mer performs what Spring had promised, and shows us the advantage of listening to early instruction and wisely improving it. Ten thousand songsters are filling the branches with their animating strains of music and gratitude, and teaching us to enjoy, as they do, the countless blessings and bounties of nature; their music is never failing—nor do we see it ending in discords. Let us all, as we journey onward together through the year, learn to tune our hearts as they do their voices, and pass the fleeting period in harmony, and in that cheerfulness which the excellent Addison has honored with the name of a continued expression of gratitude to Heaven. In Germany, the study and practice of music are general among the people. Besides other advantages resulting from making music a part of common education, it is not romantic or utopian to observe, that it teaches how easily music—pure and surpassing music—may be made on the same instrument, which under an ignorant or purposed touch, will send forth discords in prodigious profusion. He who has become acquainted with the instrument, though not a master of it, well knows how to avoid those combinations of sound which are painful to the ear, and often tend to disturb feelings and passions. What tones are sweeter than those produced by the gentle breezes of heaven in passing over the strings of the Æolian harp? The reason is, those strings are so attuned as that their vibrations will not respond except in notes of harmony; but only disorder the strings, by increasing the tension of some and decreasing that of others, and the sweetest zephyrs will produce nothing but the vilest discords, resembling angry passions. Let us then, in our journey through the year on which we have entered, acquire, as much as possible a knowledge of the science and the art of social and domestic moral music. Let us learn to measure our time with care, to cultivate our voices, that they may lose all harshness; let each attend to his own part, and strive to excel in that. Let us consider our feelings, passions and dispositions, as the strings of the harp; and the ordinary events of life as the breezes which give vibration to the strings; if these strings—our feelings, passions and dispositions—are in proper tune—under due regulation, and preserving a just relation, each to all the others, we have then all the elements of moral music, domestic and social, and in a few weeks, by due regard to all the principles and arrangement above mentioned, we shall soon be good scholars, giving and receiving all that pleasure which harmony can afford, and as the sober autumn advances, our tastes for this kind of music will be more and more ripened towards perfection; and when the cold December evenings shall arrive, we can listen to the angry music of the elements abroad, full of discordant strains, sweeping by our peaceful homes, while within them all may be the music of the heart, in its gentlest movements.

It is a melancholy truth that we ourselves manufacture seven-eighths of what we are disposed to term our misfortunes in this world. Want of precaution mars our arrangements: want of prudence exposes us to dangers which we might easily have avoided: want of patience often hurries us into difficulties, and disqualifies us to bear them with calmness or decency. Indulgence in follies and fashions often plants the seeds of wasting disease. Intemperence in our passions always is followed by unwelcome sensations, and sometimes, with a sense of shame. Stimulants are succeeded by debility, and when they are used to excess, we know and daily witness the dreadful results—if death is not one of them—either the death of the offender, or of some other, destroyed by his hand in the tempest of infuriated passions—we are too often compelled to mourn over the desolation they occasion—presenting in our view,

"Hate—grief—despair—the family of pain."

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 11.

Democratic Whig Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

GEN. HARRISON'S CREED.

The following is the political creed promulgated by Gen. Harrison, in a letter to the Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pittsburg. It is a noble creed—it will bring back our Government to the purity which characterized it in its palmy days of *true* democracy: Gen. Harrison says:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any executive sincerely desirous to restore the administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of prominent importance.

1. To confine his service to a single term.

2. To disclaim all right of control over the public treasury, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law, to carry on the public services, and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that department.

3. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the people of the State legislatures, nor suffer the federal officers under his control to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes when they possess the right of voting.

4. That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to: 1st. Such as are in his opinion unconstitutional. 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals. 3d. Such as involving deep interests, may in his opinion require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections.

5. That he should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.

6. That in removals from office of those who hold the appointment during the pleasure of the executive, the cause of such removal should be stated if requested, to the Senate, at the time the nomination of a successor is made.

And last, but not least in importance,

7. That he should not suffer the Executive department of the government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws of the Union to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively assigned it, until they have assumed that perfect shape, where and when alone the opinions of the Executive may be heard.

