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# MINERS' JOURNAL,

## AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will teach you to pierce the bowels of the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our limbs and subject all Nature to our ease and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

Weekly by Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania.

VOL. XVI. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1840. NO. 8.

PROSPECTS  
OF THE  
United States Mining Journal  
AND  
Register of the Iron Trade.

To be published in monthly numbers of 32 octavo pages, double columns, at  
POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.

This work, as its title imports, will be devoted to the interests of the Coal and Iron trades, and such other mining operations, as are daily becoming of more importance in our country, and to the diffusion of general scientific improvements. The location of the seat of publication, situated in the very heart of a region, where nature has been most prolific of her gifts, points it out as the spot, from whence such a work should emanate. The importance of our Coal and Iron products, and the perfection of the experiments for smelting iron ore with anthracite coal, demand the commencement of a publication, which shall collect and disseminate in a permanent form, all the information necessary to perfection in the various mechanic branches dependant on them.

Scientific assistance will be engaged, and the history of the rise and progress of our national mineral business, will be given from authentic sources. The iron and lead fields of the western states, the gold-mining operations of the south, and the workings of copper, cobalt and other metals, and all the different manufactures dependant on them, will be embraced in the plan of publication. Statistical tables, and European improvements, will be found in their readers, and every effort made to render it worthy the attention, not only of those directly connected with mining operations, but of all who feel pride in the advancement of our national resources, and the development of its treasures. The latter class of expected patrons must be numerous, when it is considered what vast importance to the welfare of a country are its mineral treasures. Great Britain owes to her inexhaustible supply of coal, iron and other metals, a large share of her immense national revenue and individual wealth; they are her protection in war, and her means of aggrandizement in peace.

Our United States is destined to occupy a pre-eminent station as a mining country, and but few years can elapse, before we will be independent of all foreign resources. England has an annual import of about a million tons, and a coal trade, of probably twenty millions. Our country has in twenty years, acquired a trade of nearly one million tons of Anthracite Coal, independent of the Bituminous Coal trade, which supplies the South from the Virginia fields, and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi from the region of Pittsburgh. The lead waters of the great western rivers, are teeming with mineral wealth, and their products will soon enrich every portion of our land. From all these different regions, the Mining Journal, will receive accurate accounts of progressive improvements, and chronicle them at the earliest dates. In order to assist the dissemination of such information, drawings and woodcuts will be used, whenever found necessary, and the opening number will be embellished with a correct design of the first Anthracite Furnace, now in most successful operation in the Borough of Pottsville, together with a minute and careful description of all its different parts—the proportion of the charges for burden, &c. &c.

The commencement of such an undertaking as the one now suggested, involves in the very fact a determination to prosecute it with vigor, and untiring industry; and it is therefore deemed superfluous to offer any assurances of the intention to render it, as far as practicable, a useful and scientific work. It is therefore, with a simple promise to use every exertion to collate important mechanical truths, that the public are presented with the following:

Conditions.  
THE MINING JOURNAL, AND REGISTER OF THE IRON TRADE, will be printed monthly, in octavo form, with double columns, on good paper; each number to contain 32 pages, with a printed cover.

The terms of subscription will be Three Dollars per annum, payable on the reception of the first number.

In places where no established agent is located, two copies of the work will be furnished for Five Dollars, if transmitted free of postage.

The first number will be issued about the 1st of April next, or sooner, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to warrant its publication.

Post-masters will please act as agents in forwarding the names of subscribers.

All persons holding subscription papers, will please remit the names obtained, early in February, 1840.

Address Benjamin Bannan, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co. Pa.

Editors throughout the country, who feel an interest in the establishment of a national work of this kind, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few insertions, and noticing the plan in their editorial columns. Where regular agencies are not established, any person wishing to subscribe may forward their names, free of postage, or leave them with Post-masters, who will oblige us by forwarding such as they obtain, at an early a period as possible.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,  
POTTSVILLE.

