

THE DELUSION.

The Miller Doctrine.—The effect of the promulgation of this doctrine is truly astounding. The excitement increases, and hundreds are becoming the dupes of those who proclaim the faith.

A few days since, a female, the owner of two frame houses in the Northern Liberties, upon the faith she has in the doctrine, disposed of them to the owner of the ground upon which they were located, for the sum of two hundred dollars.

Within the past week, during the meetings at the Juliana street church, several individuals have yielded to the force of the lectures, and put their property at the disposal of the church.

One person, calculating his excess of this world's riches, handed over thirty-five dollars; another presented, for the disposition of the society, the sum of \$100; of this, \$60 were given to one of the brothers, who stated that he was about that amount minus, and the remaining one hundred was placed in the common treasury.

Mrs. Childs, in a letter to the Boston Courier, thus writes of the Millerites: "Such crowds are continually about the doors of the Millerite meetings, that it is almost dangerous to life and limb, to affect an entrance.

"The effect on the highly excited congregation was terrible. Some fainted, and some screamed. Several serious accidents happened amid the general rush; and one man it is said, was so deranged with nervous terror, that he went home and attempted to cut his throat.

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THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, Oct. 26, 1844.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES H. POLK, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTORS. For President and Vice President of the U. States WILSON McCANDLESS, (Senatorial.) ASA DIMOCK.

- REPRESENTATIVE. 1. GEO. F. LEHMAN, 12. GEORGE S. SABLE, 2. CHRISTIAN KNEASS, 13. NATH'L B. ELDRED, 3. WILLIAM H. SWETT, 14. WM. N. IRVING, 4. JOHN HILL (Phila.), 15. JAMES WOODRUFF, 5. SAMUEL E. LEITCH, 16. HUGH MONTGOMERY, 6. SAMUEL CAMP, 17. ISAAC ASKNEY, 7. JESSE SHARPE, 18. JOHN MATTHEWS, 8. N. W. SARGENT, 19. W. B. PATTERSON, 9. Wm. HEDENBERG, 20. ANDREW BERKE, 10. CAROL SINGER, 21. JOHN M'GILL, 11. STEPHEN BALDY, 22. CHRISTIAN MYERS, 12. JONAH BURWELL, 23. ROBERT OER.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all notices due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nussan Street, New York.

Democrats, to the Polls!

As this will be the last number of our paper issued before the election, which takes place on Friday the 1st of November, we call upon the Democracy of "Old Northumberland" for the last time, to attend at the POLLS.

"We have now, and always have had a large majority in this State, and if Pennsylvania should, by any possibility, go for Clay, it will not be on account of the superior number of whigs, but on account of the absence of the democrats from the Polls.

"The official returns of the late election in New Jersey, are as follows: 1844. Whig. Dem. Abo. 36,049 36,581 67 31,151 31,015 69 36,581 31,015 69

"We learn that Judge Holenback, of Wilkesbarre, and Judge Donaldson, of Columbia county, have renounced Loco-focoism, and enlisted under the glorious banner of Clay and Frelinghuysen."

"The above, which originally appeared in the New York Express, is still going the rounds of the whig papers. Judge Holenback, who, however, is no Judge, at a title which once belonged to his father, in a letter published in the Wilkesbarre Farmer, a few weeks since, denies the charge and declares himself in favor of Polk and Dallas.

"We do not believe that the respectable portion of the Whig party will thank the Gazette for such ungentlemanly partizanship.—S. Times

"The Gazette, like many other papers which display more zeal than judgment, is doing more harm to its own party than to its opponents.

"The Philadelphia Times of Tuesday last says:—Yesterday a man in Kensington sold his house for \$3000 and threw the money about the streets, while the little boys and girls picked it up most industriously. One little girl showed us \$1.50 which she had gathered in her apron.

