the bill was sent to the Governor, Simon Sauder, and he returned the bill with his objections, some of which have proved in practice to have been sound. But the members were not to be thus foiled, for many of them had caught the contagion, and they it once passed the bill by a majority of two thirts, and thus it became a law. The effects of this law was probably more prejudicial to the Farming interests of Pennsylvania than any one on the Sature book. Hundreds who found the facilities of getting money so great, were induced to mortgig their farms to raise the means of purchasing others, and when pay-day Our community being a travelling one, and came round after the resimption of specie paythis travel chiefly taking place on the railroads in | ments, for it will be remembered that those were non-specie paying times, and every thing inflated accordingly, it took not oils the mortgaged property, but every dollar the, possessed to make good their engagements with the bank. Thus it will be seen how swiftly did marchy follow on the removal of the Governor, for it will be seen that a Governor is as necessary for the regulation of Banks as it is for Empires, States, or individuals. Now during these times, when our State and some that these depend on the traffic of the road, and on of the Northern and Eastern States were flooded its annual cost of maintenance in all its branches. with Bank notes, we had no circulating medium or currency, because it was so circumscribed and local, that it was almost entirely worthless beyond certain limits. Could that then be called a currency ? certainly not-it was not convertible into specie every where, nor is it in the nature of things that State Banks can furnish a circulating nedium even with the aid of the Government. We will endeavour then to inquire into the reasons why a National Bank can furnish exactly such a currency as is required by the people of this vast and extensive country with the sid of the Government. A Bank it is well known could never make money for its stockholders if it was confined to its bare capital to trade upon, consequently it must depend upon its circulation, and deposits for profit to be divided among them Therefore a bank of the United States with pow er to establish branches whetever the Directors may think proper, would have the right to divide as he understands it. It has been passed upon the capital into such parts as may seem advantage-

> deposit. For example, establish a Bank in Philadelphi with the Banks already there, under a charter from the State, with a capital of ten millions of dollars it could never make money for its stockholders; such a bank would not in all probability ever bave a deposit exceeding one million of dollars, which would be one tenth of its capital, whilst the Banks already established with capitals of about one mil-

minor cost of maintenance, stand in a certain ra- of four hundred thousand dollars, or four tenths consciencions scruples as to its constitutionality, struction the committee retired for the purpose of circulation over two millions, or two tenths of its stitution, are considered the very best authority capital, but one with a million might very reast at the present day, what more is wanted, what onably expect to have in circulation five hundred more can be required? Were that not conclusive, a

thousand dollars, or one half of its capital. States Bank under a charter from the State so dopted the alternative to resign and thus escape the responsibility.

But should be escape? I think not, because almost any man with medicerity of talents and Great Democratic Whig State Convention with the same, or even one half of the practical experience of Mr. Biddle, could not have failed to see the breakers a head upon which he must founder, but perhaps in the recommendation to accept the charter from the State, there was somewhat of pride to be pampered in endeavouring to show that he could surmount even the opposition of the Government, and in that may it not be that he has retarded the incorporation of another National Bank. The obloquy thus thrown upon the Banking institutions of the whole country, but especially on those of the city of Philadelphia, for I verily believe that all of the banks in the city would have been sound at this day had it not been for the United States Bank, together with over legislation by the State, for what was not accomplished by the one was by the other. For whilst the Bank was weighing the smaller one down by its dead and unmanageably body, the will turn out creditably to the genius and skill of Legislature was bleeding them at every pore, in American mechanics, who have thus far outdone the shape of loans which kept them weak and impotent, and at the same time crying out for the resumption of specie payments, which of course alarmed the timid and struck terror into the weak, so that when the Banks attempted to resume, every man that could get a five dollar Bank note must have specie for it, and those who were able to hold it, locked it up and there kept it till neessity compelled it again to be brought out, and all this induced by wicked and party legislation, and the baser passions of those who for political capital keep up a hue and cry against the Banks.