William C. Johnson

HAS taken this commodious establishment recently occupied by Joseph Weaver, Esq. as the "National Hotel," corner of Centre and Schuylkill streets, and has materially improved its arrangement for the accommodation of customers. The situation is pleasant and central, being contiguous to the Post Office and Town Hall, and in the business part of the borough; and three Daily Lines of Stages arrive and depart upon the Exchange to and from Reading, Northampton, Danville and Gettysburg.

PRIVATE FAMILIES who desire spending the summer months in the Coal Region will be furnished with parlours and chambers calculated to please the fancy, and rendered comfortable by the most fashionable furniture; and TRAVELLERS will always find those accommodations which are most desired, and the strict attention of servants.

It were superfluous to say that his Table and Bar will always be furnished with the choicest viands and liquors; and with a wish and exertion to gratify his guests he anticipates the patronage of the public.

Adjourned Meeting  
OF CITIZENS FAVORABLE TO THE LOCATION OF A  
NATIONAL FOUNDRY  
In Schuylkill County.

In pursuance of adjournment, the citizens of Schuylkill County, assembled in public town meeting on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, at the Exchange Hotel. On motion, Col. George S. Swenker was elected to the Vice Presidents of the meeting.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held on Monday last, and who were charged with the drafting of a memorial to Congress, on the subject of a National Foundry, reported the following, through their Chairman, Capt. Thos. J. Baird.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned Citizens, (and others interested in the Iron Trade) of Schuylkill County, State of Pennsylvania, Respectfully represents:

That they have seen with much gratification, that the subject of a National Foundry, for the construction of Cannon, &c., was brought to the notice of your Honorable bodies, by the report of the Secretary of War, at your last session. They have also seen with much pride and satisfaction, that one of the rich and fertile counties of their State, (Lancaster) has been favorably mentioned by a select Committee of one of your Honorable bodies, as a desirable site for such manufactory. Your memorialists would beg leave, before they advance one step in the attempt to set forth the claims of their own County of Schuylkill, to disavow at once, any jealousy or rivalry against their sister of Lancaster, whose Valleys as far surpass the surface of our Coal and Iron Mountains, in point of fertility and production of "the staff of life," as the vast and numerous strata of Coal and Iron Stone in the bosom of our Mountains, rival any insulated deposits of Iron Ore which may be found in a decomposed state, accompanying her limestone formation.

We notice that our fellow citizens of Lancaster County, very justly lay much stress on the following advantages, all of which we can still more strongly lay claim to, viz: "remoteness from invasion by a Foreign foe, yet sufficiently near the seaboard, &c.—" Connection by inland water communication with Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, also, communication with Philadelphia by Rail Road, &c." As to the first, the approach to the Coal fields, for at least eighteen miles, is only through Gaps and Chasms formed by the mountain torrent, as difficult of access by an invading foe, as the passage of the Alps; guarded as it is, by fastnesses and promontories, where a handful of men, might defy the united discipline of thousands. Inland communication with Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, we possess without circuit or interruption. A Rail Road without undulation or inclined planes, is now in full operation from Philadelphia to Reading, and in a state of rapid progression from Reading to Pottsville.

Lancaster County is said to possess "inexhaustible mines" of Iron Ore. The reports of our State Geologist do not show any regular stratification of Iron Ore, but simply insulated deposits, which in most instances has to be conveyed a considerable distance and at great expense over common roads, to bring it into contact with the only means Lancaster and most other places possess for the manufacture of Iron; namely, water power and wood. Schuylkill County, at Pottsville, (the widest part of the Coal field), shows by actual observation upwards of one hundred separate and distinct Coal measures, varying from two to fifty feet in thickness, and extending in their longitudinal course at least a distance of fifty miles. Researches for Iron Ore in our Coal Region are yet in embryo, still these infant explorations, commenced only with the past season, show that in all probability the number of Iron measures far exceed those of Coal. One single hill within the limits of the Borough of Pottsville, shows at least ten different strata; other places recently opened show the Iron Ore immediately in contact with the Coal and with it forming a workable mass of several feet in thickness. An opening made within a few weeks shows ten different strata in a cross section of rock of thirty seven feet.