The question may perhaps be asked of me, what security I have in my power to offer, if the majority of the American people should select me for their chief magistrate, that I would adopt the principles which I have herein laid down as those upon which my administration would be conducted. I would only answer, by referring to my conduct, and the disposition manifested in the discharge of the duties of several important offices, which have heretofore been conferred upon me. If the power placed in my hands has, on every a single occasion, been used for any purpose other than that for which it was given, or retained longer than was necessary to accomplish the objects designated by those from whom the trusts were received, I will acknowledge that either will consitute a sufficient reason for withholding any promise I may make, under the circumstances in which I am now placed.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

W. H. HARRISON."

To the Hon. HARMAR DENNY.

☞ We are asked why we have not published the proceedings of any of the Miners' Meetings—the answer is simply, because they have never been handed to us for publication. We always publish such things if requested.

Book Bindery.—Persons in this neighborhood having Books that they wish bound, will please hand them in immediately. It is our intention shortly, (unless there is a change in the times for the better,) to close the Bindery for the present.

Capt. James Dixon, our former esteemed fellow citizen, has established a line of Omnibusses to run half hourly from the Philadelphia Exchange to the Philadelphia and Reading Depot. By this arrangement two Omnibusses will be in attendance on the arrival of the cars from Reading, to convey the passengers by *Pott, Shoener & Co's* stages to their residences, without the delay which has heretofore been unavoidable.

We trust the enterprize of *Capt. Dixon* will be liberally remunerated by the public, and that he may obtain incentives to increased exertions by increased patronage.

The City Mails.—We are now regularly irregular in the receipt of the Philadelphia mails. Monday's papers were received on Wednesday, and Tuesday's on Thursday, and consequently we have no intelligence to lay before our readers, except such as we have obtained vertially.

How long are we to suffer this?—the monopoly for carrying the mail, was given to the government for the convenience of the people, and if they neglect their interests, other measures must be devised, as have been found necessary in other places, to obtain regular intelligence, by the establishment of private carriers.

A Reminiscence of Col. Peter Frailey.—On the receipt of the news of *General Harrison's* victories of 1812, when in the language of Gov. Snyder, "the thanks of thousands of defenceless women and children, rescued from the savage tomahawk of the ruthless savage" was his due, the whole Borough of Orwigsburg was illuminated in honor of the Hero of Tippecanoe. A large procession paraded the streets, bearing appropriate banners, and rending the air with shouts of "Huzza for General Harrison!—Long live the glorious Hero of Tippecanoe!" At the head of this procession walked *Col. Peter Frailey*, then in the prime of life, and among the most enthusiastic in his clamorous approbation! Would this homage have been accorded to *William Henry Harrison* had he been unworthy!—would the whole community have aroused, with one accord, and by rejoicings, illuminations, bonfires and hozzas testified their approbation of a general, who gained no important victories!

We leave this anecdote with our friends; the spirit of *Col. Peter Frailey* does not animate the breasts of those who call *General Harrison*, a dotard or a coward! When the record of his glorious deeds was fresh on the hearts of his countrymen he was applauded as he deserved, but now the degradation of party strife compels the administration to defame, even the bravest of our country's supporters!

☞ The County Commissioners have appointed *Mr. Jacob Hautzinger, Jr.*, Treasurer of Schuylkill County for the ensuing year. This is an excellent appointment.

St. James' Church, Schuylkill Haven.—This edifice is now under cover, and only awaits the liberal contributions of its friends, to be finished, and dedicated to worship. We trust that no second call will be needed, and although times are hard, that every one will furnish his mite towards its completion. This church is a neat building, and will reflect honor on the flourishing town in which it is located, and be productive, it is hoped, of the advancement of the cause, whose influences it is intended to cherish and extend.

Finney's Hotel.—We would intimate to our friends travelling between here and Philadelphia, that Mr. Finney's Hotel at Reading, is most worthy of their attention. With a new house, conveniently arranged, and well ventilated—accommodating domestics, a most *recherche* taste in selecting wines and furnishing his larder, and that personal urbanity for which he is known it is nothing astonishing that he should be in the full tide of successful experiment. Our Philadelphia friends will find there an old acquaintance, *Mr. Thomas H. Rockwell*, as bar-keeper, who will carry out all the plans of the proprietor, to make the Mansion House worthy of support.

