

## THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

### POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1836.

By Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and  
Handbills of every description, neatly printed at the Office  
of the Miners' Journal.

07. We are indebted to the Hon. Edward B. Hobley, for public documents.

the same time they are promoting the honor and prosperity of the Union and rescuing the country from those chains of party despotism, which either will be riveted forever on our liberties and government.

When Martin Van Buren, the nominal or a plucked covetous at Baltimore—self-constituted the donor of the highest offices in the land, and the arbiters of our political destinies, in which a portion of least of the Pennsylvania delegation were treated with neglect and indignity. It thus mode of nomination by an assembly which is to a great portion of its members was self appointed so far failed at the ballot box; it will not be too much to say, that the states are consolidated their sovereignty, independence and rights become a mere shadow—the popular voice of a nation in the selection of candidates—and corruption indeed, the order of the day. On the other hand we see in the name of Gen. HARRISON, a Nomination springing directly and spontaneously from the people, in their primary assemblies—confirmed in Pennsylvania and warmly and cordially responded to in other states by the people. His success will be the assertion of their right to be heard and respected, and the entire restoration in all its forms of the monstrous practices of caucus.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, FRANCIS GRANGER of New York—whose well earned character as a gentleman, a scholar and a statesman is well known to you all, it is unnecessary to speak of, and still less necessary to draw any comparison between him and his competitor for the office of Vice President.

The last is before you. We feel authorized to believe that it will succeed. Fortune in the election of candidates upon whom all who dread the consequences of party despotism can conceivably unite, and strengthen—by the influence we possess of their general popularity throughout the States, we have no fears for the result. We commit the cause with this confidence to your zeal and activity, and our beloved state and country in all events, to the care and direction of an overruling Providence.

The Convention was the largest ever assembled in Pennsylvania, and was addressed in a noble manner by J. C. Biddle, J. Dunlap, and Marshall Sprague, Esqrs.

**Gold-freedom.**—The Globe is exulting at the defeat of Santa Anna, charges the White and Harriet Wight Journals with violent opposition to the cause of Texas—an impudent falsehood. Not a White or Harrison paper, that we know of, but what declared early and openly in favor of Texas, while that corrupt organ the Globe, how d'ye and haww, and talked of our neutrality on the question. We find that Van Buren was dead against the Texans, and the Globe also; but following public opinion in these matters, is a composite process. Gen. Jackson, personally, expressed much feeling in their behalf, but he was cool'd down by the constant labors of the Kitchen Cabinet to keep on good terms with Mexico; and not by any means to "consent" ourselves in favor of Texas.—Now—

This is that portion of the Mexican territory lying between 21° and 34° degrees north latitude 10° and 27° degrees west longitude from Washington, bounded east by the Sabine river, and a line drawn due north from its head waters to the Red River, south and west by the gulf of Mexico, the rivers Neches and San Jacinto, and the Cordillera mountain and north by Red river. It contains about 150,000 square miles, with probably a population of 100,000 souls. It is equal in extent to New England and New York together, and distinguished for fertility of soil and salinity of climate above most other parts of the world.

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**Public Schools.**—Upwards of three hundred and fifty children have already been admitted into the Public Schools of our Borough.

**Pottsville Water Company.**—The Directors of this Company have contracted with Messrs. Eckert & Guilford, for the supply of pipes to introduce the water into the borough, on more favorable terms than was anticipated. The Reservoir is already commenced, and the water will forthwith be introduced into the borough. A few shares of stock yet remain to be taken.

The Legislature of this state has fixed the ratio at 9.256 taxable for a Senator and 3037 taxable for a member of the House of Representatives. Schuylkill county is to be connected with Columbia and Northumberland counties—forming one Senatorial district, and elect one Senator.

**Legislation.**—The Senate is still engrossed in the Civil Code Bills. The House has passed to the Act to consolidate and amend the several acts relative to a General System of Education. We learn that the principal features of this Act relate to taxation. A poll tax of 50 cents is laid on every male taxable, and on offices, professions and single freemen not exceeding the amount on the same for county purposes. Personal property is taxed as under the repeated state law, and all property not taxed for county purposes, to be assessed according to the provisions of the same. Widows and orphans exempted. The tax to be levied and apportioned by the School Directors. \$200,000, including the amount paid by the U. S. Bank, is the sum to be distributed, and balances drawn by districts to be paid into the School Fund after the 1st of November, 1838.

**A French paper enumerates the following as the supporters of the present French Ministry:—** Don Carlos, Michael King of Holland, Don Miguel, Emperor of Morocco, the English Tories, and General Jackson.