What a field of experiment is here opened to the research and scientific observations of our ordnance department! Hundreds of strata of Iron Stone, possessing in all probability very many different qualities, and doubtless those most desirable for the fabrication of ordnance, shot, shells, &c.

The number and magnitude of these Iron strata far exceed any thing of the kind known in the Coal fields of England or Wales; and yet the experience of these Countries, shows that Coal fields are the places where Iron can be manufactured at a rate entirely below that of any other position, however favorably situated in other respects.

Recent experiments in our Borough, as to the manufacture of Iron by the sole aid of Anthracite Coal, have proved fully satisfactory to every observer, as shown by the recent investigation of a committee from Philadelphia. It is also worthy of remark that the Furnace worked better, gave a larger yield of Iron, and of better quality, when working our own Iron Stone, than when using Ore from the deposits along the base of the South Mountain, similar to that found from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, through Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Lebanon, &c. &c. Thus showing the wise economy of nature, in placing within the vast deposits of our Coal fields, the means of producing an enormous home consumption, which must soon far surpass that sent away for domestic and other purposes; and must at once lead every thinking mind to the fact, that the hauling of Iron Ore from six to nine miles, the chopping of Wood, Coalging, and hauling of Charcoal several miles, together with the absolute necessity of owning immense bodies of wood land, horses, wagons, &c. &c., cannot compete with the manufacture of Iron, where the Coal, Iron Ore and Steam power, can be put into successful operation within fifty yards of each other.

We shall not urge one word in favor of the multiplicity of Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. set forth in the Representation of Lancaster County; many of which are actually in our own County, and those of Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, &c. &c., and certainly much more closely connected with us by proper communications, than with the City of Lancaster; for we conceive, that one single Furnace, such as are common in Great Britain, yielding Seventy Tons of Metal per week, would supply enough for the Manufacture of at least One Thousand 32 pounder Cannon per annum, an amount in itself probably equal to the desired increase of ordnance for both Army and Navy. The quantity of metal we conceive to be of the least importance; the quality is the first consideration; and is it not more likely to be obtained where Furnaces must soon abound, & each working perhaps different material; than when Furnaces must be spread over a large space, and all working an Ore in its decomposed state and generally of the same character, although from different locations?

Surrounded as we are by Berks, Lebanon, Dauphin, North-

berland, Union, and Columbia Counties, &c. we have supplies of agricultural products, which in addition to our own exertions in this branch of economy, must always secure to us a plentiful market.—Salubrity of climate is insured to us by the very nature of our soil. The price of labour we conceive must always correspond with the demand for it.

We are already largely engaged in the construction and use of Steam Engines, and other machinery. But little more than ten years have elapsed since the Coal field was the abode of the panther and the wolf alone; it now numbers within a circle of five miles around Pottsville, eight Towns and Villages, and has in operation twenty Steam Engines for mining and other purposes, manufactured in Pottsville in three years (with two or three exceptions,) which together with others sent to Chester, Columbia and other Counties, amount to twenty-seven. "Should water power however be preferred, we possess locations embracing this advantage, immediately in connection with Coal and Iron Ore.

We only ask of your Honorable Bodies, a fair and impartial investigation of the facts herein set forth, before you decide upon a matter so deeply important to the nation at large; fully satisfied in our own minds, that the Coal fields where Coal can be had at one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton, and Iron Ore on the spots must prove the only proper places for the fabrication of Cannon and other heavy munitions of War.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee be appointed to attend subscriptions to carry out the wishes of our citizens, and procure the printing and forwarding of the memorial.

Messrs. Ingram, Wallace, Russell, A. Bolton, Jno. Bannan, D. R. Bennett, L. C. Dougherty, N. Nathans, and H. G. Robinson were appointed said Finance Committee.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be tendered to Capt. T. J. Baird and the Committee, for the able memorial presented this evening.

Resolved, That the Committees on Finance and the Memorial, meet at the calls of their respective chairmen.

