POTTSVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1838.

☞ *Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading, and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices.*

APPRENTICE.

AN active intelligent boy, aged about 15 or 16 years, of good moral habits, is wanted at this office, as an apprentice to the printing business.

Committee of Correspondence for the Borough of Pottsville.

Samuel D. Leib,	George Heisler, Esq.
John Heffner,	Benjamin Bannan,
James Sillyman, Jr.	Henry Stager, Esq.
John T. Werner,	Andrew B. White,

Samuel Hartz.

Let the People Remember that DAVID R. PORTER voted in the Senate last Winter to instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favour of the odious and infamous Sub-Treasury Bill.

FOURTH OF JULY.

GRAND JUBILEE.

In honor of the triumph of the People, virtue and Patriotism, over Van Buren's and Porter's Sub-Treasury Bill, Tyranny and oppression.

The citizens of Schuylkill county, opposed to the Sub-Treasury Bill, in favour of the re-election of our worthy Governor Joseph Ritner, and all others who think proper, are particularly invited to join, in celebrating the defeat of this infamous and tyrannical Bill, on the 4th of July by partaking of a Dinner, which will be served up in "The Orchard," within the limits of this Borough, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Tickets 50 cents each, which may be obtained of J. T. Werner, Henry Stager, B. Bannan, John Jennings, George Broom, J. Houghawout, John Silver, T. A. Simpson, P. Wolfinger, Hazzard & Strauch, Andrew B. White, J. T. Simpson, Port Carbon, Henry Christ, Minersville, Daniel Lindenmuth, New Castle, Michael Graeff, Orwigsburg, Leonard Sholl, Friedensburg, and Peter Filbert, Pinegrove, and of the committee of Arrangement.

By order of

John Silver,	Henry Stager,
Geo. H. Stichter,	John M. Crosland,
John T. Simpson,	Daniel Hill,
T. C. Williams,	Jacob Kline,

John Frank,
Committee of Arrangement.

The Jubilee.—We are requested to state that the Committee of Arrangements expect that those of our citizens who join in the Jubilee will form in procession at the hotel of Henry Stager, Esq. at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of marching to the orchard. Dinner will be served up at 3 o'clock precisely. We are again requested to invite all miners, colliers, mechanics and laborers opposed to the Sub-treasury System, to join in the celebration. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Samuel Brooke, Esq. Several addresses, it is expected, will be delivered.

The Pottsville Band have kindly volunteered their services after they have dined, and will join the celebration after 2 o'clock. Dinner will be prepared for several hundred in the orchard.

Fourth of July.

This day sixty-two years ago, the sun of American Liberty arose in the midst of clouds and darkness, which were only dissipated after a long struggle with Great Britain, in which the heroic courage, the spotless virtue and godlike patriotism of our illustrious sires became an inheritance of fame to their latest posterity. On this day they boldly proclaimed the formidable doctrine to tyrants, that "governments derive their *just powers* from the consent of the governed;" and on this day accordingly, the experiment of self-government began. Their descendants enjoy this inheritance, recognize this doctrine, and are actors in this experiment. The heat and burthen of the day were borne—the times that tried men's souls were passed through by our progenitors; our easier task is to endeavor to preserve what they achieved; to protect what they acquired, to cherish what they loved. Hence every departure from their principles is treason to their memory. It appears to us that our country, though she has physically improved since the times of our sires in a degree without example in the history of the world; that though her progress in the arts and sciences has been truly astonishing, her population wonderfully multiplied and increased, and Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and Internal Improvements outstripped prophecy, yet, that she has not made the same commendable progress in virtue and patriotism, liberty and good government, is very evident. The reason is to be found in the fact that virtue and patriotism are plants which generally thrive best in a poor soil, provided that *ill weed Demagogueism* can be kept out. The crying evil of the day is *Demagogueism*. It is this which overspreads the land with the moral darkness of an eclipse; that corrupts honesty, deludes ignorance; bribes patriotism, and extinguishes virtue. It is a selfish, narrow-minded, lying spirit, which would like Judas betray its master with a kiss, or like Esau, sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. Be it our aim therefore, to renounce its dominion, check its progress and resist its power, so that the glorious sun which dawned upon our forefathers, may continue to shine with unclouded brilliancy; so that its beams may penetrate and illumine the most remote parts of our country, and even fling its splendor over the broad wave of the Atlantic to distant hemispheres—to waken to new political life and social happiness, the benighted subjects of Despotism!—And let us ever remember, that as freedom is indispensable to happiness, so virtue and intelligence are indispensable to freedom!

