THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN THE BOROUGH OF POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOLUME 9. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1836. NO. 8.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Two Dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, will be inserted three times for one dollar—twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion.

☞ All letters, &c. addressed to the Editor on business connected with the establishment, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

AGENTS FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL

Philad'a... Jonathan Coffee, Merchants Coffee House

New York.. W. M. Franklin, 6, Merchants' Exchange.

Reading..............Samuel Ritter P. M.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,

AT THE OLD STAND

No. 65 NORTH FRONT STREET,

EAST SIDE.

Three Doors from the Corner of Arch S

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead dry and ground in Oil,	Calomel
Red Lead.	Red Precupt.
Litharge	White do
Chromic Yellow,	Vitriol Alb.
do Green	Sulp. Quinine
do Red	Tart. Emetic
Patent Yellow	Ether Sulph.
Sugar Lead	do Nitric
Copperas	do Acitic
Ol. Vitriol	Lunar Caustic
Aq. Fortis	Com. do
Muriatic Acid	Acit. Morphia
Epsom Salt	Sulph. do
Tart. Acid	Lac. Sulphur
Sup. Carb. Soda	Opi. de Narcot.
Carros. Sub. Merc	Kermes Mineral
	Ethiops do.

Windsor and Picture Glass, from 6 8 to 94 30, Refiners of Champhor, Salt Nitre, Brimstone, Borax &c. Offer for sale the above mentioned articles together with a general assortment of Paints, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, and every other article in the Chemical and Medicinal line.

Being manufacturers of all the articles enumerated under the above head, they pledge themselves to supply their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

DOW'S
FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS medicine has been found of great efficacy by thousands in New England and elsewhere, for the cure of all those disorders called Billious, Dyspepsia, Ague, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Affections of the Liver, Dysentery, Common Bowel complaints, &c. For these different complaints it is recommended as a safe and speedy cure.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We the subscribers having made a free use of Dow's Family Medicine, do certify that it is very gentle and safe in its operations as a cathartic, and that it possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in curing of bad humors. We believe it well adapted to the cure of the above mentioned diseases—we also believe it to be an excellent medicine for *Females* in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient (although taken frequently) but restores the stomach to a proper tone by assisting the digestion and thereby assisting the appetite, &c.

PETER GRIFFIN,
DANIEL BURROUGHS,
Ministers of the Gospel.
WM. C. BOON,
JOSEPH BRIDGMAN,
DAVID CHAPMAN,
JONATHAN PAGE.
(Hebron, Conn.)

I certify that the subscribers to the above certificate of recommendation, are all respectable inhabitants of the town of Hebron, State of Connecticut.

SYLVESTER GILBERT,
Judge of the County Court

VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The use of these Pills is an useful prevention of epidemic complaints, especially of such as prevail during the summer and fall seasons, viz: Bilious Fever, Cholera Morbus, Ague, Dysentery, &c. as these complaints are chiefly occasioned by an irregular secretion of the bile, and a morbid state of the stomach.—These pills are also a safe and speedy remedy for a sick and disordered stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, costiveness, dizziness, languid and aching limbs stupor, fever and ague, dyspeptic bilious fever and derangement in the functions of the liver.

Made and sold by J. WINEBRENNER, Harrisburg, sole proprietor of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
april 25 33-1y Agent for the proprietor

Gile & Waters

ARE now receiving a new and cheap stock of

New Orleans, St. Croix, White Havannah, Loaf & Lump — Sugars
New Orleans, Sugar House, West India — Molasses
do do Honey
Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong — Teas
Rio Java, St Domingo — Coffee
Sweet, Spermaceti, Clarified, Common — Oils
No. 1, and 2 Mackerel
Smoked and smoked Salmon
Codfish, Crackers, Cheese
Candles, soap, starch
Rice, Barley, Currants
Raisins, Cloves, Cinnamon
Allspice, Pepper, Nutmeg,
Mace, Mustard, Ginger
Alum, Indigo, Brimstone
Madder, Coperas, Pearlash
Champaigne, Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga — Wines

Which with their general stock they are disposed to sell cheap as ever for cash, or in exchange for country produce & Family provisions.
Oct 10 G-tf

Chlorine Teeth Wash.

The well known qualities of the Chloride of Soda, in purifying generally, have induced this establishment to prepare a Tooth wash, in which it forms an important ingredient. As a general cleanser of the teeth and gums, it has no equal. It prevents the accumulation of tartar, and by destroying all offensive matter in the teeth, prevents an unpleasant breath. One great quality this article possesses over every preparation for the same purpose is, that it keeps the tooth-brush clean while in use. Price 37½ cents per bottle.
Just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.

