POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, March 21

POSTSCRIPT.

Borough Election

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NORTH WARD.

Samuel D. Leib,	163
George Heisler,	153
John J. Shoemaker,	54
Strange N. Palmer,	67
John H. Downing,	49
Benjamin Spayd,	44
William Philips,	18
N. M. Wilson,	15

SOUTH WARD.

Jacob Reed,	148
William F. Dean,	102
Daniel B. Grist,	64
James S. Wallace,	39
Robert Woodside,	35

PROTECTION OF

American Industry.

The people of Schuylkill County, friendly to the protection of American Industry, by imposing a Tariff of Duties on Foreign Manufactures and Foreign Produce, and in favor of retaining the Gold and Silver in *our own* Country, for the use of *our own* Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, instead of sending it abroad for the use of Foreign Nations—are invited to attend a GENERAL COUNTY MEETING, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Orwigsburg, on Monday the 30th inst., at one o'clock, P. M.

MANY CITIZENS.

PORT CARBON

Tippecanoe Club.

The onponents of the present administration residing in Port Carbon and vicinity, are requested to meet at *Parent's* Hotel this evening at 7½ o'clock, to form a *Tippecanoe Club.*

POTTSVILLE LYCEUM.

Lecture 4th, Tuesday March 24th. On Animal Magnetism, by Dr. J. S. Carpenter.

☞ Our poetical correspondents must give place to a press of advertisements. Much as we love to publish poetry, a column of new advertisements does us infinitely more good.

☞ *The Rev. James E. Welsh*, Agent of the American Sunday School Union, will preach to-morrow upon the religious education of children, especially in Sunday Schools: at 10 o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M, in the Lutheran Church, and at Dr. McCartee's Church, Port Carbon, at candle-light.

☞ Why don't the Van Buren papers publish the proceedings of the democratic meeting, recently held at Pinegrove? Are they afraid?

☞ The Schuylkill Navigation is open, but no business as yet has been done. A perfect paralysis seems to pervade our nation: every artery of business is stagnated, and universal destruction seems impending.

St. Patrick's Day.—This anniversary was celebrated with every festive demonstration by the sons of Erin. The St. Patrick's Society, to the number of 230, was marshalled at the house of Mr. James Cleary at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. Cleary, Quin, Dougherty and Donohue. A finer body of men, more manly and respectable in appearance, and breathing more fervently the *amor patriæ*, which is their national characteristic, we have seldom seen. After forming, the procession proceeded to meet their Port Carbon associates, and then repaired to St. Patrick's Church. Here an eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by the *Rev. Mr. McGinnis*, who made an appeal in behalf of a female charitable society, for providing clothing for the poor. The amount of the collection was a most liberal comment on the feeling heart and open hand of Erin's sons, and will tend to increase the usefulness of the ladies in their benevolent work.

After the close of the religious services, the procession was reformed, and passed through the principal streets in our Borough, previous to escorting their Port Carbon associates on their homeward route. The proceedings of the dinner given at *Mr. Edward O'Connor's*, will be found in a subsequent column. A large number, not only of the sons of Erin, but her friends, partook of the good cheer, which the host and hostess so well know how to provide on such occasions. It was gratifying to the national pride of our adopted friends to see so numerous an assemblage; native and alien citizens seemed imbued with that common sympathy which must ever tend to secure good feeling and mutual protection. The spirit which pervaded the whole ceremonies, was love for the green hills of Ireland, and respect for the lovely land of their adopted home. We could not but think with *Moore*, when reflecting on their attachment to their country, that the

"Chains as they torture its blood as it runs
But makes it more painfully dear to its sons—
Whose hearts, like the young of the desert-bird's nest,
Drink love in each life-drop that flows from its breast."