"The same paper of the next day, adds:—The victims of this delusion were yesterday returning to their homes, from the place of ascension, some of them looking the picture of wretchedness. The preachers of the doctrine are making themselves scarce, and one of them we understand has actually been whipped with 1,000, common fund money belonging to the Advent believers. Another preacher, it was rumored yesterday, was found dead in his bed. The meetings at the Juliana street church have been discontinued."

"Of THE STATES that went for Harrison, in 1840, we have lately triumphed in Indiana, Maine, Louisiana, Georgia, Delaware and Pennsylvania, besides reducing immensely the whig majority, in seven others. The Democratic gain in thirteen States, since 1840, is just 138,556. Who says "fail!"

"MRS. CILLEY DEAD.—The Widow of Cilley, who was shot in the duel with Graves, died lately at Thomaston, Maine.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.—The following are the official returns of this district for Congress. The success of the whig candidate was owing entirely to defection in our ranks, particularly in Lycoming, which gave Shunk a majority of 655 and Petrikin only 216.

Table with columns: Counties, Petrikin, Pollock. Rows: Lycoming, Northumberland, Union, Clinton. Totals: 7312, 7177. Pollock's majority, 165.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The majority for the sale of the Main Line is 21,433. All the anti-improvement counties, which are not directly benefited by the public works, voted for its sale by large majorities. The whigs, as a party measure, however, generally voted in favor of it. In Philadelphia city and county, where stock-jobbers, brokers, and corporations were greatly interested, the vote was strong in favor of the sale.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.—The vote for Canal Commissioner is, for Hartshorne, (dem.) 157,078. Guilford, (Whig.) 150,709. Hartshorne's majority, 6,339.

Table with columns: 1844, 1840, Whig, Dem, Abo. Rows: Total vote in 1844, Total vote in 1840, Increase of votes in four years.

AN ELECTION was held for Mayor at Baltimore on Monday last. Col. Davies (dem.) was elected over the old Mayor, Law, (whig) by a majority of 498. Law's majority in 1843 was 302.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The elections in this State are all on one side, (democratic). The whigs have no candidates in any of the Congressional returns that we have seen. Mr. Pickens, at the Baltimore Convention, declared that the whigs in South Carolina were as scarce and far apart as Mic-shans.

GEORGIA, O. K.—The election came off in Georgia for members of Congress, on Monday the 21st inst. The whigs carried the state by a large majority. Georgia safe for Clay by 10,000.—Union Star

SOME OF OUR WHIG COTEMPORARIES are determined to claim the result of every State as a whig victory, without regard to what side the majority belongs. Now, it is admitted and well known that Georgia has given a majority of over 2000 for the democrats, being a gain of nearly 5000 since 1842, when the State went against us by nearly 3000. Yet, the "Star" thinks this a glorious victory! Well, some folks are easily pleased.

WE LEARN THAT JUDGE HOLENBACK, of Wilkesbarre, and Judge Donaldson, of Columbia county, have renounced Loco-focoism, and enlisted under the glorious banner of Clay and Frelinghuysen."

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Pennsylvania Vote for President in 1840, and for Governor in 1844. (OFFICIAL.)

In order that our readers may institute a comparison of the vote polled on the 8th inst. for Governor, and that given for President and Vice President in 1840, we publish the following returns. The abolition vote in the State then was 343—precisely the Harrison majority.

Table with columns: 1840, 1844, Counties, V. B. Har., Shunk, Mar. Rows: Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Crawford, Chester, Columbia, Cumberland, Cambria, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Clarion, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Luzerne, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Lycoming, Montgomery, Mercer, Monroe, Millin, McKean, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Phila. Co., Phila. city, Pike, Potter, Somerset, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Toga, Union, Venango, Washington, Wayne, Warren, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Majorities. 313 4,259. No returns were made for the 6th ward, Northern Liberties. The vote given out on the night of the election by the officers of the ward, was for Shunk, 556. Markle 118. This district will add to Mr. Shunk's majority 108.

Democratic majority, 4387.

THE BOSTON ATLAS, which crowded loudly for a few days over the Pennsylvania Election, has come to its senses, as will be seen by the following paragraph:— [From the Boston Atlas of Oct. 16.]