YORK STORE.
NEW GOODS.

JOHN T. HAZZARD respectfully informs his friends, the citizens of Pottsville, and the public in general, that he has just received a large and general assortment of well selected GOODS, consisting in part of

Blue, black, brown, olive, green, drab and steel mixt cloths, do do do cassimeres, do do sattinetts, red, yellow, green and white flannels, blue and drab flushings, baizes and genoa cords, beaverteens, canton flannel, napped fustian for miners, silk, valencia, swansdown, toilinet and Marseilles vesting, a large assortment of plain and high colored prints, damask for table cloths, Russia and bird eye diaper, ginghams, colored muslins, millinet, foundation muslin, black and brown Holland, plain and cut silk velvet, woolen yarn, woolen, silk and cotton hosiery, Thibet cashmere, silk and cotton shawls, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, and cravats, India, French and Italian silks for ladies dresses, thread, bobbinet and cotton laces, edgings, quiltings and insertings, an assortment of ribands and galloons, Irish linens, long lawn, linen cambrick, cambrick, jaconet, Swiss and book muslins, French and English merinoes, circassians, bombazettes, bombazines, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 rose blankets and counterpanes, gentlemens buckskin, beaver, and buskin gloves, ladies hoskin, silk and kid gloves and mitts, ladies gentlemens and childrens shoes and boots, brown and bleached muslins, carpeting, an assortment of ready made clothing, brushes, combs, hair and fur-seal caps,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

Also a good assortment of GROCERIES, purchased with particular regard to quality, consisting in part of

Wines, cordials, French brandy, Holland and common gin, old Monongahela whiskey, common brandy, rye whiskey, No. 1 and 2 mackerel in barrels and half barrels,

SUPERFINE FAMILY FLOUR;

Salt by the barrel or bushel, butter, cheese and crackers, spermaceti and common oil, together with a variety of articles not enumerated, which he will sell wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce.

⁂ Always on hand a constant supply of OP, F, FF, and FFF blasting powder, and Dupont's superior Eagle powder.

The highest price given in cash for Country Produce.

Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as they can be furnished with most articles on nearly as good terms as they could procure them from Philadelphia. Oct 19 46tf

GLENN'S COMPOUND KREOSOTE

Tooth Wash.

THIS compound will be found serviceable in arresting and preventing decay in the teeth; keeping the teeth and gums in a clean and healthy condition, sweetening the breath, removing tartar, and relieving pain caused by carious teeth.

It is confidently recommended to the Public as a valuable compound, which may be used daily with great advantage to the teeth and gums, at the same time leaving an agreeable sensation in the mouth. There is no acid in this wash, nor any ingredient entering into its composition but such as is highly beneficial to the teeth.

Price 50 cents per Bottle.
For sale by B. BANNAN.

MINER'S CANDLES.—1000 lbs. best Miners Candles just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by [Oct 31 50] T. & J. BEATTY.

FINE Rose Lip Salve, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
dec 12 4-

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, just received and for sale by B. BANNAN.
Dec 5 3.

Salmon.

SMOKED and Pickled Salmon, for sale by
Dec 19 5 N. NATHANS & Co.

PERFUMERY.

B. BANNAN has just received on consignment, a large assortment of Perfumery, Cosmetic and Fancy Soaps, of the very best quality, which will be sold wholesale or retail, at a very small advance. The following Composes a portion of the articles:

Otto of Rose Soap	Otto of Rose Lip Salve
Oxygen do	Toilet Powder
Palm do	Chloride Tooth Wash
Cream do	Cologne Water
Camphor do	Lavender do
Lavender do	Florida do
Tonqua Bean do	Prest. Saltz
French Fancy do	Tooth Brushes
Otto Rose Shav. do	Superior Lavender Wat.
Bears Oil	Kreosote Tooth Wash
Indian Oil & Dye	Carbonic Dentifrice
Milk of Roses	Eng. Brown Windsor Soap
Freckle Wash	
Fine Pearl Powder	Hair Brushes.

june 13 30-

Old Java Coffee.

10 BAGS Prime old Java Coffee, a superior article, for family use; for sale by
Dec 19 5 N. NATHANS & Co.

Yeast Powders.

OLIVER'S Celebrated Yeast Powders, highly approved of in Philadelphia as a substitute for Brewers Yeast, just received and for sale by
Dec 19 5- T & J. BEATTY.