The House has accommodations for about seventy boarders, and combines every advantage of location, with those interior arrangements, which render it a most delightful sojouring place. We therefore with confidence, invite our friends to give a call.

Mr. Baker, Whig, has been at last elected in the sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts, by a majority of 40.

Iron Veins.—It is a mistaken notion with many persons, that small veins of iron cannot be worked to advantage. In Wales, twelve inches is thought a large vein, and even six are worked. This then will be conclusive that our county teems with ore which can be profitably worked; almost every coal vein is attended by one of iron, and they are from one to three feet in average thickness. Every day developes new wealth in addition to those veins which have heretofore been cut by tunnels and coal drifts. On Salem Hill, immediately under the Foust vein, on the land of Mr. *Robert Mc Dermot*, a valuable deposit of iron has just been opened, and another equally prolific under the Salem vein. On Guinea Hill several openings have been made, and ore is now being mined to a great extent. On the Broad mountain, on the *Potts & Bannan* tract, Kidney ore of a most superior quality has been developed in great quantities, and *Mann & Morris'* tunnel at Mount Laughtee, is now worked with regular gangways breastings &c.

We mention these few of the many instances where iron ore has been *actually* worked, to counteract the fears of the sceptical who doubt the ability of our County to produce a supply of this article for Furnaces. We would not venture on an assertion so important as this, without personal evidence of its truth, but we can assure our distant well wishers that the Iron Ore of our hills is apparently as inexhaustible as our Coal, and it only needs the proper application of capital to make our region the heart of the Iron Trade.

The Reading Rail Road.—But one train of cars will run between Reading and Philadelphia for the present, leaving the former place at 1½ P. M. and the latter at 6 A. M. in connection with the different lines of stages.

Legislature.—Both houses organized on Tuesday: the Senate by the election of Gen. *Rogers* Speaker, and Mr. *Buehler* Clerk, and the House, by electing Mr. *Hopkins* Speaker, and Mr Seiler, Clerk.

Amos Kendall, will probably be compelled to resign on account of ill health, and Gov. Marcy will be his successor.

Savery & Co's. Foundry.—This establishment has derived great interest for the inhabitants of our region, in consequence of its enterprising proprietors having adopted the use of the anthracite coal in the castings. A recent personal visit has furnished us with the most convincing proofs of its perfect adaption to all such purposes; and the quality of the manufactured article is superior to any others heretofore in use. The iron flows beautifully, and its texture is perfectly compact. We have now in our office, to which we invite attention, a business Card of *Savery & Co.*, about four by three inches, made of this metal, and it looks as perfect as a stereotype plate. A medal likewise, bearing a medallion likeness of Benjamin West, and a beautiful picture ready framed, may be seen. They are well worthy the attention of all, and we feel confident that all will pronounce them superior to any manufactured iron ever seen in the country.

Savery & Co., have likewise cast an economical Stove, which we intend to place in our office, for public inspection. A few handsful of coal will yield its daily supply, and entitles it to the appellation of the poor man's stove. We recommend our citizens who visit Philadelphia to give these gentlemen a call, and see his store room filled with hollow ware made from the produce of our region.

Miners' Meetings.—The Miners of our region have lately held several meetings for the purpose of adopting measures to protect themselves from loss, and to do away the use of "orders." These meetings, as long as self protection is kept in view are extremely useful, and every citizen of our region, will respond to their necessity. The "order system" is a bad one at best—it has in a measure been forced upon our operatives, and it will be an equal source of congratulation both to the employer and the employed, if any substitute can be found. This is evident from the intimate connection and mutual dependance between the collier and the miner; whatever affects the interest of one adversely, must have the same effect on the other, and any reform which may be suggested, cannot be of more advantage to the employed than the employer.