**The best of Women.**—She who makes her husband and her children happy, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances whose whole occupation is to murder mankind, with shafts from their quiver or their eyes.—*Goldsmith.*

**A Fair Welcome.**—A fellow was engaged to a girl in Maine, but liked her sister better than he did her. Wishing to be off with the old love before he was on with the new, he asked his betrothed what she would take and release him—she replied that about sixty two dollars, she thought, was as much as he was worth; whereupon he pointed up the don, took a quick claim, and married the sister.—*Boston Post.*

**The citizens of Hartford are in a terrible fluctuation.**—certain symptoms of their river has exhibited of overflowing. The Connecticut has become infected with the anti-monopoly fever, and is about breaking down its banks and removing the deposit, or in other words, making for itself a new channel.

We trust who loves his family fails to take a newspaper, says a contemporary. Very true and a man who loves his character, fails to pay for it.

**Reuben M. Whitney,** who has charge, and the whole and sole control of about forty millions of dollars, the revenue of this country, has acknowledged that he took the oaths of allegiance to Great Britain, in Canada, during the late war.

What say you fellow citizens, and Americans?—We trust the government of the country placing our public money under the control of a traitor to his country?

From the United States Gazette of Tuesday last, it is observed that a suit was instituted in Cincinnati on J. 17<sup>th</sup> Week to be published week after the Presidential election. It is called the People's Case. Mr. Wood was an original Jackson man, but he does not hold to the association, and he is giving up his. Mr. Borden opposite with an inspiring writer. A Jackson Reform Club had been formed, its members, already numerous, are all Jackson men, who will vote for Harrison.

We were informed yesterday, by a gentleman who has paid much attention to the weather, that he had been raining there almost constantly for seven days, westward of Philadelphia, probably not more than 200 or 300 miles distant. Will our correspondents let us know how this is? We have had little rain here during that time, except on Sunday night.

In this neighborhood we have had eleven successive days of cold, cloudy, rainy, damp, and dismal weather, with not an interval of an hour duration of sunshine—in so much that we are almost tempted to despair of seeing the face of our glorious diurnal luminary within any reasonable period. We have had showers of rain every day, though seldom in considerable quantities. The ground, however, is completely saturated with moisture.

### TEXAS.

The tidings from this country draw from a variety of sources, all concur in confirming the late glorious intelligence with some important variations in the particulars. The spirit of enthusiasm awakened in the West has suffered no abatement, but has been rather stimulated by recent events. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, are either marching or preparing to march for Texas, so that we may conclude that if the invaders are not already disposed to *treat or retreat*, they will be speedily driven out of the country. In various parts of our state, public rejoicing took place on receipt of the intelligence of the defeat and capture of Santa Anna. Our neighbors of Danville drew out their old canons from its resting place and made it thunder forth their approbation—while the citizens of Easton fired a hundred rounds with two brass field pieces. Louisville rendered the passage of Boats to Fair Mount almost impossible. They will become, and deserve to become, the prey of swarms of harpies under the name of office holders.

Boats have been very scarce at this place during the last week. Some repairs at the Licks at Manayunk, and high winds at Philadelphia rendering the passage of Boats to Fair Mount almost impossible have been the cause of the detention.

**Sisters of Charity.**—Two of the Sisters of Charity have arrived in this Borough, and intend opening a Seminary for the education of young ladies, on Monday next.

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broke the band by which these irreconcileable men were held together.

Mr. Young had presented his resignation, he entreated to recall it as an order, that he might repeat an imputation just cast upon him by a member, and he resubmitted the transaction alluded to, and the member who imputed misconduct to him expressing himself satisfied, the resignations were accepted. Mr. Bishop then appeared in his seat, and, after some preliminary remarks, also resigned in a letter addressed to the president of the society, in which he represented himself as justified by designing accusers, who thought to extort money from his apprehensions.

Kemble, after the report of the committee against him had been made, thought, like Falstaff, that the better part of valor was discretion, and resigned before the "searching operation" came on.

Both Kemble and Bishop are members of Van Buren's Albany Regency—and it appears were connected with Bartow, the discreditable "cashier" of the Albany Commercial Bank, in a series of stock speculations, in the course of which the capital of that bank was used up.

Bishop, in the course of the debate to expel him, made the following confession. His is the fate of all politicians, who uphold measures which their consciences condemn—and support men, in the "expense of peace of mind."

He would not make a single effort to repel this, or any other accusation, for the sake of retaining his seat in the senate. He should leave this body with no other regret than those growing out of the severance of the pleasing associations which he had formed with its members, and for whom he should always retain the liveliest sentiments of esteem and respect. Long before this charge in any other had been brought against him, his political life had lost all charms for him, and without good reason for in sustaining, as he did endeavored to do, the doctrines of the democratic party, and the public men at the head of that party, he had done so to the expense of his peace of mind—been covered with obloquy and reproach by his opponents—and sacrificed his private fortune. It only remained, as a termination of his political career, to overwhelm him with disgrace and destroy his reputation. If such should be the judgment of the senate, he must submit.