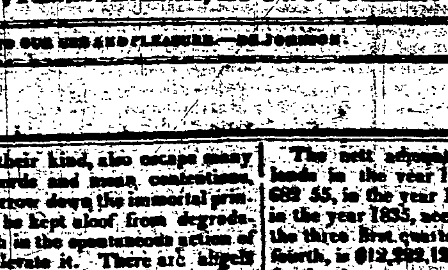
Cheese.

SUPERIOR Dairy Cheese
Pine Apple do
For sale by N. NATHANS & Co.
Dec 19 4-

SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

AS this is a season of the year when *Diarrhœa* are prevalent, as well as the *Summer Complaint* in children, which annually destroys thousands, it is of the greatest importance that public should be able to have access to some general and efficient remedy, which by timely administration, is capable of arresting these complaints and preventing the serious consequences which inevitably result from neglect or suffering them to run on unheeded.—Many of the diseases which arise from the disordered state of the stomach, at the present time are not only arrested but prevented by the use of the *Vermifuge*. To children who are sickly, with loss of appetite or who may be infested with Worms, it is given with the most decided advantage. The Vermifuge is worthy of the particular attention of parents, and guardians of children.

For sale at this office, price 50 cents for large and 25 for small bottles. aug 29 41



From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

TO GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

BY WM. C. C——E.

Stand up old war-worn veteran! fearless stand!
Once the bold guardian of this western land,
Where o'er each hill, each river and each plain,
The free born savage once held free domain.
Stand up again! thy country bids thee rise,
Her loud, long call rings far across the skies,
From East to West, from North to South it flies;
She owes the debt long, long unpaid
To thee who in the time of peril lent thine aid;
Rise up then at her bidding, fearless stand,
And claim thy guerdon from her peerless hand.

Tho' Time, old Time has silvered o'er thy head,
Tho' many a veteran's numbered with the dead,
Who with thee nobly fought and nobly bled,
Yet proudly still thy country owns her son;
And tenders now the wreath thy valor won,
While one proud pulse in this wide land shall thrill
That quicker throbbed when o'er each vale and hill
The long drawn, savage war-whoop startling rings,
When to the mother's breast the infant cling,
And still her kneeling, suppliant sued for life
From the red tomahawk and scalping knife.
While yon broad banner floats across the land
Arise old war-worn chief and take thy stand.

Full many a furrow on thy care-worn brow
Has deep been plough'd by sorrow's iron plough,
Since at thy country's call thou fearless stood,
And for her freedom freely shed thy blood;
Full many a tear has dimm'd thy eagle eye,
Since when the war-whoop pealed athwart the sky.
On yon red field where, once the savage band
Around their fearless chieftain took their stand;
Oh yes! neglected sadly hast thou been
Since 'neath thy country's banner thou wast seen
Far through the dreary wilderness to go
With other hearts of oak to fight the foe;
Then stand thou up! thou time and war-worn chief!

Though thou art as the sear and yellow leaf,
Yet still thou hast a willing heart and hand,
Then stand thou up! thy country bids thee stand!

'When war's dread clarion pealed the loud alarm,'
Thou didst stand up and bare thy noble arm,
And rallying 'round thy country's standard there
Thou fought'st the savage with thy bosom bare;
No panoply was there, save on the field
Thy country's banner and her cause thy shield;
Nor moated battlement to guard thy breast,
Nor mound, nor breast-work reared its bristling crest,
Thine only safeguard there beneath the sun
Was that which daring bought and valor won;
Then stand thou up! illustrious chieftain stand!
Thou didst defend, now rule Columbia's land.

Westwater, Nov. 6, 1835.

From the New York Mirror.

RORY O'MORE, OR GOOD OMENS.

A Ballad—Written and arranged by Samuel Lover, Author of Legends and Stories of Ireland.

Young Rory O'More courted Kathleen Bawn,
He was bold as a hawk, and she soft as the dawn,
He wish'd in his heart pretty Kathleen to please,
And he thought the best way to do that, was to tease;
'Now Rory, be aisy,' sweet Kathleen would cry,
Reproof on her lip, but a smile in her eye,
'With your tricks I don't know, in troth, what I'm about,
Faith you've teaz'd till I've put on my cloak inside out.'
'Oh! jewel,' says Rory, 'that same is the way,
You've thrated my heart for this many a day,
And 'tis plaz'd that I am, and why not, to be sure?
For 'tis all for good luck, says bold Rory O'More.