It likewise appears to be the general wish of our mining community, to obtain the passage of a law, for their protection, similar in its operations on a mining establishment, to a mechanic's lien on real estate. This we shall strongly advocate, both personally and as journalists; and we can pledge the hearty co-operation of every collier and land owner in the region. We have ever insisted on the right of the miner to be first paid out of an insolvent or assigned estate, and we believe that our representations on former occassions have been the means of preventing loss to the miners in two or three instances. But while we profess ourselves opposed to the order system, and in favor of any protective legislation, which may advance the comfort of the miners, we feel it equally our duty, to warn them against the evil influences of false friends, and pretended sympathists. We are perfectly aware, of the very quarter in which the present movement has originated—we have heard the boastings of those who have determined to array the employed in hostile collusion with their employers; we can point the finger of scorn to those who for the purpose of acquiring political capital, would stir up the wildest passions of human nature, induce laborers to throw themselves out of employment, and by crippling the operations of our region, bring suffering and distress upon our general community. Miners and laborers! for ten years we have been your firm and unwavering friend—we have striven on every occasion to champion your claims. Look back through the columns of this Journal, and read therein, our continued attitude; and believe us sincere when we warn you against false friends. Your best friends are those who employ you, and not those who are urging you on to form combinations against your own interest. If you feel that protective legislation is wanted to secure your wages, go to your employers with your petitions, and our life for it, they will be the first to sign them. But beware of those disorganizers, who with the worst agrarian principles, would instill discontent into your minds: do not throw off old and known friends, for newly professed ones: remember that you are not striving for a single principle which is denied you; every operative of this region agrees with you on the utility of what you wish, and every employer will lend his aid to carry out your desire, but consult your friends, and never believe that your interest is not identified with that of those who employ you.

The "order system" has been a natural and unavoidable result of the general depression which has affected every kind of business. The colliers have lost money the two last seasons, and have not the means to carry on a cash business during the winter. In many instances the miners themselves have named and pressed the adoption of the order system, for the purpose of supporting their families. We firmly believe, there is not an operator who would not prefer to pay cash for labor; and those who cannot, would consult their own interest and convenience by not working at all until spring. But it has been rendered necessary, for the support of the miners, and although we are aware that in some instances the system has been used for imposition, still its immediate abolition must prove a source of misery to many families. We must then use mutual forbearance; it is the object of those who have started this business, not to benefit the employed, but to injure the employers and break them up. If they can succeed in this, the question is, will the miners eventually be better off, or will those who have incited them to war against their interests, furnish them employment? There is no position in which we can view the subject, which does not strengthen the assertion, that the employed and the employer are mutually dependent, and that the interest of the one, is, and ever must be, the interest of the other; and he who would preach a different doctrine is the enemy of the laboring man, and a fiend in the human shape!

The Keystone.—We stated a short time since, that this was no "democratic" paper. We now learn that it has been read out of the party, in a caucus at Harrisburg, and that the printing is to be given to the State Capitol Gazette.

The Tariff.—A friend in Philadelphia, under date of Jan. 1st, 1840, writes thus:

"The manufacturing interests of the Country require protection. Something must be done, and that, too, speedily, to induce us to produce more within ourselves—otherwise as a nation we shall be "Bankrupt."

I am rejoiced to see you are making a stir in the good cause, I perceive you are calling meetings, making preparations to petition Congress to increase the duties on Foreign Merchantize, &c. This, in my humble opinion, is the first and most important step to be taken for the preservation of the Country. I think it would not be inappropriate to drink the following to-day at dinner:

"Give us a Protective Tariff—encourage Domestic Manufactures, and soon, very soon all will be well with us."

Lewis.—There was a rumor in Philadelphia on Monday, that the late cashier of the Schuylkill Bank had been caught. It unfortunately was *but* a rumor.

☞ The roof of the White Swan Hotel, in Philadelphia, was burned off last Sunday night.

Texan Boundary.—The commissioners have met at the mouth of the Sabine, previous to commencing their survey.

The Governor's Message.—We have to acknowledge the politeness of a friend for the loan of a copy of this document, which comprises a book of 44 pages. Its length and the late hour at which it was received, must necessarily curtail our remarks. The state debt is set down as $31,274,149 at the present time, and when Gov. Ritner left the chair, it was only a little over twenty four millions, not having been increased during the three years of his administration. In Gov. Ritner's last message, he denied the necessity of any present addition to the state debt, notwithstanding while Gov. Porter in the first year of his term, has increased it upwards of six millions! During the same year the deficiency of the revenue, compared with the expenditures is set down as $1,087,743, and he intimates that the repairs and expences of the public improvements for the next year will be about a million dollars, and probably absorb all their receipts. To pay the interests on loans, and defray the expences of his government, he *recommends a* DIRECT TAX, this being the evil which we have heretofore predicted, when the state was deprived of the able guidance of *Joseph Ritner*.