Ornamental Trees.—The balm-breathing spring, is wooing us to enjoyment, and reminds us of the grateful shade, when the 'dog star rages,' which is afforded by wide spreading trees. Every one should plant ornamental trees about the Borough: it is a duty we owe to posterity, and when the means are within our power, as are the native forest lindens and others in our immediate vicinity, they should be embraced. If however any of our citizens prefer other trees, we will procure them at cost, provided they are planted in the streets of our Borough. Let no one neglect it: there is uncommon gratification, when age is silvering the locks, to sit beneath the foliage of some branching tree, which was planted in by-gone days by our own hands: friends and relatives may depart, but the noble trunk grows with our growth, and serves as a connecting link between the past and the present—a monument sacred to the heart's best affections, and cherished in remembrance, fresh as its vernal foliage.

Very Strange.—Not one one word against the United States Bank can be found in the proceedings of the late loco foco State convention.

☞ Take care of New York *Tenth Ward* and *City Trust* Bank Bills. Do not touch them.

☞ A bill has been reported by the Committee on Banks for the re-charter of the Miners' Bank.

Tippecanoe Club in Port Carbon.—By reference to another column, a call will be found, in which the opponents of Van Buren residing in Port Carbon, are requested to assemble for the purpose of forming a Tippecanoe Club. The right spirit is at work, and it only requires energetic action to place the administration of Van Buren and his destructive doctrines, among the "evils that have been." Our Port Carbon friends are in earnest, and the fall elections will show the fruits of their zealous endeavors. We expect and have been promised a decided majority in the district, and feel confident that no disappointment will await us.

☞ Our friend *Sanderson*, of the Merchant's Hotel, in Philadelphia, has concluded to retain his position as host, and we are pleased to say, is now entertaining a large number of visitors.

Iron Corporations.—We percieve by the legislative proceedings that a bill has failed, granting to the Hazleton Coal Company, the privilege of making Iron from Anthracite. This bill was defeated on very just grounds: we can see no reason why legislation should be had, when there is a general law under which a company may act; nor can we see the necessity of chartering these opponents to individual enterprise. The great experiments for smelting iron with anthracite, have been perfected by *individuals*, and it would be unjust, to exclude them from the benefits to result therefrom. Companies may be and are, useful in perfecting great works, such as canals and rail roads, but in no instance, where labor and enterprise conjoined, are to carry on the operations, can we see the utility of cramping those energies, by the influence of extensive monopolies. To us it appears strange, that the locos who are generally so violent against corporations of all kinds, should have supported this bill, while the Whigs opposed it. Companies have not been advantageous in establishing these experiments, and will do no good in carrying them out. Let those who choose, act under the general law, but preserve us from specific corporations, which will drive the originators of this valuable discovery from the field of their labors, and give their deserved portion to strangers.

OUR IRON AND COAL.

The following paragraph, from the Herald and Sentinel, offers a fair exhibit of the value of our great staples, and the rank which our vicinity may command, if the right exertion be made. Our County possesses every advantage of location and produce; we have coal, iron ore, and limestone in abundance, and notwithstanding the comparisons which have been instituted, Iron can be smelted here as cheap, *and we think cheaper*, than any other place in our country. We want nothing but enlightened legislation and capital: concentrate the funds of our banks within our own State—foster our interests and assist the enterprising—and we must assume a station as an iron region, unsurpassed by the most vaunted operations of England or Wales:

[redacted] Subscriber for his own convenience, who being about to retire from the Coal Trade, offers for sale upon reasonable terms, Horses, Carts, Screens, and the necessary fixtures for Enterprise and capital cannot fail to be allured into her vicinity by this new discovery, so valuable and important, as well to individuals as to the State. That section of our State has been largely indebted to the enterprise and ingenuity of her estimable fellow citizen, Burd Patterson, Esq., who will long be applauded as the successful pioneer who opened the early path of her prosperity. It is mainly to the public spirit of this gentleman, that we are indebted for the discovery of the hot blast, which alone succeeded in smelting the iron with anthracite, and for which discovery he advertised a bonus of 1000 dollars; so that he now occupies that enviable position which stamps every man who multiplies the means of human comfort and enjoyment as a public benefactor. It is a distinction far more honorable, more desirable and more patriotic than any to be derived from other sources. Our young men of moderate capitals, who desire to realize fortunes by progressive but certain stages, cannot do better than establish themselves in our iron and coal regions, where the increase of the value of land alone will provide an abundant fortune for their children."

