



POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAR. 4, 1843.

Insurance. The subscriber, Agent for one of the best Insurance offices in Philadelphia...

Mr. V. B. Palmer, Esq., No. 101, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

We have received a series of important communications upon the subject of iron rails and rail roads, the first number of which will be found in our columns of to-day. 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.

It is ack'd Eddy Outlets. We notice by the proceedings at Harrisburgh, that the bill to authorize the construction of an outlet lock at Black's Eddy is still in agitation in the Senate.

The bill to authorize the construction of an outlet lock at Black's Eddy is still in agitation in 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 incited by the course which the bidders have taken to bribe their Representatives, open houses are kept, and every 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 benefit and welfare of the people of this State; any course calculated to subvert either of these results is wrong in policy, and injurious in practice.

The passage of such a law would render useless a large portion of the state works constructed by the people's money; and it would divert the trade, which is now flowing into our great Emporium, into another state, to the manifest prejudice and injury of the former. The fact that this outlet will benefit New Jersey and New York, is no argument to a Pennsylvania Legislature. We are not expected to practice a spirit of self denial which would lead us to benefit another State at the expense of our own—neither should we yield to them the advantage of our resources, or become their cat's paw by legislating for them.

It is true that the Lehigh Company pledge themselves to pay the State the same toll which was charged on the whole canal. Even supposing this pledge to be good (which never can be so long as the company is insolvent) it would not obviate the evil results which would accrue to Philadelphia from the measure.

Our Legislature, by passing this measure would merit a fair title to the ridicule of other states for its imbecile ploy. The folly of such a course will be fully apparent when it is known that even when listening to the application for such a law, they are debating the policy of setting this very improvement; then what a wise system of legislation is it which would depreciate the value of the canal at least one half; by granting a law allowing 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 LAW.—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 latter body by a vote of 22 to 13. The passage 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 papers 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 preservation to the despotic exercise of the veto power.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.—Wednesday last was a day full of interest to the Welshmen of this region. Early in the morning the members of the Cambrian Society were on the alert, and in a short time, a procession, accompanied by music, banners, and all the decorations and insignia of membership, was parading our streets.

The Cambrians of New York, had a grand procession on that day—thousands were engaged in it, and the scene is described as imposing in the extreme.

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

THE MESSAGE.—President Tyler sent his Message to Congress on the 27th inst., in which the Executive opinion in relation to the important question of the right of search or visitation, is fully laid down. He differs from Sir Robert Peel, in his construction of the right, and contends that the treaty, as it stands, covers the whole ground. The views contained in the paper are sound in principle, and sufficiently dignified.

ANOTHER TAX BILL.—A proposition has been made in the Legislature to lay 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 being taxed for the purpose of paying interest, but we are decidedly opposed to furnishing any more stimulus 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 than a long drawn out version of the former testimony. Mr. Doe has withdrawn from the defence, and his place is now filled by Theodore Sedwick, Esq.

The papers of the country are bandying about a horrible story, describing a terrific encounter between a vessel and a number of rats, the denouement is the death of the vessel, and the consequent triumph of the "round tails."

Some of the papers state that Com. Hull was the first man of any nation that ever took an English frigate by fire and single shot. 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, between Albany and Utica, advertise for a large body of laborers, who will receive work Summer and Winter.

It is currently reported that President Tyler has elected Mr. Thompson.

All sorts of Items.

Fifteen thousand Billy Dues, were sent through the New York post office on St. Valentine's day.

Pass his name around!—David Emory, Esq. of Salem, Mass., has given each poor family in the place a bushel of meal.

Temperance tea parties are all the rage now in Boston—this sort of a gathering has lately been denominated a "tea fight."

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

Some one advises stopping, says a London paper, as the only article for getting teeth. In stopping the mouth gold has often been very useful.

The empire of women is an empire of softness, of address, and complacency—her commands are caresses, her menaces are tears.

Kentucky.—The Senate of Kentucky, by a vote of 21 to 14, have decided that the law of that State, prohibiting the importation of slaves, shall not be annulled.

The small pox prevails in St. Louis, and is spreading in several directions, in the interior of that State and Illinois.

A new Court House has recently been completed in Burke 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 of dollars are circulated annually in Great Britain, by the means of bore 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 Asylum in Concord, N. H., twelve are victims of the Miller mania.