On the subject of Banks, the Governor has gone even farther than the soundest Whig doctrines in their support, recommending investigation, protection for the solvent, and deprivation of charter for those who having mismanaged their affairs. There are some foolish and impracticable suggestions in it, such as a *sub-treasury* for our State; approving of the federal sub-treasury, and at the same time offering an actual argument against it, by showing the evils which must result to the great body of community by abolishing banks. He recommends a gradual resumption of specie payments, as the wants of the public may justify; also the appointment of three Bank commissioners to investigate their condition, the abolishment of the proxy system, a prohibition of post notes; thinks it adviseable to wind up those banks which refused to lend money to the State, when they had none to lend, and to annul the charters of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and the Farmer's & Mechanics Banks in which the State holds stock.

As regards the United States Bank, nothing is said against it. He refers to its liability to lend the State six millions at four per cent when called upon, but rather than do this, he as his private opinion, RECOMMENDS THE DIRECT TAX!

His views on the system of internal improvement are sound and correct; but as their great length will preclude the possibility of their publication, we shall attempt an abstract in our next.

☞ The Richmond Inquirer calls upon the South to oppose General Harrison, because he is in favor of a Protective Tariff, and urges them to support Martin Van Buren, because his views coincide with the views of the South on this subject.

William Leggett's political writings are to be published for the benefit of his widow.

Snow fell in Philadelphia on Tuesday, but soon vanished.

The Mails.—We are not alone in our difficulties as regards mail transportation: between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the same public inconvenience is experienced from the attempt of the Post Office Department to compel the rail road companies to transport their mails under price. And more than this, an attempt has been made by Kendal's agents to *smuggle* the mail from Baltimore in trunks! It has however been detected and the abettors held up to the scorn they deserve.

Public opinion was so strong in its condemnation, that even the Administration papers were compelled to come out against the measure. The American Sentinel says:

"We have such evidence, on this subject of smuggled mails, as cannot be denied; and we trust that for the future it may be strictly forbidden. Public morals are already at a sufficiently low ebb, and nothing which savours of injustice ought ever to be done with the sanction or even connivance of those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws.—The injustice of this system of carrying a mail is so great that it must strike every mind as censurable in a high degree, and we hope that it has been done without the knowledge of the Post Master General.

"Let all be open and above board. If the example of unfairness and want of faith is to be set up by the government, the demoralizing effects will soon be perceived, and on this account we condemn it.—We go for openess, candour and fairness in the proceedings of public officers, as well as in individuals, and we thus early condemn the conduct of those who depart from its dictates".

Verily!—we have fallen upon evil times indeed, when the government engages in smuggling and cheating!

Philadelphia Taste.—The talented Charles Kean played to nearly empty boxes, while Celeste with her nonsense filled the house from floor to ceiling.

Yet our city friends talk of building an Opera House to encourage taste—bah! erect a bear garden at once.

A New Science.—The Philadelphia Gazette has lately descanted largely on the science of *circumlegology*—or bow-leggedness, and says no man ever posessed superior mental faculties, who could stand astride a flour barrel without touching it!

☞ A family in Philadelphia have been poisoned by arsenic, carelessly laid about the house. How long will warnings be disregarded!

☞ Bennett says rail roads are excellent avenues to extend the circulation and usefulness of metropolitan papers.

If they would increase their *decency*, we should advise him to send all the Heralds that way.

☞ An attempt has been made in New York to poison Mr. *Hoyt*, the Collector, by sending coffee to his house, as from a grocery store, with which arsenic was mixed.

Mrs. Decatur's Death is contradicted by the National Intelligencer.

Yazoo City, has been nearly reduced to ruins by fire: more than half the town was destroyed.