PENNSYLVANIA.—We have accounts from a few additional counties in this State—and it appears that the returns which we have hitherto received, and upon which we had predicted our statements, are, IN SOME DEGREE, ERRONEOUS. The haste in which many of these accounts are forwarded, and the CULPABLE INACCURACY of some of those who make them up, are to blame for these defects. If some of our friends south of New England would keep a little more quiet, and attend to their business a little better; they would not lead their friends here into so many IMPERFECT STATEMENTS, and the necessity of so often amending the published returns.

It is probable, making allowance for the almost INEXCUSABLE INACCURACY of those from whom we had expected more exactness, that SWISS, the locofoco candidate, is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by nearly 5000 majority.

THAT \$5000 BET.—It was stated a few days ago that the Hon. George H. Proffit had offered to bet \$5000 that James K. Polk would receive a greater number of electoral votes at the approaching Presidential election than Henry Clay. The bet has been taken up by the Hon. Alexander Barrow, U. S. Senator from Louisiana, and the stakes deposited in a third party's hands. We regret to see gambling sanctioned by such names.

WEBSTER A PROPHECY.—In his speech before the whigs in Philadelphia, a short time previous to the late election, Daniel Webster said:—"The election of a President of the U. States depends on the next gubernatorial election of Pennsylvania."

Well—the whig candidate has been defeated by very nearly 5000 votes. We had the prediction of the great Daniel, who has "come to judgement" to some purpose.—Phila. Times

Henry Clay and a U. S. Bank.

The great and only essential difference between the whigs and democrats, in Pennsylvania, is the subject of the currency. Democrats, as well as whigs, are almost unanimous in favor of a protective tariff. The issue then, between the two great parties, is narrowed down to the subject of the National currency, as it is generally called by our whig friends, but which, in plain English, means nothing more nor less than a United States Bank. Mr. Polk stands pledged, by his late declarations—and by all the previous acts of his public life, opposed to a U. S. Bank. Mr. Clay, on the other hand, has always been considered the champion of the Bank. The following extracts from the Journals of Congress, at the session of 1841, shows conclusively in what relation Mr. Clay then stood towards the establishment of another U. S. Bank:—

IN SENATE. Monday, June 21, 1841.

FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the Currency, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, and said he was instructed to make a written report. He moved that the bill have its first reading by its title, that it be laid on the order of the day for Wednesday next, and that the bill and the report be printed, with fifteen hundred extra copies, for the use of the Senate.

Several Senators having desired that the report might be read— Mr. CLAY said as it was principally in his handwriting, with the leave of the Senate, he would read it himself. [We have only room for the following portions of it, viz:]

The Committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much light now upon it. Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the U. States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former occasion. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the Committee that a vast majority of the people of the United States concur; and that they are now looking with anxious solicitude to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location for the Bank. They believe the place of its location a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except loans to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial facilities of the country, the bill provides that the directors of the parent bank, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual. The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposits, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the U. States. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

A resolution that a majority of the whole number of the board of directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the corporation. The question of establishing a Bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. It has the power it derives from the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years, in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animosity and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power.

IF IT BE TRUE THAT MONEY IS POWER, ITS CONCENTRATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ONE WILL, SOLE OR COLLECTIVE, MUST AUGMENT THE POWER. A NATION, WITHOUT SUCH A CONCENTRATION OF POWER, MAINTAINING EXTENSIVE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANOTHER NATION POSSESSING IT, MUST CONDUCT THAT INTERCOURSE ON A CONDITION OF INEQUALITY AND DISADVANTAGE. NATIONAL BANKS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

BEGET THE NECESSITY, THEREFORE, OF A NATIONAL BANK IN THIS COUNTRY, IN LIKE MANNER AS NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS IN FOREIGN NATIONS MUST BE MET BY A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN OURS.

On motion by Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, the Select Committee on the subject of the Currency was discharged from the further consideration of all the subjects which had been referred to.