☞ Subscribers who have read the Proceedings of the Young Men's Convention, will please leave their copies at this Office, for distribution in the country.

Military Parades---Dinners.---The Military Companies will parade to day, and dismiss about one o'clock. Dinners will be served up at Mr. Wolfinger's, in Market street, where the Fire Companies will dine—at O'Connor's, where the Pottsville Band will dine--and at the Pennsylvania Hall. A number of the citizens will dine at the latter Hotel.

The Porter Omnibus.

This Omnibus, which was to hold 400 Delegates, has started for Harrisburg. Great exertions were made in this place to recruit passengers, but alas! in vain. The number of Delegates from Pottsville amounts to *nine* all told! A great number were expected to go, but when the time arrived, *it was no go*. Some said the weather was too hot—others that they intended to celebrate the Fourth at home—thus nearly all had excuses. The Porter men insisted upon their standing up "to the rack, fodder or no fodder," but all would not do—but nine could be mustered. How many have gone from other parts of the county we are not yet informed. We have heard, however, that *one* went from Port Carbon; *one* or *two* from Orwigsburg, and *two* from Friedensburg. Esquire Merrill had been engaged to carry over a number—he engaged a carriage to carry twelve—he waited several hours, not a soul was forthcoming—he drove away *empty*. He declares, however, they shall compensate him nevertheless. This is but just. This is like all Porter Triumphs!—especially like Porter Dinners. When the day comes, the guests are missing, and the landlords—*minus*.

Robbery.—Mr. *James Moore*, while sleeping on his boat at Port Carbon, had a wallet stolen from his pocket containing $395 The thief was arrested and committed. A large portion of the money was recovered.

How goes the election in Lebanon county, said a Porter man in this Borough to a farmer from Lebanon County, who brought in one hundred barrels of whiskey. "Oh, we'll give the farmer of Washington County about 800 majority," was the reply of the Farmer. "Will you go $50 on that?" "Yes, your my man," was the reply of the Farmer, and immediately took out his pocket book, and told the Porter man, if he was not satisfied with the $50, he would go the 100 Barrels of Whiskey on the back of it. The Porter man sneaked off.

The Washington Globe lately stated that they would bet $1000 that Porter would be elected Governor of Pennsylvania. The Editor of the Pittsburg Advocates tates, that $1000 have been placed at his disposal, to cover the bet. Let the "Government" toe the mark. No backing out.

It is stated that Porter promised to resign his seat in the Senate, in case he was nominated for Governor. Why don't he fulfil his promise?

THE ANNIVERSARY

Of the Pottsville and Minersville Sabbath Schools, will be held on the 4th of July, on the old Camp-Ground near the Minersville road, about 1½ miles from this Borough. Addresses, Recitations &c. will be delivered. The citizens Generally are invited to attend.

By the foregoing, it will be perceived that the rising generation belonging to the Pottsville and Minersville Sabbath Schools are to participate in the festivities of to day in a manner at once highly conducive to their gratification and improvement. There is a moral elevation in a celebration of this kind which strongly contrasts with that of squibs and crackers, noise and revelry, affrays and oaths. Here children will be kept out of the contagion of bad example, as well as the danger of bodily harm, at an entertainment where Temperance and Cheerfulness, twin sisters, preside, and Mirth has an appropriate seat—while the exercises of the day blend the useful and the agreeable, pleasure and instruction, in a manner by which health and intellect are alike consulted—here there may be a feast of reason and a flow of soul without the maddening excitement of the "friendly bowl" It will be a goodly and a pleasant sight to behold youth and innocence thus trained up in the way they should go, and better still, if when they are old, they shall not depart from it.

A letter to the editor from Huntingdon County states, that at the adjourned court, they had an opportunity of conversing with persons from every township in Huntingdon County, and the information derived is of such a character in these times of the war of the Government against the people, as to make the heart glad. Porter is rapidly losing ground in the county—hundreds of those who supported him for Senator in 1836, declare that they have been deceived in the man, and will not support him now. Ritner will have from 5 to 800 majority in the county, of this you may rest assured. The letter adds:

"Samuel Sturgeon is here now; he called on Mr. Porter this morning, who denied that he owed him any thing. Mr. Sturgeon has put his claim in the hands of a Lawyer. I think by the time another Gubernatorial election comes round, Mr. Porter will be much better qualified for the office than he now is—we'll have made an honest man of him by that time."