Geology of the North West.—The geological corps engaged in the exploration of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, under the direction of Dr. D. D. Owen, surveyed, between the 17th of September and the 20th of November, 18,000 square miles, giving to every quarter section of importance particular attention. The Rock Island Banner says that the exact limits of the mineral regions have been ascertained; the position of the lead and copper in the geological series determined, and the rock formation in which they occur identified with that of Ohio and Indiana, which is described under the head of "cliff rock." A complete collection of the several varieties of ores, minerals, rocks and fossils, was made during the survey, and observations noted on the soils and timber.

The Maine Boundary.—The Bangor Democrat states that the English are extending their military operations down the Madawaska, and are now actually employed in building barracks on both sides of the St. Johns, at its confluence with the Madawaska, in violation of the agreement made between Sir John Harvey and Gen. Scott.

Gen. Gaines, has been voted the freedom of the city of Nashville, on the occasion of his becoming resident there.

☞ New York, during the holiday week, was the scene of riot and intoxication; the rough-paws and destructives are at work, and have commenced a war against the harmless German citizens. The locos dislike them, because in the city, they are found arrayed on the side of Democratic Whig principles.

Among other violence we learn that a countryman's horses were cut loose and started at full speed along the Bowery with the wagon, throwing the owner out and injuring him severely. A coachman was dragged from the box of his coach and his horses frightened off at a run down Chatham street. A female in Ann street was violently seized, dragged across the street, stripped almost naked, and her person exposed and brutally beaten. As a gentleman and his wife, (she being far advanced in pregnancy,) were passing along Bayard street, near the Bowery, towards their homes, after the purchase of some confections and other articles for New Year's day—some 15 or 20 young ruffians held the husband, while others seized the lady from her husband's arms, dragged her across the street, stripped up her garments and after beating her bare body, and treating her in the most infamous manner, amidst her cries and screams of murder, dragged her back to her husband again, and cried out, "there, take your old prostitute." A chivalric young gentleman who interfered to protect and rescue the lady (who is highly respectable) was instantly knocked down, and officer B. F. Tompkins, who also interferred, was seized by the throat, choked and forced up against the side of the house, when he crying out "I am an officer," and one of the party knowing him, they fled, and he escaped further injury. A German porter house in Pitt street was entered, furniture and crockery broken, the refreshments wasted, and the daughter of the landlord seized and her clothes tied over her head.

A man named *Armstrong* was shot while heading the rioters in an attack upon some Germans congregated at a New Year's Ball. In fact life and property are no longer safe: peaceable citizens are compelled to walk at night armed, and females dare not pass over the most frequented streets. This state of things has been caused by the formation of ruffian gangs for political purposes, during the two years of loco foco rule in the city. Bennett remarks with much justice on this subject:

"Street riots, fights and highway robberies, are an every-day occurrence. No one is safe in the streets after dark, unless armed; and not always then. A few evenings since, Mr. Lovering, one of our clerks, returning home between 9 and 10 at night, was knocked down in Houston st. near Broadway, robbed, stabbed, beaten, and almost maimed for life. Another of our young men a short time since was attacked by a dozen rowdies in Grand st. as he was returning from the residence of Mr. Coroner Wheeler, and narrowly escaped with his life. Numerous other cases occur to us that have been published. Twenty murders have been committed in the city in two years, all unatoned for, and in each instance the murderer escaped. We have had the murder of Leuba, the watchman, and the escape of the murderer; we have had stabbing until the heart sickens at the recital of the cold blooded atrocities. A party of rioters assaulted the barkeeper of the cellar in Chatham street, and he stabs the assailant. Maly stabs Wyckoff; White stabs half dozen, fire companies fight and shed each others blood; and now we have a still worse scene of riot and bloodshed, occurring at a German tavern, which we detail in our paper of to-day.

Under these circumstances there is no use of laws; no inducement for a man to behave like a good citizen, no one's property, no one's house, no one's life is safe under such a state of things. It really does appear, that those whose duty it should be to see the laws enforced, are the greatest subverters of peace, order and common honesty. Infamy seems the order of the day, the passport to power and to fame. Fraud, defalcations, swindling, lying, cheating and stealing, pervade the higher ranks of society, whilst arson, robberies, riots, incendiarism, bloodshed and murder pervade the lower ranks. Where are these things to stop, unless a terrible example be made of the aggressors. The conduct of the Germans in firing at the rioters on New Year's Eve, grew out of this state of things. They knew that they had no remedy or protection from law or the authorities, and they provided their own remedy.—They shot the scoundrels down, who assailed them. A man's house is in castle, and the men who assails it forcible deserves death. A few such examples will be highly beneficial in the demoralized state of the times.