☞ A bill for extending the time for completing the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Rail Road, to the 1st of January 1845, has passed our Senate. This extension has been granted to enable the Company to await the completion of the Pottsville and Reading Road, and its contemplated continuation to Port Carbon, when a track corresponding with the main road will be put down.

Spring Elections.—In Massachusetts, New York Connecticut, Michigan, and other States, where elections were held this spring, the Whig majorities have almost invariably increased, and the Van Buren aggregate diminished. The names of *Harrison* and *Tyler* are carrying triumph in their train.

Buchananized Prices.—Flour sold in our Borough during the past week for $3 75. Reduce the price of labor, says Mr. Buchanan, the federal follower of Varo Buren, and it is reducing with a vengeance!

☞ The young men of Philadelphia, in favor of Harrison and Tyler, have had a very large meeting.

Judge Blythe has been nominated as the successor of Gov. Wolf, in the collectorship of Philadelphia. The Judge deserves something for the 4th of March speech.

Dr. Parrish of Philadelphia is dead: a worthy man and eminent Physician.

☞ A convention of all the officers and soldiers who have heretofore fought under General Harrison has been proposed. Steubenville, Ohio, has been named as a central place for holding said Convention.

☞ They talk of an extra session of the Legislature. For what? the members had better go home, and study the first principles of political economy.

The Conference Committee on the Bank question at Harrisburg, are in a quandary: they know not what to do, and want an addition to their numbers. It is said there is safety in a multitude of councillors, but we doubt it in this case.

Office Holders.—The Salaries of those attached to the Custom House in the port of New York, amount to above half a million dollars. There are about 500 incumbents.

The Pennsylvania German is the title of a new Harrison paper just issued by C. F. Stollmeyer. It is one half German and one half English. Francis J. Grund is the Editor. The publication office is at No. 36 Carter's Alley. This paper will prove a valuable auxiliary to the good cause of the people.

Maine Boundary.—Another correspondence has transpired between Mr. Fox, the British Minister, and our Secretary of State. A mutual charge of military occupation of the disputed territory is made, and the general tenor of the letters is far from pacific.

Lynn, (Mass.) at the recent Charter election, gave the Harrison ticket a majority of 108. This is the first time for a great many years that the whigs have carried Lynn. At the last Governor's election Morton had 109 majority—and in 1834 the vote stood 355 whig to 805 loco foco. The working men of Lynn have repudiated the new doctrines of Buchanan, Van Buren & Co.

A new Quo Warranto Case.—Perhaps in no instance has the ignorance and partizan obstinacy of the present Legislature been more glaringly exemplified, than in the passage of the recent act, reclassifying the Associate Judges. It is no longer a matter of wonder to see our laws violated, and the constitution trampled on, but the present procedure exhibits in so striking a manner the imbecility of our law makers, or rather law breakers, that we deem it necessary to refer more distinctly to it.

In the 9th Section of the schedule to the amended constitution, it is declared and ordained that "the legislature at its *first* session under the amended constitution, shall divide the Associate Judges into four classes," and by the 4th Section it is distinctly explained, that the General Assembly which convened in December 1838, should at all times be regarded as the *first* General Assembly under that Constitution. It thus appears that the Legislature of 1838–39 did not transcend their powers by making the classification, which is now declared not valid by the action of the present Assembly. Is not then the new classification a most notorious usurpation? the power to classify is distinctly vested in the first Assembly, that of '38–39, and the present House is not supported by the shadow of any provisions, even in the contingency of the neglect or failure of the last.