### Harrison and Martin Van Buren.

The following extracts from a speech delivered by the venerable and truly eloquent Peter R. Livingston, of N. York, a member of the late National Convention, deserve to be read by every man, woman, and child in the country. Mr. Livingston is a brother of Edward Livingston, who was Secretary of State under General Jackson. He is a veteran Jeffersonian Democrat, and has no object to promote but the good of his country. He is now too old to expect office, if indeed he was ever capable of lending himself to the guidance of such a motive in his public career.

"At the great meeting in New York, that 'old man eloquent' Peter R. Livingston, of Dutchess county made an address which thrilled the heart of every man in that immense assembly. He said he went to the Harrisburg Convention, and who did I find there? Gentlemen, I have probably attended more conventions than any man living, and I declare to you that I never saw any body of men that could compare with it for weight of character, splendor of talents, purity of purpose, and disinterested patriotism. More than fifteen were men of three score years and ten, and a large portion were men who had been honored by the people in every walk of public service. All were animated by one spirit, to arrive at truth in reference to public sentiment, and to make a nomination that would deliver this abused and scourged people from the iron yoke of the spoiler."

I know General Harrison intimately. He is the son of one of those immortal men that signed the declaration of Independence. Such was the school in which he learned the lessons of liberty and patriotism, at nineteen years of age he left his home and friends in Virginia, for the 'dark and bloody ground,' desolated by the tomahawk of the savage; he was Aid-de-Camp of Wayne, in the battles which saved our helpless settlements. He remained in the army, till the whole people of the west elected him as their first delegate to Congress—then a young man; and his wisdom and patriotism are impressed upon the system which regulates the sales of public lands. Mr. Jefferson appointed him the first Governor of the North West Territory. For many years all the treaties with the Indian tribes were made by him; he acquired 60,000,000 acres for the country; and millions of the public money passed through his hands, but never soiled them.—Great cheering.

"Gentlemen, if he had been brought up in the school of Martin Van Buren, and acted upon his maxims, where would he have been now?—Revering riches more than princely; his splendid coach with English out riders, and English liveries, would have been rolling through the avenues of the metropolis—instead of retiring to his humble farm and laboring with his own hands for the support of his family. William Henry Harrison is the American Cincinnatus. He commanded our armies at the west. He repelled and scattered the Indians at Tippecanoe. He successfully defended Fort Meigs against an overwhelming Indian and British force.—Against difficulties which seemed insurmountable, he contended—always advancing, never receding, and never defeated until he met Proctor at the Thames—defeated him—broke the Indian and British power—and saved the West from desolation—His mission was ended and he retired to civil life in public services, rich in the gratitude of his country but poor in all else. Again we see him in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States, mingling in all the duties of legislation, with the great men of the land, and among them conspicuous for wisdom, eloquence and patriotism. Most of his life had been passed in the civil service of his country; and not an act of violence, of tyranny or dishonor, sullies the execution of his fame. Fellow citizens! We can trust William Henry Harrison.—Grapple him to your hearts with hooks of steel—he will never disappoint and betray you, as you have been betrayed heretofore. His election will save the country, and restore it to peace, and heal the wounds that are bleeding at every pore. He will annul the fatal marriage of the rose and the sword, which Martin Van Buren is striving to consummate, a union which will destroy our liberty and change this government.—Not change the government immediately, I admit. Martin Van Buren will not violently change the forms; he differs from the Cæsars, Alexander, and Napoleon, as much in courage as in personal generosity and talents. But the fatal marriage will make an American Cæsar, Alexander, or a Napoleon.

"I wish I had strength to speak of Martin Van Buren, said the venerable gentleman.—(Go on, go on, burst from the whole audience, for all were eager to see a picture drawn by such a master.) I cannot, I am bending under the weight of years and illness and I pray you excuse me. But one thing I must say. Martin Van Buren relies for success on our divisions, and that alone. He has no strength with the people. He has done his country no one service, and there is nothing in his career, or his character, around which the patriotic love of one human heart centres. He relies for success on your divisions, but he will be disappointed, and I declare to you my full and entire conviction that William Henry Harrison will be the next President of the United States. I pray God to continue my life till that blessed period!"