Opposition Defaulters!—The Globe, the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, and other Van Buren prints are trying to induce the impression that *Hozea J. Levis*, was an opponent of the present administration! It is well known, where it can best be known, in Philadelphia, that this defaulter was a locofoco, that his bondsmen are locofocos, that the persons who held the fraudulent election are locofocos, and Levis' assignees, we think, are all locofocos.

It is gratifying to the opposition party to know that all the recent developements of fraud, have originated with that party who decry the banks. Dyott, Levis, Israel, and others are examples of what they will do when they have the power; and afford striking illustrations of the evils of example. They think that the practice of government officers in embezzling the public funds should be carried out in private incorporations: they are for leveling on the true agrarian principle, for seizing on what they can, and therefore the more confusion they can create, the better for their purposes. In the *melee*, they can play their game of "grab" to perfection!

Since the above was in type we find that the Grand Jury of the City and County of Philadelphia, have presented Hozea J. Levis for the crime of Perjury, Forgery, and conspiracy to defraud. They have also presented *Peter Wager, John Miles* and *William Badger*, three prominent locofocos—"connected with him in different acts, frauds, or various degrees of crime." They have been bound over in the sum of $4000 each.

Several other persons, whose names we have not learned, have also been bound over.

☞ The locos sneer at General Harrison because he is a *poor man*.—*Miners' Journal.*

No such thing.—The "locos" sneer at Mrs. Harrison because she would make a very *poor* President.—*Keystone.*

The Keystone generally makes *misses* in its political calculations, but not in the present instance. Locos sneer at any one who would make a *poor* President: they prefer a man who like *Martin Van Buren*, would enter into land speculations and become *rich* at the expense of the country, of the hardy yeoman and the poor settler!

Liberality.—Matthew Vasser, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. has built, at an expense of $20,000, a neat church for the Baptist society in that place.

This gentleman, we presume is the celebrated brewer of Poughkeepsie Ale if so; we shall ever in future drink it with increased relish.

An Expected Visitor.—Mr Charles Green, the celebrated English aeronaut, confidently anticipates crossing the Atlantic in a gigantic balloon, on a new principle, in connection with which he has been for some time engaged in making calculations.

☞ A loco paper says that it never *suspected* General Harrison to be either a brave or a great man!

We agree with our political antagonist; Gen. Harrison's bravery and greatness are *above suspicion.*

The Unholy Alliance.—It must be amusing to many, to witness the perfect cordiality which now exists between Van Buren, Calhoun, Pickens, Blair, and the followers of these respective gentlemen.—But few months since, the common language which we speak, did not contain words, sufficiently opprobious to express the scorn which Calhoun and Pickens entertained towards Van Buren and Blair. But now, the magic of self interest, the ambitious aspirations for a successorship, and the natural congeniality of sentiment, have produced an alliance, which is unsurpassed in the annals of our country.

Let our readers look at the following portraits, drawn by these gentlemen, and then ask themselves, if they were *honest* in their former denunciations, are they not now the most corrupt men in our country?

I. "The Van Buren and Benton Party, a group painted by Mr. Pickens, in the House of Representatives, A. D. 1837."

"The rooks, together with OBSCENE BIRDS, have perched themselves in the high places of the land, and we sit here beneath surrounded daily with their filth and corruption."

"The gentleman," (Mr. Cambreleng,) said Mr. Pickens, "had said that this nation had been converted into a great gambling house. He asked, who had brought it to this condition? THE PARTY NOW IN POWER—A VILER, A MORE DEGRADED, A MORE CORRUPT SET OF WRETCHES NEVER LIVED."

II. The measures of the same party, by John C. Calhoun—same year.

"Mr. Calhoun spoke in a solemn and impressive manner, of the character of the times, and of the tendency of things to confusion and revolution."—"The last year was the most remarkable era in our political existence—as marking a period of more violent innovation upon established principles and a wide departure from the spirit of our institutions that had ever before shown. He declared that the day was rapidly approaching when men must take sides as Conservatives or Destructives."