'Indeed, then,' says Kathleen, 'don't think of the like,
For I half gave a promise to soothering Mike,
The ground that I walk on he loves, I'll be bound.'
'Faith,' says Rory, 'I'd rather love you than the ground.'
'Now, Rory, I'll cry if you don't let me go;
Sure I dream ev'ry night that I'm hating you so!'
'Oh!' says Rory, 'that same I'm delighted to hear,
For dhrames always go by conthraries, my dear;
Oh! jewel, keep dreaming that same till you die,
And bright morning will give dirty night the black lie;
And 'tis pleased that I am, and why not to be sure?
Since 'tis all for good luck, says bold Rory O'More.'

'Arrah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've teaz'd me enough,
And I've thrash'd for your sake Dinny Grimes and Jim Duff,
And I've made myself, drinking your health, quite a baste,
So I think, after that, I may talk to the priest;'
Then Rory, the rogue, stole his arm round her neck,
So soft and so white, without freckle or speck,
And he look'd in her eyes that were beaming with light,
And he kiss'd her sweet lips—don't you think he was right?
'That's eight times, to day, that you've kiss'd me before.'
'Then here goes another,' says he, 'to make sure,
For there's luck in odd numbers,' says Rory O'More.

From the Knickerbocker for December.

SECRET SYMPATHIES.

Man is the creature of sympathy. We are made sympathize, to suffer with, to sympathize with one another. We might show that this principle extends to all matter as well as all mind. As applied to matter, it is termed affinity. There is no isolated substance which it will not unite with some other. All things remain harmless by themselves; it is their union with others that renders them baneful or unhealthy. The poison may grow in luxuriant beauty, and shelter insects from the storm, and afford them food; to them, it is not poison; but man touches or tastes it, and he dies. What is food to one animal, may be poison to another. There is no universal poison. Every substance is kindly to some other; even fire is harmless to asbestos. We hold sympathy, then, to be a law of the universe.

A human being, placed in a situation which for social purposes would be most desirable, had he no animated object with which he could hold some kind of intercourse, would die of the feeling of solitude. We state this as an opinion, founded upon general principles of mind; but then one 'human being,'—to kill him, quite,—must be supposed to be deprived of all hope of any companionship, and of the memory of past interchanges of sentiment. Life might be supported by a spider, or the visits of a mouse, or the tread of human feet without the walls of our delectable prison-house; for such things have been known to cheer the dreary walls of a dungeon. Indeed spiders and men, and men and mice, have been known to form intimate acquaintance, from a sense of great dependence on one side, and probably sympathy on the other. The story is told of a love-loving Frenchman who was immured in prison for daring to aspire to the honor of a flirtation with a young damsel of the royal family. The warden, after some time, supposing him to be addressing a lady, from the frequent voices he heard, in passing the place of his confinement.—Upon investigation, it was discovered that he had tamed a little mouse, to which he addressed the ecstacies of his passion, and which seemed to listen to his amorous descant with evident pleasure. This furnished much amusement to the court, and finally was the means of his release.

There are, we all know, open and apparent sympathies among men, as there are in matter. There are, too, secret and mysterious sympathies between man and man, and man and woman, and man and angels, and man and the harmonies of the universe. These resemble the attraction of the load-stone and iron: no substance, nor time, nor distance, can intervene to stop it,—neither does distance, nor substance regulate them. As the attraction of the magnet, when viewed in its results, may be considered the great key which unlocks the world to our view, and, by bringing nations acquainted with each other, equalizes civilization over the globe; so our secret sympathies entice us into new regions of thought,—connect us mysteriously with coming generations,—make us acquainted with high destinies, and lead us on to glorious undertakings,—giving dignity and elevation to the voyages of the mind, and shedding a halo of pure light around the apparently desolate path of the solitary student. These sympathies are, indeed, secret. Like the maiden's love, which she scarce breathes to herself, they are the hidden treasures of the soul. They will not perhaps admit of being analyzed. The brilliant phosphoric characters upon the wall vanish in the light: so there are some feelings whose elements dissolve upon exposure; their virgin bloom, their cherished intensity is gone. Mystery and [illegible] are ingredients in passion and [illegible] feeling. 'Where is God?' asks the simple child, and when told that he is every where, he looks around,—lost in wonder. His comprehension is surpassed: satisfied that there is a God, the very indistinctness of his idea of him, increases his veneration for the

Mighty One,
Embracing all,—supporting,—ruling all,—
Being whom we call God—and know no more.'