It is unfortunate that the interests of the comunderstood, for it is too common an error with almost all classes to suppose that their interests are his past services, that every measure he may prodistinct and seperate, and many acting upon that poss will bear upon it the impress of his devotion principle think that Banks are a fair target at to the public good :- Therefore which they may fire without injury to themselves, whereas their interests are identical, precisely the same; let us be aware then how we level our shafts against them in our midst or even remote; for an injury thus inflicted will be sure to recoil upon our own beads. Then we will take a Bank chartered by Con-

and divide and sub-divide until we have twenty or thirty branches in the best locations throughout the United States, and we will have precisely what the smaller Banks in Philadelphia would be compared with, the one of Ten Millions. If we establish twenty Banks with Forty Millions, it would give two millions each, if equally divided for example, but that would hardly be the case, as a cities -we will suppose that the average amount | ponents. of denosites for each office, together with the parent Bank, would be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, making in the whole Ten Millions, just man, has proposed, are identified with the best inthem a circulation of Twenty Millions, by no means too large, and we have an aggregate capital of seventy millions of dollars for trading upon, whilst the actual capital upon which a dividend would be declared would be Forty Millions. Supits fiscal agent the amount of money it would have on deposit would greatly increase the trad- Republicanism, in commercial community? Why just in this way: Express direction of Heaven that toil should be unthe Bank being always anxious to gain and retain customers to do business with it, would find n deposit, and that is all the business man wants. should so happen that the United States Bank should at any time refuse to take them in deposit, as it might do when there was a great flood of canvass, fully entitles him to the lasting gratitude them in the market, then the local Banks would soon gather them in deposit for their customers. and again pay them out to their friends when they had duty bonds to pay, so that the Bank of the United States would get them in the end, nor would it make any material difference to them their coming in so gradually, for whilst they were

change or otherwise at their various offices, that which would equalize and regulate balances at of some great national good, leads us to hope that mong themselves without the trouble and expense of removing specie, for no Bank issues its notes without getting what they consider an equivalent. Thus it will be seen that a Bank with a liberal charter can perform important services to the Government, besides being to the commercial community all that is desirable in the furnishing a currency every where convertible into specie It will be recollected that the late Bank of the United States performed all the duties of commissioner of loans for the United States, and transferred the funds-from place to place at all times for the payment of the public creditors, and distributed the same free of expense, commission, or charge of any kind, whilst previously to the incorporation of that Bank one or more commissioners of loans were appointed in each State, which, with the necessary clerks for conducting the business of the loan office, must have amounted to a large sum annually in each State, and in the aggregate probably to twenty thousand dollars, which in twenty years, the time that the Bank charter had to run, would be Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, in addition to which the Bank paid the Government of the United States as a bonus the sum of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars !!! and all this has been done without the loss of a single dollar to the United States.

Now the whole of the State Banks in the Union ombined could not have accomplished an end so desirable. What infatuation then is it, that preents the re-establishing of just such an institution at once, and without delay?

As to its constitutionality, that question must be settled if any principle of the constitution is, and beyond all cavil, unless indeed every man in the nation has a right to construe the constitution by many of the best men in the country independous to them, and wherever they can find a locaently of the judiciary, but what is the use of a Chief Justice if his ecision is to be unheeded in matters of that sort! The question of constitutionality therefore, is a mero bug-bear, and raised only by those who are possessed of such supple and flexible consciences that may be so warped as to suit whatever may seem expedient. When such men as Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, the former of whom recommended the establishment of the first Bank of the United States, and the latter, who as President of the United States

of its capital. So also with its circulation: one and when it is remembered that the commentaries with ten millions could never calculate upon a written by these two eminent citizens on the conhost of others of equally sound in judgment, and Teking that view of the subject then it will read- legal attainments could be produced. But it is ily be understood in part at least, why the United enough. If these things be so, then let us unfur our banner and fling it to the breeze, inscribed as signally failed, and it may well be apprehended our motto, Henry Clay a and Bank of the United

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. February 22, 1843.