**An Inscription.**—The Journal of Commerce says:—"A highly accomplished lady, who has just arrived on a visit to this country, has it in charge among the last words spoken to her, by the King of England, previous to her departure, to say to the President of the United States, that when his term of public service shall have expired, and he shall be at leisure, nothing would give the king more pleasure, than to receive a visit from him." We learn from respectable authority, that the King of England has lately written a friendly private letter to the President of the United States, containing the invitation orally conveyed by the above lady.

We suspect that this is the first instance on record in which his Imperial Majesty, the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, has condescended to confer so great an honor on any President of the United States. What is the inference that plain republicanism must draw from so extraordinary a circumstance? How has G. Jackson, since he became President of the United States, contrived to recommend himself to the patronage of King—King we know are the natural enemies of republics. These questions admit of but one answer. **The government has been administered on monarchial principles.** The great personal merit of the President may be admitted—but this is a compliment (or why so long delayed) to his official merit. It is not his military fame that procures him this honor, but his civic fame—his efforts to assimilate our form of government to that of Great Britain. When Kings begin to send visiting cards to the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, it is so extraordinary an occurrence, so different from their usual policy, so opposite to the uniform tenor of their conduct, that in the absence of all other proofs we should come to the conclusion that all was not right; and in the present instance we view it as a striking and irresistible confirmation of the fact long ago charged, that our government has been administered on *regal principles*. The Chief Magistrate has therefore won the approbation of King!

**Execution of John Earle.**—We learn from the Lycoming Chronicle that the penalty of the law has been inflicted on this culprit, and that three days before his execution, he made a full confession of his guilt to his counsel. An arrangement has been made for the benefit of his children with the publishers of his trial, to connect his confession with it. The Editor of the Chronicle, who was present at the closing scene, thus describes it:

At 23 minutes before 3, his arms were pinched by the Sheriff, amid cries of agony, lamentation and tears. He then walked forward to the fatal spot, when the rope was carefully adjusted by the Sheriff, this officer, evicting during the whole of this trying scene, the utmost kindness and anxiety for his situation—occasionally encouraging him by words of comfort, and a reference to the Christian's source of strength and hope. Soon after the rope was adjusted, he was taken leave of by his spiritual adviser, and also by Bradin, the jailer and deputy sheriff, whose feelings were elicited from the audience, by this affecting exhibition. At a quarter before three the bell tolled again, when the cap was drawn over his eyes by the Sheriff, who immediately descended from the scaffold, and took the axe in his hand to cut a small rope by which the drop was kept to its place, and by which alone he was held in existence. He remained standing upright, engaged in audible devotion. His awful situation at this time is beyond description—suspended in mid-air awaiting only the stroke of the bell, which was the signal for a stroke much more terrible; it could not fail to impress deeply the minds of all who witnessed it. A moment before the bell sounded on our anxious ears, he again called for drink. The uplifted axe fell harmless that his latest wish might be gratified. After drinking, he called on Mr. Lenhart, to pray which was very briefly done. He now seemed to have lost the balance of his mind, owing perhaps to his standing some time, with the cap on his face, and the rope round his neck. He died fearfully and firmly to the post of the scaffold, and struggled for several minutes before he could

break the bond by which these irreconcileable men were held together.

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**An excellent suggestion.**—The election of Post Masters by the People.—The New York Evening Post, an Administration paper, suggests the propriety of electing the Post Masters by the people in the different districts—and the proposition appears to meet the approbation of the press throughout the country. The editor, remarks:

"The principal object to be accomplished by this change will be the diminution of the increasing army of officers subject to executive appointments by more than ten thousand. Every one of them is in some degree a pensioner, and dependent upon the power that appoints him. If these officers are on the average worth a small amount of \$100 per annum, this swells in the aggregate to more than a million of dollars. Would any one countenance a measure for placing that amount of money annually in the hands of the executive to be distributed as he should deem proper among 10,000 dependents?"

The following Act, relative to the Borough of Pottsville, has passed the legislature of this state:

**SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET, AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME,** That from and after the passage of this Act, the town council of the Borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, are authorized and directed to make their duplicate for borough tax from the assessment and valuation made on property within the said borough by county rates and levies.

**SECTION 2.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act, the town council of the Borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill, are authorized and directed to make their duplicate for borough tax from the assessment and valuation made on property within the said borough by county rates and levies.

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Harrisburg, May 30, 1836.

An accident is related of the chair in which the speaker of the House of Representatives sits which may not be uninteresting to relate. It is the same chair in which John Hancock first sat when he was chosen President of the Continental Congress. It is also matter of History, I believe, that Benjamin Harrison, a member of that Congress, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, was nominated for that station. He declined the honor and insisted upon Mr. Hancock being the president and actually carried him in his arms and after placing him in the chair, remarked something like this:

"We'll now let Mother Brown know that Congress would have the man who she has proscribed to preside over us."

Mr. Hancock being a small man, Mr. Harrison performed thefeat to the honor of himself and as since proved to the glory of his country. This incident is still more interesting at this period, from