Would that the whole people of this country could have heard this gentle man, near eighty years of age—one of the great men of New York—with no interest in political conflicts, save that of love for a land he is soon to leave!

### THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

King Frederick VI., the son of King Christian VII. and Caroline Matilda, Princess of England was born on the 28th January, 1768, was declared of age as co-Regent and President of the Council of State on the 14th April, and succeeded his father, as King, on the 14th March, 1808. He was consequently in the 72d year of his age, had directed affairs for nearly 56 years, and reigned 32. Scarcely has the life of a King been marked by such a succession of misfortunes as befel that of Frederick VI., and seldom has there been a King more loved and honored by his people. The unhappy events which occurred in his youth, the madness of his father, the execution of the unfortunate Struensee; and the banishment of his mother, who died of grief at being separated from her beloved son; all these are known. No less so in the part which he sustained in after years in defence of his kingdom, when the battle of Copenhagen was added to records of modern warfare. But it is chiefly as a benefactor to his country that the name of Frederick VI. will be remembered. To him are owing the liberty of the press in Denmark—the emancipation of his subjects from the last remains of feudal authority—the abolition of the slave trade (in which Denmark set the example to the rest of Europe)—the equalization of law and diminution of legal processes—the establishment of schools for general education—the introduction of popular representation—and, finally, the system of order and economy which marked the financial affairs of the kingdom. The character of the late King, was, moreover, deserving of the highest eulogy for mildness, uprightness, simplicity, and attention to business. The present King, Christian VIII., was born on the 18th Sept., 1786, and is therefore in the 54th year of his age.

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### Saint Valentine's Day.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The fourteenth of February is known to the descendants of Peter Stuyvesant, and perhaps to others, as the day set apart from time immemorial to the festivities of the good Saint Valentine. In those who boast any portion of the old Dutch blood it will revive pleasant recollections of many primitive customs now fallen into disuse, or retained only in those interesting settlements where the simplicity of ancient manners has not entirely disappeared before the advance of modern civilization.—What may have been the origin of the customs peculiar to this day, or whether they are observed by other settlers in this country besides the Dutch, we cannot say, but certain it is that among the old Dutch inhabitants of the northern part of New Jersey, and some parts of New York, it is made the occasion of no small excitement, particularly by the young men and maidens. It is the time of all others in the year for the preparing, embossing, inscribing and transmitting of love letters. These missives cut in a thousand fanciful shapes, decorated by various devices, curiously traced with scraps of verse breathing the very soft tenderness, folded in as many strange and extravagant forms as Love itself assumes, and above all, enclosing some trifling present, are symbols of the fidelity of two fond hearts. It is true, the poetry usually selected, to convey the sentiments of the young knights towards their peerless beauties, we cannot speak of as of the highest order. For the most part, the modest and unpresuming content themselves with a couplet of this sort:

"The rose is red, the violet blue,  
Sugar is sweet, and so are you."  
Or with the equally expressive distich:  
"If you love me, as I love you,  
No knife shall cut our love in two."  
There are others, however, who agreeing with Hudibras, that  
"Love is a fire that burns and sparkles  
As naturally in men, as charcoals,"  
essay a bolder flight and convert the language of old Michael Drayton,

"Each little bird this tide,  
Doth choose her loved pheer,  
Which constantly abide  
In wedlock all the year,  
As nature is their guide:  
So may we two be true  
This year, nor change for new,  
As turtles coupled were."

To some of the observances of this day as practised in Scotland and parts of England, the poet Montgomery alludes in his beautiful lines on the Valentine Wreath. They are as follows:

Rosy red the hills appear  
With the light of morning;  
Beautiful clouds, in ether clear,  
All the east adorning;  
White through mist the meadows shine;  
Wake my love, my Valentine.

For thy locks of raven hue,  
Flower of hoar frost pearly,  
Crows cups of gold and blue,  
Snow drops drooping early,  
With Mezerion springs combined  
Rise my love, my Valentine.

From the margin of the flood  
Pluck the daisy peeping;  
Through the covert of the wood,  
Hunt the snail creeping;  
With the little reclining  
Crown my love, my Valentine.