Tuesday, June 22, 1841. Mr. ALLEN presented the proceedings of a Democratic meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, remonstrating against the establishment of a National Bank, and expressing a determination, if a charter should be passed, to use every exertion for its repeal. The proceedings were read.

Mr. ALLEN said he concurred in the general views of the paper just read, and as a Senator, and in the higher character of an American citizen, he would use every exertion to carry them into effect. If no other Senator would do, he would, on the day when the Senate was informed that the President had signed the Bank bill, give notice of his intention to bring in a bill for its repeal. Mr. CLAY of Kentucky would inform the Senator from Ohio, that if he imagined he and the friends with whom he acted were to be driven from their purpose by threats of civil war and rebellion, he was mistaken. They would pursue the course prompted by their duty and the wants of the country, fearlessly and steadily, regardless of consequences.

Thursday, June 24, 1841. The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, being the special order of the day, was taken up; and the first section of the bill having been read—

Mr. CLAY addressed the Senate at length in explanation of the various provisions of the bill, and the reasons for them. He concluded with exhorting the friends of the institution not to sacrifice it on account of differences in opinion as to the details. He alluded to the many propositions before the public respecting a National Bank, and said that these divers and conflicting views furnished an additional motive for the prompt settlement of the question. He firmly believed that a large portion of the people of this country were in favor of the establishment of a United States Bank. That this feeling was not confined to the Whig party, but went far beyond it. That a large number of the opposite party were openly in favor of a Bank, and a still greater portion privately entertained the same opinion.

Mr. CALHOUN said. He would say a few words in relation to the assumption that there is a large majority of the people of the United States in favor of a United States Bank. The Senator from Kentucky says that in this majority more than the Whig party are included. If it is meant by this that the Whig party and a large portion of the Democratic party are in favor of a United States Bank, he (Mr. Calhoun) could assure the Senator from Kentucky that, in his opinion, so far from that being the case, the reverse was the fact. He believed the sentiments of the South were against the establishment of any bank of the kind. He believed there was a very large portion in that section opposed to a United States Bank, and as to the Whig party itself being united on it, he believed the Senator was mistaken.

Wednesday, July 7, 1841. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

Mr. BOCHAXAN took the floor, in opposition to the bill, and examined and commented at much length on the propositions contained in the report of the Select Committee on the Currency. The report asserts that a verdict of the people of this country had been rendered in favor of the establishment of a National Bank. Where waste evidence of the verdict? It was not made a question at the Presidential election, nor could the result of that election be taken as evidence of such a verdict. In his own State there had been recently a special election for a member of Congress in the district comprising the counties of Fayette and Green, and such is the state of public opinion in that section, that even the Whig candidate declared himself a friend of the Independent Treasury, and an enemy of a United States Bank. What would be the effect of this forcing of a Bank bill through Congress, when public opinion is totally unprepared for it? Why the cry of repeal will be raised, which will resound from Maine to the Gulf, and from the shore of the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and every cry of repeal will be continued until the Bank is repealed, or until the Government settles down into a monarchical despotism.

Mr. CLAY of Kentucky said the gentleman on the opposite side had abstained from intermingling while the friends of the bill were submitting their amendments, and they were disposed to reciprocate the courtesy, while its opponents were presenting their amendments. We are (said Mr. C.) perfectly willing to let honorable Senators have the ARGUMENT if they will let US HAVE THE BANK.

Wool Trade.—The New York Express says:—

One hundred bales or about 20,000 lbs. fine American Wool were shipped in the ship Patrick Henry for Liverpool on the 6th. It was selected by a Scotch manufacturer from our finest Saxony fleeces, and some of it was taken at 60c. a lb. There is no article that is increasing in its production so fast as this. For the last two years large flocks have been driven from the Eastern States as well as this State to the fertile regions of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Twenty-five years ago there was a good deal of Wool shipped from Dutchess county. Since that period, however, our manufacturers have increased so rapidly that we have not only worked up the growth of our own Wool, but a large quantity of coarse Foreign.