But it is contended that *Gov. Ritner* had no power to make new appointments in the interval between the adoption of the amendments by the popular vote, and the 1st January, 1839. This deduction argues either wilful blindness or wonderful obtuseness on the part of Gov. Porter's advisers. In the 11th Section it is declared, that the appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall continue in the exercise of their respective offices, until the legislature pass the requisite laws under the new constitution, *unless their commissions shall be superceded by new appointments.* This distinctly recognizes the power of Gov. Ritner to make appointments, not only till the 1st January, but until laws were enacted to regulate the mode of subsequent appointment. But only those holding commissions prior to January 1st 1839, were to be classified, as on that day the amendments took effect, according to the 2nd article in the Schedule, and such subsequent commissions were by the 2nd Section of the 5th Article of the Constitution, to be held for five years.

Under the classification of the last Legislature, the *Hon. Samuel D. Leib*, who was appointed by Gov. Ritner, under commission bearing date December 29th, 1838, was in the fourth class, and held over until 1843. He was appointed in the place of Judge Yost, who resigned during Gov. Ritner's administration, and by the new classification till his commission is made to expire Feb. 27th 1840. Gov. Porter has consequently nominated *Henry Vaule* as an Associate Judge of Schuylkill County, in place of Judge Leib, and a *quo warranto* has been issued, returnable March 27th inst., to inquire why he hold his place! To us, it is strange how so unsubstantial a plea can for a moment be entertained: it bears on its very face the desperate efforts of an expiring faction to secure the remnants of office—and those are perpetrated in direct violation of the constitution. There can be no mistake in the phraseology of the Schedule; the very facts of the present case seems to have been before the eyes of its framers and guarded against. But the provisions of the Constitution are rudely thrust aside—in the second year of its existence, after having recieved the solemn sanction of the electors of the state, and all to suit greedy partizans. The hour of retribution is at hand—the day of vengeance is approaching, and the friends of order and supremacy of law, are looking forward with anxiety to that political millenium, which the election of honest and capable magistrates will produce. Till then, lamentations are useless—it has so been declared in Congress, and the people must wait in suffering anxiety, until the moment arrives to throw off their chains and rise regenerate from the feet of their oppressors.

Federal Buchanan.—This gentleman, who in 1823, with others, signed a circular opposing the election of the democratic *Shultz* for Governor, which commenced "We, as *federalists*," has found great difficulty in carrying out his arguments for the *reduction of the price of labor* in our country. He now finds that he has gone too far; that the people have awakened to a sense of the dangerous precipice on which they stand, and he is trying to back out of the position he then assumed. For this purpose he denies that he made the assertion, that the wages of labor should be reduced to the standard of Cuba and Germany, and asserts that Mr. Davis misrepresents him in his reply to the famous speech. Mr. Buchanan's speech was reported in the Globe, Mr. Davis' answer was made in the hearing of the federal gentleman, and yet after the charge is suffered to sleep a month without refutation, he comes forward to deny the utterance of what is imputed to him. We are not about to discuss the issue of veracity, but must remark, that hundreds heard the words, and that an attempt to creep from them, is an unmanly subterfuge.

The plan proposed is already in practice; labor is reduced, wages are low, produce is selling at ruinous prices, and the misery of the most degraded portions of Europe is spreading over our land. *Van Buren* in his message held up the monarchies of the old world as patterns for us; *Buchanan* follows up the argument and points out the definite places, where these salutary Sub-Treasury plans are in operation, viz: Cuba and Germany, *Walker* fulminates against the whole currency system of the country, and says wages must be but a shilling per day, and every day experience shows that the system is in practical operation. The Sub-Treasury, though not the law of the land, is in effect the motive power, which carries on the Federal administration—its provisions are enforced through the country—the mandate has gone forth, that the poor must succumb to the rich; that the laborer must be cut down, even from his former scanty pittance—that our manufacturers must descend to the grade of slaves and serfs, and that our currency must be *cobbled* and *tinkered* by the wiseacres at Washington, who care not for the general distress, as long as their salaries are forthcoming. These principles of action cannot be denied, as pertaining to the Van Buren party: they are proclaimed as the principles of "democracy," and yet they originate from federalists, who have ever been dangerous to our government, and who would take away all power from the people to vest a more than regal authority in the hands of Martin Van Buren, or any other tool they may select to carry out their odious measures.