Corros.—The cotton crop of the past year is estimated from apparently satisfactory data, from 3,000,000 to 3,350,000 bales; a great 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 in England, has been convicted of forgery, and sentenced to transportation for life.

The Lippincott case has been decided by the Superior Court of New York, and the will of Alice Lippincott has been confirmed.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall has announced his intention not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress.

A woman somewhere in New Jersey, lately went out to buy a shroud for a deceased friend, and fell dead in the street, while in the presence of her errand.

An Editor in Cattaraugus 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 strongly.

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

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

There is a man by the name of Hann, a rather good chicken, who edits a paper out West.

George Vance, of the Albany Atlas, died on Wednesday from an attack of small-pox.

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

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:—"The royal yacht now building for the Queen and Prince Albert is to cost £1,000,000, and there are eight thousand weavers' families actually starving in the manufacturing districts."

A MATTER OF FACT.—That is right, Tommy, said a mother to her hopeful son, "always do right, and people will always give you praise." "Praise," retorted the lad of promise, "what is praise? It rather has a sound of gum!"

Mr. Clay has been nominated for the Presidency by a large Whig Convention which assembled at Richmond (Va.) on the 23d ult.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

It is a little extraordinary that a subject upon which so much has been 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 spoken on it, have fallen into the same mode of treating that excited question. They either assume that all understood the details, or that it appears beneath their dignity to enter into it.

Our object 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's list can come to a conclusion from the facts before it, it is much more likely to come to a just one than when directed by designing men. Past experience is generally the best rule by which we can form our future plans; let us then endeavour to examine, and profit by past experience, holding out what we find good and sound and rejecting anything else. We have had experiment upon experiment till the country has been brought to the verge of destruction, or at least its institutions.

When the old Bank of the United States was about to be closed up a consequence of the expiration of its charter, directors of that institution made a very liberal offer to the State of Pennsylvania by way of loan for a charter from the State authorities, but the general government had just refused to reduce it on the ground of foreign influence, the State of Pennsylvania was too patriotic of course to continue such an institution within her borders, and it was refused. It may be considered a most fortunate circumstance for the stockholders, that such was the result, because the capital of this Bank was as much too large and unwieldy at that period as the capital of the late Bank of U. S. is more recently. But the citizens of Pennsylvania, and particularly the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, thought that the capital thus withdrawn must be supplied by other means, and for another quarter, consequently application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to charter several Banking companies to be located in the city of Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the stockholders of the old Bank residing in New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, applied to the Legislature of the State of New York and obtained a charter 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; thus one-half 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 petitioned for a Bank, believing probably that wherever a Bank was wealth must necessarily be, and the result was that the bill was introduced, and finally passed both Houses, incorporating about forty institutions with banking privileges, and the bill was sent to the Governor, Simon Snyder, and he returned the bill with his objections, some of which have proved in practice to be thus foiled, for many of them had caught the contagion, and they it once passed by a majority of two thirds, and thus became a law. The effects of this law was probably more prejudicial to the Farming interests of Pennsylvania than any one on the State book. Hundreds who found the facilities of getting money so great, were induced to mortgage their farms to raise the means of purchasing other, and when pay-day came round they were reminded of specie payments, for it will be remembered that those were not for paying time, and every thing indicated accordingly, it took not only the mortgagee property, but every dollar the possessor had made good their engagements with the bank. Thus it will be seen how avidly did the march 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 of the Northern and Eastern States were flooded with Bank notes, we had no circulating medium, or currency, because it was so circumcised 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 medium even with the aid of the Government. We will endeavour then to inquire into the reasons why a National Bank can furnish exactly this want, and extend its country with the aid of the Government. A Bank will be known good never make money for its stockholders; it was confined to its bare capital to raise 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 power to establish branches wherever the Directors may think proper, would have the right to divide the capital into such parts as may seem advantageous to them, and wherever they can find a location possessing the advantages of circulation and deposit.

For example, establish a Bank in Philadelphia 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 have a deposit exceeding one million of dollars, which would be one tenth of its capital, while the Banks already established with capitals of about one million each, would in all likelihood enjoy a deposit

of four hundred thousand dollars, or four tenths of its capital. So also with its circulation; one with ten millions could never calculate upon a circulation over two millions, or two tenths of its capital, but one with a million might very reasonably expect to have in circulation five hundred thousand dollars, or one half of its capital.