Fancies on their lowly stems  
Scatter o'er the follows:  
Hazel buds with crimson tints  
Green and glossy follows,  
Tofed moss and ivy twine;  
Deck my love, my Valentine.

Few and simple flowers these;  
Yet to no less glorious  
Garden beds and orchard trees!  
Since this wreath victorious  
Binds you now forever mine,  
Oh my love, my Valentine.

Of the origin of this festivity, as before observed, little is known. \* \* \* Among the ancient Persians, the month of February bore a name corresponding to that which it bore in the Roman calendar, February, because it was the period of purification and lustration. It was the intercalary month; and the intercalary days were called by the Persians, *Fradan* or *Pooran* (an being the Persian plural, and *in* is the Hebrew.) On this day, according to the popular custom, still prevalent in England, young persons choose their partners; and it is dedicated in the Indian calendar to *Ganesh*, the god of matrimony. In agreement with rural tradition, that birds select their mates on this day, there exists the following ancient calendarly tradition of the Arabs and Persians.

In the month of February three drops fall from heaven—the first on the 7th, the second on the 14th, and the third on the 21st day, the effect of which is to reanimate nature at the return of spring. The first drop evaporates in the air; the second falls on the water; the third mingles with the earth—the first awakening the generative power in the atmospheric regions, the second in the animal, and the third in the vegetable kingdoms. This tradition is exactly noted down in the Persian and Arabic calendars, and is recorded in the almanac annually printed at Constantinople. The festival of Valentine, the goddess of strength and vigour. With regard to the custom of writing love letters, the Baron Hammer Purgstall, in the absence of all previous information, suggests that this custom is, most likely, the remains of a very ancient usage, which the Persians practised, not on the 14th of February, but nine days later, on the 23d. On this day, Feridon is reported to have written the first talisman against impure beasts and noxious animals; and, ever since, spells and talismans were written in Persia on that day—a practice which appears to be perpetuated by the talismanic virtue of amatory epistles.

### Read this Foreigner!

A Recantation.—We have been struck with the truth of the remarks made by Mr. Thomas Fitman, in a letter to the President of the Philadelphia Union Democratic Association. Mr. F., published in the U. S. Military Magazine, the two following songs: he is a member of the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, an old and consistent supporter of General Jackson, and was the regular Van Buren, candidate for Judge of High street Ward at the last October election. The author will of course, not be accused of partiality for the "Washington of the West," from party considerations. Mr. Fitman is, however, a gentleman of liberal views; one willing at all times, to yield a just contingent of applause to the gallant defenders of his country, and whose mind can not be tied by the strings of faction. An Irishman by birth, he has resided in America for many years, long enough to rear and educate a large family of native born children, and to experience how great is the debt of gratitude due to the spirit of both the first and second wars of Independence—to the son of one of the patriotic signers of the immortal Declaration of Human Rights, and that son himself a chivalrous champion of his country's interests honor and glory.

### TO GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

BY THOMAS FITMAN, ESQ.

Like the Sun in its transit round Heaven's great orb,  
Dispelling the gloom which obscures all beneath;  
Thou, sir; in th'van of our army didst march,  
Triumphantly forcing out foes to retreat.

For courage and worth, virtue, honor and sense,  
Thine standest the first 'mid illustrious names,  
Oh! say, where's the man, if he could, would dispense  
With thy feat at Fort Meigs, or that of the Thames!

Thine wreaths o'er thy brow which thy talents had  
gained,  
On the field—in the Senate are justly thine due;  
They're free from those crimes with which others  
are stain'd,  
For they bear the bright impress of "Tippecanoe!"

All those may feel proud who high stations now hold  
As gifts from the people, thro' party confid;  
But never! oh! never! let freemen be told,  
That through party alone should be claimants pre-ferred!

Then show me the soldier whose nation responds,  
To th' emboding emotions of basal pride;  
That would, if his country were threaten'd with  
bonds  
Be seen not contending with thee, side by side!