We presented our readers last week with the or ganization of the great Whig State Convention which according to the Harrisburg Capitolian numbered about 1500, person representing 36 counties in the State.

We now give below the proceedings reported to the Convention, by Joseph R. Chandler, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, appointed for said purpose, which were adopted by acclamation: WHEREAS, the period has arrived in the Presidential term of cervice at which it is customary for the people, in whom is the source of officia power, to consider of the person who shall be their candidate for the succession, and to devise and suggest means for carrying into effect their determination: And whereas this Convention has been formed of delegates selected by, the primary assembles of the Great Wing Party in the severa districts of Pennsylvania, and informed of the wishes of their constituents regard to the Presiden tial Candidate: And whereas a crisis in the at fairs of the Nation renders necessary for the success of principles and the good of the nation, tha there should be presented as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, a man of tried principles, of admitted competency and unsulfied integrity, combining, as far as possible, those qualifications which will conciliate the various interests and views of different sections of the country, and different opin ions of classes of citizens; or where entire coincidence of opinions and views may not be hoped for in minor affairs, then to attract respect and supmunity and our monied institutions are so little port by a cordial agreement in questions of great national importance, and ensure confidence, from

Resolved, That this Convention do nominate HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as the condidate of the Whig Party of Pennsylvania, for the Presidency of the United States at the Election in 1844 Resolved, That in our Candidate thus nominated we present to the people a man whose life thus fur, has been spent in the public service, and in the proposition and advocacy of measures of lasting gress with a capital of Forty Millions of Dollars, good, or in opposition to plans of evil or doubtful tendency; that in the conflicts, of party for the last thirty years, while he has exhibited, to all public measures, a lof y devotion that has commanded the admiration of the world, and ranked him with the greatest statesmen of the age, he has borne himself with a republican simplicity that showed him deserving the enlarged esteem large proportion would be given to commercial which he has enjoyed even of his political op-

Resolved, That though the principles of Havar CLAY, and the measures which he, as a public one fourth parts of its capital, and then give to terests of the nation at large, yet are they pre-emmently those which tend to promote the political importance, and advance the general prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as American Republicans, we cherish the principles which propose the applicapose then that the government employ that Bank | tion of American capital to promote and reward American Labor; and we recognize no shade of Butter, ng capital of the Bank, and then the Bank with | degrade the honest American Laborer to the rank its branches would every where be bound to re- of a foreign sert, by reducing the reward of his inceive indiscriminately the notes of each other for dustry to the standard of these countries in which all dues to the Government. But they are not the extravagance of the idle must be sustained by round to cash the notes of each other, and are the unrequited toil of the operative. That man therefore convertible only locally, and how then should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, is do they form a currency, such as will serve the a decree of Providence; but it is contrary to the

remitted or unrequited. Resulted. That while we recognize the duty of t her interest to receive the notes of her branches every citizen to submit to the escertained will of those with whom he continues associated, there but even should it be necessary to sell them, it was, nevertheless, a virtue, as well se an eff ct, in could be done, as all experience has shown, at an the prompt and cordial assent of HENRY CLAY, to eighth or quarter per cent at most. Again, if it the nomination by the National Convention in 1839; which, while it ailed in procuring the as tonishing success that attended the Presidential of the Whigs of the nation, and calls upon them to exhibit that union for the success of our princi ples in his election which he so emin-ntly promo ted for the success of those principles in the Nec tion of the Ismented Harrison.

Resolved, That the approval which has been expressed from time to time by almost every class receiving the notes of each other they would at the of citizens, of the measures, the talents and the same time be receiving in the form of bills of ex. public services of HENRY CLAY, when he has successfully devoted his powers to the achievemen his formal nomination as a candidate for the Presidency will call to our support the voices and the votes of thousands who had hitherto vielded party allegience against us when no such claims upor their natriotism have been proposed.