In the Schedule of Porter's debts and Property, which was filed in the offices of Huntingdon County, Porter acknowledged that he owed Samuel Sturgeon. This Schedule has disappeared from the offices—it cannot be found. It was in the offices when Porter was appointed Prothonotary, and after he left them, it could not be found. The people of Huntingdon County do not say that David R. Porter destroyed or removed the Schedule, but they do say that he was the only man living interested in its disappearance.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated
EASTON, JUNE 27th 1838.

"The prospects in this county are better for the cause of the people, than they have ever been; and the vote of Northampton will astonish many of the Loco Foco's here, and abroad. Porter's majority in our county, cannot under any circumstances be more than 3 or 400 at the most. The changes here are numerous, and of such a character as to carry weight along with them; many of their party, and some of their most influential men have left their ranks, cut loose from Loco Focoism, and came out strongly in favor of the old farmer of Washington, the friend of the people, and the Simon Snyder of the day.

There appears to be no spirit among the Locos here, their meetings are much smaller than we have been accustomed to see them here; their energy has left them, and they seem to look as though they knew that the 'sceptre had departed from Judah,' and that the day of their downfall was at hand.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
HARRISBURG, June 30th, 1838.

Our accounts from all parts of the State are very cheering. This county, it is believed, will give from 800 to 1000 majority for Ritner.

HAMBURG, July 1. 1838.

"This morning I was informed by, a friend of mine from Port Clinton, that he seen my name made use of in the Miners' Journal, charging me, with negligence of duty in regard to the Post Office. I can assure you, sir, that the papers which you allude to did not come to this office these two weeks on the appointed day—they came from below. I know they were not in the Way Mail which is changed in Hamburg—I think they were put in the large mail in Pottsville"

Respectfully yours,
JOHN SHENK.

If Mr. S. will refer to our paper of Saturday last, he will find that we did not use his name, but only stated what he acknowledges himself, that our papers do not arrive at their place of destination at the proper time. It appears, however that the fault rests with the office here in not putting the papers in the right bag. We have had several other complaints of the non-receipt of our papers, the cause of which we have also traced to our post-office.

COMMUNICATION.

On Saturday last, in the Schuylkill Canal, between Reading and Hamburg, a boatman by the name of *Jesse Hogeland*, late of Pottsville, through the concussion produced by another boat striking the one he was on, fell overboard into the canal between the said two boats, and was so severely crushed and bruised, that in a few hours after he died. His corpse was brought to Hamburg, and an inquest held: Verdict accordingly. His relatives and friends are informed, that he was decently interred in the Hamburg church-yard on the day following, and an appropriate funeral sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Yenger.

Hamburg, July 2, 1838.

The Lockhaven Eagle, heretofore a neutral paper, has hoisted the Ritner flag! Hear the Editor.

JOSEPH RITNER has, by his judicious policy in guiding the affairs of our State, freed us from a burthsome State tax, which was well calculated to awaken the fears of every honest taxpayer—caused our canals and rail-ways to yield more revenue than those of New York—placed our system of Common School education in such a situation as to be of an immense and incalculable advantage to the State—kept down fraud, favoritism and extravagance on our lines of internal improvements—vetoed a mammoth appropriation bill, which had he signed would have been the cause of mortgaging every farmer's land to the amount of at least one half of its real value; and refused to convene the Legislature for the purpose of sanctioning and legalizing the issuing of shin-plasters.