We worship not the well-known and common things of earth. Poetry drinks not her inspiring draughts from the definite and tangible. 'The boundless ocean, the unfathomable sky,—immortality,—death,—these very names are well springs of poetry. Mountains are poetic; for the everlasting snows on their summit, and rushing fires burn within their bosom; clouds sit upon their sides,—the burnished clouds,—and the rainbow fastens itself to their tree-tops. A grave-yard is solemn poetry; for we know not the fates of those who sleep beneath us. We are lost as we reflect upon the sum of passions, and hopes, and disappointments that, at last, are smothered down by the sods we tread upon. The flower that blossoms by the way side, and the birds that sing among the branches, are poetic; for we recognize in the beauty, and happiness, and perfection of such creations, the unseen hand whose wisdom is equally displayed in the most minute and the most stupendous of its works.

I have been led into these ruminations, which the more I dwell upon them, assume a more serious and philosophical cast, by a little love passage I have lately been involved in, without ever thinking of such a result. One day, I fell musing upon sympathies, on finding out that I loved my cousin. As I nightly take my seat beside her piano, and listen to her sweet voice, and then, when of her own accord, she ceases her song, and rises, and walks to the sofa, and leans her cheek upon her hand, and says not a word, I wonder how it is that she should know that she has just filled the soul to fullness with her melodies, and that I wished her to stop just where she did. I wonder how it is that she charms me so; for she is taciturn and reserved. Every interview only rivets my chains the closer. She seems to know that I love her, though I never told her so; and I feel—oh, reader, may you some time,—at some proper time,—know the like happiness!—that I am beloved. The only assurance I have of the fact is, a look, a smile, and the color that passes, like shadows over a bright landscape, across her cheek. Ah! this voiceless conversation! How is it that we are in the climacteric, with the wedding-day almost fixed, without ever saying a word about love or matrimony? If I could tell why I love her, I am sure the feeling would not be love. She is not handsome,—so I do not love her for her beauty: she is not graceful, nor tall: she has no distinguishing marks upon which, fortunately, the tastes of love are turn; but it's a common looking person among the thousand. True, she has a large, dark eye, but then I loved her before I fairly saw her eyes, which she seldom shows in their full-orbed beauty; for the long lashes veil them. She speaks little, but sits silently by one's side, and you seem to be talking with her all the while. Are you in the fields with her, her arm hanging on your own in cousin confidence, and a distant prospect of grandeur and solemnity opens before you,—she says not a word, but gazes long and intently upon the scene, and then turns her face to you, and in her eyes you see written volumes of eloquence and poetry. It is a secret sympathy that binds us; and I cannot escape from it if I would. I believe 'matches are made in heaven,' and that by unseen powers we are drawn to each other.—'The proverb is something musty,'—but pardon, reader, the old and hackneyed theory, for it seems new to me,—as I have just come to feel it,—and it is the sweetest of my life.

But there are higher sympathies. Hush!—we tread on holy ground. It is night! You are upon a lonely heath,—no dwelling breaks the [illegible] of your horizon,—you hear voices in the sky,—the choir of angels around the throne.—Afar off, in the blue ether, you see the 'ship of heaven,' as it bears along the happy to their home. The waves of air sink around its prow, and fall off in sparkling stars. They are arrayed in white robes,—those blessed souls,—and their eyes and [illegible] countenances shine with seraphic brightness. Who has not had [illegible] like these, [illegible] in us, and carry us along whither they will?

The sailor upon the sea, the hunter upon the prairie, come at last to love their comparatively isolated lives. They [illegible] common sympathies of their kind, also escape many of those petty discords and mean contentions, which wear and narrow down the immortal principle. If the mind be kept aloof from degradation, there is enough in the spontaneous action of glorious nature to elevate it. There are angels of the sea and spirits of the land;

'Thousands of spiritual beings walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake;'

and they live in spiritual worlds of their own.—What absorbing communion do they hold, in their apparent solitude, with the incorporeal creations of the universe!—Hence their superstitions as they are called, by those who know not their secret sympathies. Hence, too, their generosity and devotedness to others, in times of peril,—their heroic daring,—their contempt of death, and their prodigality of what most men hold most dear—money. Mark that child at play upon the grass! How he shakes his sunny curls, and kicks up his morocco heels, in fantastic glee!—Suddenly he stops, and gazes with glowing cheek at some distant object, and seems 'to listen to the sounds that come from out the earth and sky.'—A sympathy, he wots not of but in its effects, has chained his attention; and as he grows up to manhood, they will thicken around him, and weave his destiny.