I'd chain down the traitorous scurf to the earth—  
I'd stamp on his forehead the brand of a slave;  
His kind, to like off-spung, should never give birth,  
But all should descend to one ignoble grave.

### HARRISON, DEMOCRACY AND REFORM.

A SONG.

In the East—thro' the West—at the North and the  
South,  
All ye friends of our Country and laws:  
In HARRISON meet and let us march out,  
Whene'er call'd to defend the good cause.

See its banner on high, how it floats on the breeze,  
Where in triumph it floated before;  
When the grans of the People, for victories won  
O'er its foes—not each freeman's associate.

From its sight near the Thames, our brave pioneers,  
Made the savages scamper away;  
While he who commanded still honor'd in years,  
Lives to lead on at some future day.

To LEAD ON TO CONQUEST, but not to retreat,  
On the field where dwell danger and death,—  
His guidance we'll follow—not fearing defeat,  
Which to him has occur'd, not learning.

Then fill up your glasses, brave sons of the West!  
Drink the health of your Chief, all around;  
And you of the East, North and South, do you  
best.

When the foe shows his face on the ground,  
In USION we'll stand—if divided we fall.  
It is an adage both common and true—  
Come, here's to the UNION of friends, one and all,  
And success to "OLD TIPPECANOE."

Having rendered him obnoxious to the faithful and being disgusted with the officials and Mr. Van Buren's course, Mr. Fitman, publishes his resignation from the "Union" and assigns among other causes the following:

I have conceived it to be unsafe to continue any longer a member of your body, as it is known to many of your members that I am, not under existing circumstances, favorable to the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidential chair—not alone because he was the bosom friend and party lack of RUFUS KING, the *black snake*, Federal foe to the emigration of the Irish and patriots of '98, while he was minister from this country to the Court of St. James—not alone because he aimed a vital blow at the liberty of conscience and the spirit of religious toleration which prevails among American institutions, by attempting to coerce the Hon. FRANCIS COOPER, of New York, to take the odious British test oath of religious assent—being a Catholic and the first of that persuasion, elected under the constitution of New York—before he would permit him to take a seat in the Legislature of his native State—not alone because he appointed to office the bigoted BANCROFT, the greedy collector of the port of Boston, the unscrupulous defamer of the Irish and their religion in his history of the United States, and still retains him there in spite of the remonstrances of his injured fellow citizens—not alone because he did not confine himself to a simple exposition—his was his duty—of the nature and force of our neutrality laws in his Proclamation on the Canadian frontier, disturbances, but assumed to himself therein the character of *Gen. or of the people*, who sympathized with the unfortunate patriots, when he should have confined himself to the bare fulfillment only of his duties as their servant—not alone because he tended the hospitality of the nation in the name of the people, for which he had no authority, to LORD DUFFIN, who had two much self-respect to accept of it on his intended passage through the United States, on his way to England, while the blood of American citizens' whom his subjects murdered on board the CAROLINE, was yet crying aloud to Heaven for vengeance. BUT BECAUSE he covered beneath the scowl of the British lion, and thrust within his jaws as a peace-offering to offend Royalty, the whole so-called patriot and statesman, WM. LYON MACKENZIE, a Scotchman by birth and a Presbyterian in religion, and in refusing to restore him to the arms of his distressed and impoverished family, while he extends to thieves, pirates and pickpockets, who stand high in their vociferation, the clemency connected with the pardoning power with which the Constitution invests him, for the benefit of those unjustly condemned to too severe or unwarped punishment by partial or ignorant juries.

It has been said of Gen. Harrison, and truly that he fights well, speaks well, writes well and ploughs well—a combination of virtues seldom found united in the same individual—never met with in any one in this country since Gen. Washington—Richd. Wigg.

The news from the North Western part of Virginia is cheering in the extreme. The name of Old Tip works like a charm. Hundreds of the sturdy yeomen of that region served under the "old General," and they can bear personal testimony to his virtue as a patriot, and his heroism as a warrior.—Brooke, Marshall and Monongalia are going it with loquacity. Even Harrison too talks of rallying to the rescue.—Jb.