And, are we now to try another "experiment," and give a certainty for an uncertainty. Surely not. Must unquestionably, *we* are heartily sick of doubtful and dangerous "experiments," and as the present Governor has conferred all the above, and numerous other benefits on the Keystone State, we see no good reason for opposing him, and will therefore espouse the cause of him whose whole end and aim is to see Pennsylvanians prosperous, enlightened and happy.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, offered a proposition relieving the banks from the disabilities incurred by issuing notes of lower denominations than five dollars, repealing sundry sections of the deposit law of 1836, and placing the Treasury upon the basis of the law of 1789, and making its connection with the banks depend upon Mr. Webster's resolution of 1816. It passed to a third reading by a majority of five.—*Washington Globe of Saturday.*

The foregoing is highly important intelligence. It looks like proposals of capitulation on the part of the enemy. We do not ask a surrender at discretion—we should prefer peace by an honorable capitulation. The Sub Treasury is now yielded and abandaned—and what is most amusing, is, that every body is now opposed to it, even those who were loudest in its approval. Our Porter politicians here, with a bout two exceptions, are quite incensed at the supposition that they were even in favor of it. Clay and Webster exposed the features of the new monster—raised the veil so that its horrid deformity stood revealed! And the nation recognised the truth of the picture they drew—because they are artists who draw from nature herself—who shadow forth the living image in the colors of Truth and Patriotism. Should this resolution pass, Secretary Woodbury's Bank Note Circular will be annihilated! and the Banks will be enabled to resume specie payments forthwith.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. B. BANNAN: I was conversing, a few days ago, with a loco-foco, upon the subject of the "gubernatorial candidates:" while conversing with my friend, I happened to touch upon the subject of David R. Porter's illegitimate children, remarking at the same time that a man of his character ought to be discountenanced by all true republicans. Oh! he replied, that don't make any difference; R. M. Johnson, Vice President of the U. S., has several, and he is one of our best democrats!!—and then, as a retaliation, commenced abusing our present worthy Governor, by calling him a "*stupid old Dutchman*," &c. It makes no difference what the principles of D. R. Porter are, only so that he is a thorough going *loco foco*. They (the party) would rather vote for the d***l, if he was a loco-foco, than vote for a Whig, if he was an angel of light, (as expressed at one of their meetings.) These are their principles; and well may every good Republican tremble for the liberty of his country, if such men get into power! Our temple of liberty, which has raised its proud head to the heavens, will totter and fall! and despotism, with all its horrors, will fill the happy land of Columbia with bloodshed and death. We call upon the yeomanry of the Key Stone State to come forward and support the man of the people, *Joseph Ritner*, who uttered these sentiments, and sentiments that should be written in letters of gold—"Go tell them that I would sooner retire to my farm in Washington county, than do what I *believe to be wrong*." We hail the stupid old Dutchman, (as the locos call him,) as the saviour of our state! and, next October, we will re-elect him by a majority of 15 000. A WHIG.

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

Mr. BANNAN: Thinking that the history of the justly and highly favored tutelary saint of Lima, and indeed of the whole Pacific Coast, may not be uninteresting to many of the readers of the Journal, I send you the following sketch of her, penned many years since while in South America.

At Lima, once lived a noble lady, rich, charitable, and abounding in all good gifts. Her unexampled piety, and the noble uses which she made of the bounties of Heaven, soon rendered her deservedly celebrated and beloved, with a feeling approaching almost to adoration.

This good lady died, and after her death, the dignitaries and priesthood in general made a representation of the life and conduct of this holy personage to the Pope, and besought her canonization.

The successor of St. Peter very properly refused to canonize her ladyship for this cogent reason, that a saint could not be born in the *Indies*.

Finding, however, that the good people of Lima could not so easily be got rid of, the Pope ordered a solemn inquiry to be instituted. The Commissioners met and made their report. The Pope still hesitatingly said, it was as impossible for a saint to be born in the Indies, as it was for a shower of roses to fall from heaven. He had scarcely spoken, when the marble pavement on which he stood, was spread with a plentiful covering of these flowers. Santa Rosa exclaimed the Pope with wonder and surprise, and Santa Rosa—or Saint of the Rose, now reigns throughout the continent with undiminished sway.—She is much attached to Lima, and in that city—a city renowned in story, a city of Incas—has she done many marvellous works.

The dark-haired Peruvian maid, whose eyes the diamond far outshine; who looks through nature up to nature's God, and who is early learned that deep devotion for the saints, which is so prominent a feature in her remarkable religion, offers up on bended knee, and with a contrite spirit, her heart's devotion to Santa Rosa.