Taking that view of the subject then it will readily be understood in part at least, why the United States Bank under a charter from the State so signally failed, and it may well be apprehended that Mr. Biddle saw what would be the result, and lest his high reputation should suffer, he adopted the alternative to resign and thus escape the responsibility.

But should he escape? I think not, because almost any man with mediocrity of talents and 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 some-what of pride to be puffed in endeavoring 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 ones down by its dead and unmanageably bold, the Legislature was bleeding them at every pore, in 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 specked it up, and those who were able to hold it, locked it for it, and there kept it till necessity 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 community and our monied institutions are so little understood, for it is too common an error with all classes to suppose that their interests are distinct and separate, and many acting upon that principle think that Banks are a fair target at 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 heads.

Then we will take a Bank chartered by Congress with a capital of Forty Millions of Dollars, 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 large proportion would be given to commercial cities—we will suppose that the average amount of deposits for each office, together with the parent Bank, would be Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, making in the whole Ten Millions, just one fourth parts of its capital, and then give to them 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. Suppose then that the government policy that Bank as its fiscal agent, the amount of money it would have on deposit would greatly increase the trading capital of the Bank, and then the Bank with its branches would every where be bound to receive indiscriminately the notes of each other for all dues to the Government. But they are not bound to cash the notes of each other, and are therefore convertible only locally, and how then do they form a currency, as well as serve the purposes of a currency? Why just in this way: the Bank being always anxious to gain and retain customers to do business with, it would find it her interest to receive the notes of her branches in deposit, and that is all the business man wants, but even should it be necessary to sell them, it could be done, as all experience has shown, at an eighth or quarter per cent. at most. Again, if it 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 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 what they were receiving the notes of each other they would at the same time be receiving in the form of bills of exchange or otherwise at their various offices, that which would equalize and regulate balances among 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 commissionary 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 commission, or charge of any kind, whilst previously to the incorporation of that Bank one or more commissionary 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 combined could not have accomplished an end so desirable. What infatuation then is it, that prevents the re-establishing of just such an institution at once, and without delay?

As to its constitutionality, that question must be settled if by any principles of the constitution is, and beyond all call, unless indeed every man in the nation has a right to construe the constitution as he understands it. It has been passed upon by many of the best men in the country, independent of the judiciary, but what is the use of a Chief Justice if his opinion is to be unheeded in matters of that sort? The question of constitutionality therefore, is a mere bog-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 signed the law chartering the second one, find no

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consciencious scruples as to its constitutionality, and when it is remembered that the commentaries written by these two eminent citizens on the constitution, are considered the very best authority at the present day, what more is wanted, what more can be required? Were that not conclusive, legal attornments could be produced. But it is enough. If these things be so, then let us unfurl our banner and fling it to the breeze, inscribed as our motto, Henry Clay and Bank of the United States, and march steadily but firmly on to victory or defeat. But no compromise.

CHUYLKILL COUNTY. February 22, 1843.

Great Democratic Whig State Convention. We presented our readers last week with the organization of the great Whig State Convention, which according to the Harrisburg Capitalist, numbered about 1500, person representing 30 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 service at which it is customary for the people, in whom is the source of official 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 assemblies of the Great Whig Party in the several districts of Pennsylvania, and informed of the wishes of their constituents regard to the Presidential Candidate: And whereas a crisis in the affairs of the Nation renders necessary for the success of principles and the good of the nation, that there should be presented as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, a man of tried principles, of admitted competency and unshaken integrity, combining, as far as possible, those qualifications which will conciliate the various interests and views of different sections of the country, and different opinions of classes of citizens; or where entire coincidences of opinions and views may not be hoped for in minor affairs, then to attract respect and support by a cordial agreement in questions of great national importance, and ensure confidence, from his past services, that every measure he may propose will bear upon it the impress of his devotion to the public good:—Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention do nominate HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as the candidate 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 has been spent in the public service, and in the proposition and advocacy of measures of lasting good, or in opposition to plans of evil or doubtful tendency; that in the conduct of his public life, for the last thirty years, while he has exhibited, to all public measures, a lofty 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 which he has enjoyed even of his political opponents.

Resolved, That though the principles of Henry Clay, and the measures which he, as a public man, has proposed, are identified with the best interests of the nation at large, yet are they pre-eminently those which tend to promote the political integrity, and advance the general prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That as American Republicans, we cherish the principles which propose the application of American capital to promote and reward American Labor; and we recognize no share of Republicanism, in men or measures that degrade the honest American Laborer to the rank of a foreign serf, by reducing the reward of his industry to the standard of those countries in which the extravagance of the idle must be sustained by the unrequited toil of the operative. That man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, is a decree of Providence; but it is contrary to the express direction of Heaven that toil should be unrewarded or unrequited.