III. A forensic combat between Benton and Calhoun! Painted by Blair—the same year.

"Mr. Benton lashed him (Mr. Calhoun) with such severity that, although he provoked the contest, he declared he would not condescend to notice him farther. He then told him in the face of the Senate that he (Mr. Calhoun) was like a whipped cock, with dropped wings, escaping from the pit, in which he challenged a combat by his crowing."

IV. J. C. Calhoun. By the same artist.

"There was ONE, however, DEGRADATE SPIRIT that could not bear to look upon the bright and auspicious day (the day Van Buren was inaugurated) and it was a pleasure to all that the face of CATALINE was not seen on the occasion! The place he occupied when Gen. Jackson came into office, was filled by the kind and brave Col. Johnson," &c.

V. Francis W. Pickens, by the same artist—1837.

"Mr. Pickens, the near relation of Mr. Calhoun, who lives with him, and is thoroughly indoctrinated with his principles, has brought forward the slave question in a way tending to uproot in the South, in its present excited state of feeling, the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Co-operating with McDuffie, he endeavors to establish the principle that the producing classes of society, of whatever color, belong to the capitalists.

VI. Blair, by Pickens.

"A Galvanized corpse." "That hideous visage whereon envy and malignity are blended in cadaverous union."

GEN. WAYNE'S ENDORSEMENT.

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his letter to the Secretary at War, giving an official account of his sanguinary Indian battle, in 1792, said:

"My faithful and gallant Lieutenant Harrison, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for victory."

Ross the Cherokee Chief, with a deputation of eight other members of the Nation, are at Washington.

Loco National Convention.—The Locofoco central committee appointed at the last state convention of New Hampshire, have recommended that the next National Convention for nominating President and Vice President be holden at the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland on Tuesday the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ The London Correspondent of the New York Courier states that United States Bank shares sold in that city on the 20th November, at £16.

New County of "Carbon."—A large meeting has been held at Lehighton, to adopt measures to have Northampton County divided. The following is the contemplated division: beginning at the North West corner of Northampton County, thence southwardly along said County line till it intersects the northern line of Lehigh county, thence along the top of the Blue Mountain to the South West corner of Monroe county, thence Northwardly along the Monroe county line and continue the same line of compass to the Luzerne county line, (including the western part of Tobyhanna township in Monroe county) thence westwardly along the Luzerne county line to the place of the beginning.

Curious Manœuvering.—The packet ships, merchant vessels &c, were beating about, off Sandy Hook for several days previous to the 1st, so as not to enter port until 1840. This was to gain the 10 per cent. reduction of duties, which decreases on the first of the year by the Compromise Bill.

The Iron Mountain.—A route has been chosen for a rail road from St. Louis to the celebrated Iron Mountain of Missouri by the engineers selected for that duty. It is 124 miles in length, and passes for 50 miles through the section of the richest mineral lands in the State; containing immense deposites of lead, and abounding in copper, iron and coal. This road, whem completed, will be of immense importance in bringing to market the mineral treasures already known to exist in the State, and a geological survey of its other portions would probably add to the number of these, which to an industrious people are far more valuable than mines of gold and silver.

A grave accusation.—The New Era, a locofoco paper in New York, has accused *Jesse Hoyt* the Collector of that port, and the successor of Swartwout, with being a defaulter.

Hoyt denies it of course, as Swartwout would have done, had he been so accused before he *great-westerned.*

The President Steam Ship.—This splendid vessel which has, for some time past, been building, Messrs. Curling & Young's yard, Limehouse, (the builders of the British Queen,) was launched on Saturday the 7th December. The President is the largest ship in the world. The dimensions are as follows:

	Feet.
Length, (extreme,)	268
Ditto for measurement,	230
Ditto of keel,	220
Breadth,	42
Ditto, including paddle boxes,	61
Depth in the hold midships,	23
Height of upper deck,	7
Diameter of paddle wheel,	21
Draft of water with cargo,	17

Burthen in tons, (old measurement,) 1921 37 94.
Weight of engine, boiler, &c., 500 tons.
Power of engine, 600 horse.

Thus it appears that the President is 126 feet larger, and has 100 horse power more than the British Queen.