Filled also with admiration of her, the fishermen and hardy mariner, as they launch their barks on the ever-sleeping, gentle waters of the Pacific, mingle with their "*ora pro nobis*," their prayers to their patron saint, that she would be pleased to "fill the sails and speed their way." I have heard her worshipped with the mingled choral strains of many organs, and a thousand human voices, beneath the fretted vault, and in the crowded marble aisles of San Rosario; and on the summit of Peru's loftiest ranges of mountains, with a temple around me, whose builder and maker is God, have songs of devotion gone up to her for approval from my Indian guides, while the moon and the stars looked down with favour upon their humble worship. In an orange grove, and removed from the tumult of a crammed city, have I come suddenly on him, whose locks the snows of threescore and ten winters had bleached to vie almost with their own whiteness; and as "*vulga me Dios*" hung on his trembling lip, and meekly his prayer went up for approval to "Heaven's chancery," his heart was warmed with devotion for his favorite Saint. H. J. W.

Mahantango Street.

DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the seperate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the seperation

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute depotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity, which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the reign of the present King of Great Britain, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of the public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and has sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and to eat out their substance.

He has kept amongst us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:—

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:—

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:—

For imposing taxes on us without our consent

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:—

For transporting us beyond the seas, to be tried for pretended offences:—

For abolishing the free system of English law in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render at once an example and fit instrument, for introducing the same absolute rule in these colonies:—

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our government.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power, to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethern, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petioned for redress, in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethern. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the recitude of our intentions, DO, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all the political connexion, between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved, and that as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance, on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, *Pres't.*
Attested—CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

WHAT WILL THEY DO NEXT.

We see it hinted in some of the Loco Foco papers, that notwithstanding the defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill, the administration will not fail to use to the fullest extent, their powers of oppression by carrying out the threats made in Mr. Woodbury's recent circular, and thus fulfil the prophecy, or rather menace, of Mr. Cambreleng, made in his recent speech, in the following language:

"*No, sir, it must continue as it is now the law of the land, and will continue through* 1838, '39, '40 *and* '41, *in spite of the lamentations here and elsewhere.*

Mr. Cambreleng's insulting threats is yet over the people, and the administration has *yet* power to carry it into execution. But the rod of the people's anger is yet over the administration, and they have power *soon* to punish them by perpetual banishment from office. Nay, if the administration, unadmonished by the voice of the people, should venture to outrage popular views and popular feeling, we cannot vouch for a *patient* waiting for the constitutional period.

No rulers claiming to hold office under republican usages, can hope to sustain themselves against the will of the people, so clearly and unequivocally expressed as it has been with reference to the whole of the wretched tinkering and pottering with the treasury by the administration. The people are offended at their anti-republican course, and disgusted at the bungling nature of the job. The administration will not, they dare not outrage the people by forcing any construction upon existing laws hostile to the principles sustained by the defeat of the Sub-Treasury Bill. As a partizan, we might well wish them to try the experiment, test the forbearance of the people, but to *proof* the patience of our citizens, and bide them the result.

As an American, with strong attachments to our country and institutions, we implore the mad advisers of the administration to "have a mind upon their health, and tempt the people no further." The administration is defeated—it has in it no power of injury or of good—its whole action must be a silent registry of business by Congress, and a formal discharge of prescribed executive forms.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Why is it that the Porter men are incessantly boasting of their *prospective* majority in Berks county, whilst they claim no "*great democratic majorities*" in any other county in the State? Can Berks, (admitting that she were to give the sweeping majority of 4,000,) control the State? We have a dozen counties that will overbalance the majority that Porter will receive in Berks county. Erie will match it—Lancaster will exceed it, and 1000 to spare; Adams will equal, if not exceed it; Allegheny, Somerset, Chester, Beaver, Dauphin and Lebanon, with a number of other counties, will give majorities for Farmer Ritner, if not quite as large, nearly as large as Berks will give for Porter. It would indeed appear that Berks was the theatre of Loco Foco manoeuvering, and that they have abandoned the balance of the state, in order to get a *big* majority in old "Democratic Berks," as they call it.—*Penn. Telegraph.*

"The Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

On Wednesday Morning, says the Baltimore Patriot, the flags of the shipping in the harbor, commencing at the Point, were hoisted at mast-head, as a signal of rejoicing by the Sons of the Ocean, at the defeat of that "bill of abominations"—the Sub Treasury.

Rumor says that Henderson effected his escape from the prison in Washington, through the agency of a beautiful girl, to whom he was engaged to be married.