Resolved, That while we recognize the duty of every citizen to submit to the ascertained will of those with whom he continues associated, there was, nevertheless, a virtue, as well as an effort, in the prompt and cordial assent of HENRY CLAY, to the nomination by the National Convention in 1839; which, while it aided in procuring the astonishing success that attended the Presidential canvass, fully entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the Whigs of the nation, and calls upon them to exhibit that union for the success of our principles in his election which he so eminently promoted for the success of those principles in the election of the lamented Harrison.

Resolved, That the approval which has been expressed from time to time by almost every class of citizens, of the measures, the talents and the public services of HENRY CLAY, when he has successfully devoted his powers to the achievement of some great national good, leads us to hope that his formal nomination as a candidate for the Presidency will call to our support the voices and the votes of thousands who had hitherto yielded party allegiance against us when no such claims upon their patriotism had been proposed.

Resolved, That we cordially invite to our standard 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 dominion 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 nomination 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 31st 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 to the Whigs in every district, in this State 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 to the people of Pennsylvania: Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia. E. Geyer, of Dauphin. Robert T. Conrad, of Philadelphia. Gen. Samuel Alexander, of Cumberland. Thomas E. Cochran, of York. J. F. Denny, of Franklin. Judge Jones, of Montgomery. John Adams Fisher, of Dauphin. Abraham Kauffman, of Lancaster. Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill.

On motion, the Grand Committee, selected to designate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, was empowered to select a signet for the law chartering the second one, find no

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consciencious scruples as to its constitutionality, and when it is remembered that the commentaries written by these two eminent citizens on the constitution, are considered the very best authority at the present day, what more is wanted, what more can be required? Were that not conclusive, legal attornments could be produced. But it is enough. If these things be so, then let us unfurl our banner and fling it to the breeze, inscribed as our motto, Henry Clay and Bank of the United States, and march steadily but firmly on to victory or defeat. But no compromise.

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Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Whigs in every district, in this State 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 to the people of Pennsylvania: Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia. E. Geyer, of Dauphin. Robert T. Conrad, of Philadelphia. Gen. Samuel Alexander, of Cumberland. Thomas E. Cochran, of York. J. F. Denny, of Franklin. Judge Jones, of Montgomery. John Adams Fisher, of Dauphin. Abraham Kauffman, of Lancaster. Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill.

On motion, the Grand Committee, selected to designate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, was empowered to select a signet for the law chartering the second one, find no

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consciencious scruples as to its constitutionality, and when it is remembered that the commentaries written by these two eminent citizens on the constitution, are considered the very best authority at the present day, what more is wanted, what more can be required? Were that not conclusive, legal attornments could be produced. But it is enough. If these things be so, then let us unfurl our banner and fling it to the breeze, inscribed as our motto, Henry Clay and Bank of the United States, and march steadily but firmly on to victory or defeat. But no compromise.

CHUYLKILL COUNTY. February 22, 1843.

Great Democratic Whig State Convention. We presented our readers last week with the organization of the great Whig State Convention, which according to the Harrisburg Capitalist, numbered about 1500, person representing 30 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 service at which it is customary for the people, in whom is the source of official 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 assemblies of the Great Whig Party in the several districts of Pennsylvania, and informed of the wishes of their constituents regard to the Presidential Candidate: And whereas a crisis in the affairs of the Nation renders necessary for the success of principles and the good of the nation, that there should be presented as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, a man of tried principles, of admitted competency and unshaken integrity, combining, as far as possible, those qualifications which will conciliate the various interests and views of different sections of the country, and different opinions of classes of citizens; or where entire coincidences of opinions and views may not be hoped for in minor affairs, then to attract respect and support by a cordial agreement in questions of great national importance, and ensure confidence, from his past services, that every measure he may propose will bear upon it the impress of his devotion to the public good:—Therefore

Resolved, That this Convention do nominate HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as the candidate 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 has been spent in the public service, and in the proposition and advocacy of measures of lasting good, or in opposition to plans of evil or doubtful tendency; that in the conduct of his public life, for the last thirty years, while he has exhibited, to all public measures, a lofty 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 which he has enjoyed even of his political opponents.