Resolved, That we cordially invite to our stand ard every voter who may feel it a duty to oppose the misrule which has led to the present disastrous state of our country, in order that, by a common attachment to the principles, and a common resolution to sustain the man of those principles, we may all aid in the formation of a party from whose dominacy the country may receive the restoration of her almost forgotten prosperity.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the recommendation of the Whig delegation in Congress, to hold a National Whig Convention for the no mination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and that we concur in their appointments of time and place, viz: on the 3d of May, 1844, in the city of Baltimore; and we recommend to the Whigs in each Congressional district of Pennsylvania to send a Delegate to that Convention. Resolved. That a State Committee of thirteen

be appointed with the customary powers and duties of such Committees.

Resolved. That it be earnestly recommended the Whigs in every distric, in this Stafe to proceed at once to a complete and thorough organization of the party, and insure a regular correspondence and understanding with every other Whig district association, and with the State Committee.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and ratified by fifteen enthusiastic cheers. On motion of Mr. Guver, the Chair appointed the following committee to prepare an address t the people of Pennsylvania:

Morton M'Michael, of Phitadelphia. E. Guyer, of Dauphin. Robert T. Conrad, of Philadelphia. Gen. Samuel Alexander, of Cumberland. Thomas E. Cochran, of York. J. F. Denny, of Franklin. Julge Jones, of Montgomery.
John Adams Fisher, of Dauphin. Abraham Kauffman, of Languster. Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill.

On motion, the Grand Committee, relected to designate officers for the permanent organization the road, and their greater duration, consequently lion each, would in all likelihood enjoy a deposit signed the law chartering the second one, find no. State Committee. In compliance with this in of the Convention, was empowered to select a

performing this duty.

During the absence of the Committee, the Conention was again addressed in an able manner by Mr. M'Caskey and James S. Wallace, Esq., f Philadelphia, Andrew WYLIE, Esq., of Allegheny, Gen. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, of Cumber-

and, and James H.Camphell, Esq., of Schuy!kill. The Committee instructed to select a State Cenral Committee, reported the following: DEMOCRATIC WHIG CENTRIAL COMMITTEE. JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq., Montgomery co, GEORGE W. TOLAND, Esq., Philadelphia city. CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq, do. PETER ROVOUDT, Philadelphia county. Joux A. Fisuen, Esq., Harrisburg, HENRY PEFFER, Esq.,

Hon. WILLIAM CLARK, Dauphin county. JOSEPH PARTON, Columbia county. Gen. JAMES INVIN, Centre county. Joun Stnon, Esq , Lancester county. Hon. THOS. H. BAIRD, Allegheny county. Gen. SANUEL ALEXANDER. Cumberland county.

Jony S. Richards, Esq., Berks county. Mr. CHANDLER, of the city of Philadelphia, then nade some eloquent and appropiaté remarks on he unanimity of sentiment which had prevailed in the Convention, and the harmony and exciting and exhilierating enthusiasm which had characerized all its deliberations, and pointed to the cheering hopes which the number and spirit of the Convention would build up in every good and true

And after moving the thanks of the Convention o the officers thereof, and the County Commisioners for the use of the Court-House, Mr. Chand. er moved that the Convention adjourn sine die, shich motion was amended by giving nine cheers o "Harry of the West," and was then adopted by

Joux H. Gilmen, Fig, of Albemarle, Va. brother of the Tyler Representative to Congress. naving been charged in some quarters with sharing he political feelings of his brother, and with trimning in politics for person I advancement, has published a card in the Charlottsville Advocate in which after declaring that he is not a candidate for any political promotion whatever, and that he desires no other line of distinction than that of his profession, he thus clearly defines his position in regard to the day :-

"As to my pulitical position,' I have to say, with equal frankness that I am thoroughly and radically a WIIIG. I prefer for the next Presidency HEVERY CLAY to any man living; and shall in my humble way, do all in my power, to promote his election."