We are so in love with written things ourselves that at last we get to think that there is no thought that is not expressed, and no soul of poetry, without the legible mark of it with ink and paper.—

'But nature gives to many a man a soul far better than his birth, and compels him to dig with a spade, who had better have wielded a sceptre.' The poor and ignorant, the obscure and unlettered, have thoughts and feelings which they do not recognize or acknowledge, when they are dressed in the language of scholars—if they *can* be expressed. Secret sympathies are such, because they are never written, nor talked over, nor narrowed down and cramped by conventional forms of words, and fashionable restrictions upon feeling. The God who made the soul did not make such a vast distinction in souls. He gives not to one a capacity for this unwritten knowledge which he gives not to another. Men may differ in acquirements,—in human learning,—but the language of the stars is the same to all. Moonlight throws its shadows around the cottage and the hall. Death, too, shows his power to the poor, as well as to the rich; and the mystery of the departure of the spirit makes silent with awe alike the philosophical and the simple. Here is a common ground, and men talk not, but feel—all feel the secret sympathies that sway and guide the bark of life. J. N. B.

Cortland, Oct. 1835

Widows at Washington.—A correspondent of the Bangor Courier writes the following scandal:—

The fashionable circles of the city, have just received augmentation, by the arrival of a beautiful creature, a young lady from Louisiana, who is, as they would say at Lloyds, 'up for matrimony and a market.' She possesses all the charms of Pope's Belinda,—is splendidly educated—is mistress of the graces—dances with an ease and elegance that is not excelled by *Taglioni*—speaks Spanish, French and German—has flourished at the *Levee* of the Prince of Orange—ogled at the Opera at Dresden—quadrilled at an Italian *soiree*—outvied all the beauties at the splendid *fete* given by the Marquis of Hastings on the banks of the Danube—sported a princely diamond at the *Palais Royal*—and won the admiration of all the noble frequenters of St. James' Park. At the early age of sweet sixteen, crossed the Atlantic—made the passage of the Alps—visited Salamanca—crossed over to Italy—attended Mass at St. Peters, at Rome, and received absolution of a Franciscan Monk at the Cathedral of St. Omar. At seventeen, was ranked among the Fudges and Blue Stockings of London—at eighteen, married an English banker—was duped by her husband, and in a fit of melancholy and madness, a divorce at Doctor's. At nineteen, her divorced husband died of gin and a broken heart; and now she has visited Washington, to spend the winter, and to forget amid its scenes of hilarity and dissipation, that she was once unfortunate;—in one word, is up, for a market.' As she is known to possess two or three thousand acres of cotton and sugar lands, and 'woolly heads' without number, I doubt if she long remains what Davy Crocket would call 'a female widower.' Success to her campaign marches in the wars of Venus!

Speech of Mr. Clay.

PUBLIC LANDS' SALES DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Clay rose, and addressed the Chair. Although (said he) I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, ill as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance to the notice which has been given, to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting land to certain States.

I feel it incumbent in me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The bill, which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, and 37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1833. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War. The bill directs that ten per cent of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to the five per cent reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States and Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of ten per cent; but as that was objected by the President, in his Veto Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive [illegible]

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,688 55, in the year 1834 was $4,857,600 69, and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,[illegible] 39. This aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arises from my having taken, as the probable sum, one third of the three first quarters, and some other conjectured sum. Deducting from the $21,047,[illegible] 39 the fifteen per cent to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,350 18, there will remain for distribution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $[illegible], of Virginia the sum of $1,[illegible], of North Carolina $[illegible], and of Pennsylvania $[illegible] 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent, will be $[illegible] 22, of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $[illegible]. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.* The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States, are, first, that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation; secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and, lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered.—The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands, had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt, and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American People.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2d of March, 1833. It was not returned as the Constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is reason to believe that it would have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two thirds. And in the senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the Compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, & would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the states; and it is therefore, competent to provide by law that the Trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interests. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836.—When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, so far as it may be received, to the service of the coming year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundant.

Statement showing the dividend of each State (according to its federal population) of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833-4, and '5, after deducting from the amount 15 per cent. previously allowed to the seven new States.

States.	Federal population.	Share of each State.
Maine	399,437	$617,[illegible]
New Hampshire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	97,194	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]

	15 per ct. to New States.	Total.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]