Holding on the Spoils.—The last Legislature abolished the Mayor's Court of Pittsburg; thereby making the office of Recorder, a perfect sinecure with a salary of $600, drawn from the impoverished coffers of the commonwealth. Last week an effort was made to dispense with the officer, *Mr. Van Amringe*, a zealous loco foco, but it was defeated by a party vote. Thus those who prate of economy and reform are willing to retain in office, and pay a salary to one who has not a single duty delegated for his performance; but the faithful must be supported!

Old Soldiers—look here!—The Evening Post, the Van Buren organ at New York, calls General Harrison, "a silly and conceited old man, whose *irregularities of life* have enfeebled his originally feeble faculties."

What a comment on the rancour of party strife! that a man, whose whole course of life has been one unbroken current of quiet and unostentatious good, should be branded with "irregularities," is enough to deter any one from the discharge of his duties as a citizen.

Judge Porter's opinion of Harrison.—When the news of the battle of the Thames reached Philadelphia, a democratic celebration was held in honor of Gen. Harrison's victories. At this our President Judge assisted as one of its officers, and the opinion he *then* entertained of the courage and capacity of the *People's Candidate* may be estimated by his toast. We do not know that he *now* thinks differently, but his sentiment is worthy of record, as a set off to those who declare the hero of the Thames to be imbecile and a coward. This was the toast, delivered Oct. 23d, 1813:

"By the first Vice President, J. M. PORTER: General Wilkinson—May his success be EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BRAVE HARRISON, and may Chauncey, like Perry, after beating the enemy on water, aid the General to beat them on land."

Reduction of Wages.—The principle of Mr. Buchanan, are, it appears to be carried out in practice. At the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the New York Custom House, the wages of the workmen have been reduced. This is a preparatory movement to the introduction of the Sub-Treasury, when they will be brought to a level with the slave labor of Cuba. Thus the experiment will be tried, although Buchanan is ashamed of having been its originator.

Loco Foco State Central Committee.—As many of the former supporters of Van Buren, are daily leaving the ranks, and crowding under the banner of the People's Candidates, we have thought it advisable to publish the names of the State Committee, appointed at the loco foco Convention of March 4th. The friends of good order will know where to address their letters of resignation, when they determine to come out for Harrison:

Dauphin.—John C. Bucher, Ovid F. Johnson, James Peacock, Benjamin Parke, John M. Forster, R. W. Heatter, Michael Burke, Jacob Bear, and Herman Alricks.

Philadelphia.—Peter Hay, Joseph C. Neal.

Pittsburg.—David Lynch, H. H. Van Amringe.

☞ How much did Harrison's mission to Colombia cost the United States, for which he rendered no services?

Will the Whigs be so good as to cypher it up?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Not one twentieth part of the sum, which the Court of St. Petersburg has cost the country; that asylum for impoverished politicians, and democratic federalists. Look to the beam in thine own eye, Mr. Bryant, before you cavil at the mote in your brother's.

Family Jars.—The Keystone is denouncing Charles Brown as an impertinent intermeddler and a federalist at heart, because he voted to allow the people to elect notaries public. "Democracy" requires that the Governor should appoint them, and thus have a control over offices worth perhaps $100,000, to reward his friends.

A very pertinent question for Farmers.—The Dayton Journal asks the following question: let every farmer answer for himself.

"Which will be most benefitted by the operations of the gold and silver Sub-Treasury—the President with his 25,000 hard dollars a year—or the farmer with wheat at 50 or 60 cents a bushel?"

It is evident that as produce and wages decrease, the salaries of the office holders become of more value; for they recieve it all in specie, which is the standard of currency, and the more distress there is among the laboring classes, the more they can buy with their salaries for the same money. The President's income, is nominally $25,000, but when produce and labor is reduced one half, and all other circulation below par, it is actually worth scarce $50,000. Thus it is with all office holders, who are the only ones who will be benefitted by the sub-treasury—the farmer and laborer will suffer by depressed prices, and will be groaned with heavy taxes to pay the specie salaries of their rulers.