The Harrisburg news states that a bill for the incorporation of the Schuylkill Haven Coal Company, has been offered to the Senate, by Mr. Headly. This is something new, insamuch as we never before heard of such a project, nor didwe believe that there was any one in this county insone enough to ask for such an act, after the sore experience we have already undergone. It must be a hoar !

Women.-Women are the Corinthias pillars that adorn and support society; the institutions that protect women throw a shield also round children; and where women and children are provided for, man must be secure in his rights. - Hen-

Onr Market. CORRECTED WEEKLY. POTTSYLLE: Mar. 4. 1813) Wheat Flour, pr Bbl \$3 874 Bacon, per 15. \$3874 Bacon, per lb. 6, 1, 1311 Pork, 4, 1 90 Harns, 101 623 Potatices, bush 25, 40 Pla-ter, 100 4,50 28 Hay. 15,50 124 Clover 5,00

ring question was adopted for next I hursday even Would the U.S. government be justified in declaring our-rather than submit to the right of visitation, in connection with the Slive Trade?" Affirmative—B. M. Palmer, Wm. H. Russell, Thos. oster, C. S. Foster, D. B. Christ, J. McCormick.
Negative—J. M. Crosland, Berj. Haywood J. . .

ILP MECHANIC'S ASSOCIATION .- The fol-

James, Jos. Bowen, Jacob Fox, Alarton Wildams, J. M. CROSLAND, Pres't. JOSEPH ROWEN, Sect'y. 10-

## COAL TRADE BY RAIL ROAD.

Amount of Coal despatched from Pottsville and chuy kill Haven, for the month ending February 28,

From Pottsville. 1,274 13 655 14 Schuylkill Haven Tons. 1.930 67 Per last report 5 370 07

To the Electors of Schuylkill Co. RIENDS AND FELLOW CIT ZENS:-Having been solicited by a number of my friends, f am induced to offer myself as a candidate at the next General Election for the office of SHERIFF.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes I piedge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity to the best of my ability.

JEREMIAH REKD. Pottsville, March 4, SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have on hand, and are receiv-

ing by frequent arrivals, an assortment of Goodssuitable for the approaching season, among Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and other goods for Men's wear - Merino: Cassimores, Manchester Stripes, Worsted plaids, and a variety of other articles for Boys' wear-Mouselines de laine, Alpaca Lustres, Printec Lawns, Scotch Gingham, &c. Also Black and colored Silks, Foulards and Brocades ; Silk fringed Thibet Shawls, Embroi. dered do., Blankets, Quilts and other furnishing

T. SHARPLESS & SONS. 32 South 2d Street, Philadelphia. March 4, 1843, NOTICE.

N pursuance of a resolution of the Town Council of the Borough of Pottsville, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1843, an ordinance of said Borough will be published, requiring the curbing, paving and grading of Centre Street, and Market street from Centre street to the upper culvort. Second street from Market to High streets, and Third street from Market to Callowbill streets.

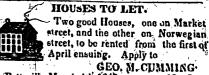
Second street from Market to High streets, and Thirdstreet from Market to Callowhill streets.

Holders of property interested, would probably dowell to provide the necessary materials at as early a day as possible, in order that the requisitions of the ordinance may be complied with in the early part of the present spring. The difficulty of fixing a grade for the above named streets, during the winter search has caused the postrocarpus of the subtlestical. son, has caused the postponement of the publication of the above named Ordinance, until the time above

F. W. HUGHES. Town Clerk. 10-3 Pottsville, March 4, FRUIT TREES, SHRUBBERY, &c.

HE subscriber, agent for one of the Most catensive Nurseries in the State, will execute orders for all kinds of Fruit trees, such as apple. peach, Pears, Cherry, Plums, Quinces, &c., to gether with every kind of ornamental trees, shrubbery, Bulbous Roots, Plants, &c., at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice.

A catalogue of the Trees can be examined at BENJ. BANNAN. N. B .- Orders also received for all kinds of March 4, 102



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