☞ The locos are in ecstacies to find they have retained New Hampshire. By their tumultuous rejoicings it is evident they expected to lose it, although no whig ever hoped to gain it.

☞ The whigs have always declaimed against military Chieftains, but now support Gen. Harrison solely on his military pretensions.—*Loco Paper.*

The candidate of the People is a soldier, just as far as every citizen of our country should be. When his country calls, his weapon is unsheathed; when victory is achieved, it returns wreathed with honor to its scabbard. William Henry Harrison, realizes the proud beau ideal of an American:

"In peace—the farmer and his plough share,
In war—the soldier and his sword!"

☞ The Editor of the Kent Bugle has fallen heir to three millions of dollars.

Lucky fellow! his paper will circulate now, if it never did before. The Kent Bugle will in future send forth *silver* sounds, and dulcet notes.

Before Prince ALBERT was married, he received from Spain the order of the *fleece*. The truest order of this kind, we think, was bestowed upon him in the appropriation of thirty thousand pounds a year, for his sundries' money, wherewith he fleeces the English people.—*Phil. Gazette.*

Our brother editor should be punished for the above, which not even the humor of the pun can excuse. We are for the greatest liberty to the female, whether sovereign or subject, during leap year, and contend that Miss Victoria had a perfect right to choose a husband for herself; and as parliament has from time immemorial appropriated a handsome sum for the maintenance of royalty, we assert that it was no *fleece* on the part of Albert Coburg, Esq. The Gazette is as hard to please as John Bull himself; if the Queen had married a prince of high degree and magnificent income, every one would have cried shame on her, and regretted she had forgotten her noble German relations. But this we contend is a love match; it had our sanction, ever since *John Van Buren* gave up in despair, and our worthy "master of *hearts*" will not gain-say the assertion of Sheridan Knowles, that,

"Love passeth by the circlet graced brow,
Upon the forehead bare of notelessness
To print the bridal kiss."

It is in the very nature of that mysterious passion to take delight in joining contrasts. If Victoria had been the daughter of a Birmingham millionaire button maker, and eloped with some foreign fashionable count, to whom was tendered heart and fortune, she would have been called a lass of spirit; but because she is a Queen forsooth! she must marry a rich man, and send love to the dominions of his Satanic Majesty! This is all wrong—the banns were published, it was known that Albert was poor in all things, but possession of a lovely woman's heart, and if any objections were to be started, they should have been made *then*, or forever after peace be held. Why then find fault now? the match is made, the marriage articles settled, thirty thousand pounds *only* voted, and we say let the young folks enjoy themselves in a quiet, comfortable, connubial manner, as is the prerogative of all, whether beggar, prince, subject or queen. Fleecing indeed! we seriously believe Albert loves Victoria as well with *only* the thirty thousand settlement, as if she had not a cent in the world.

The Committee of Conference.—Speaker Hopkins, the man who had'nt the nerve to do right at the first onset of the resumption question, has been afflicted with a like attack when appointing this committee. The rules of all deliberative bodies, as well as common sense, imply that members of conference committees should express the sentiments of the different branches from which they are selected. Instead of acting on this rule, the Speaker appointed Mr. *Snowden*, on the part of the House, although he opposed the conference, voted to concur with the Senate's amendments, and then to recede, when the Senate insisted. Such conduct will be remembered by the Speaker's constituents, who are already making preparations to leave him at home next winter, and send a gentleman of nerve in his place.

Detroit.—Nothwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the Harrison men carried the city of Detroit at the recent Charter election by an increased majority.

THE SUB-TREASURY,

And new Army of Office Holders.

Since the Jersey loco members have been admitted against all law and precedent—the Sub-Treasury bill has been called up. This bill, if passed, will create *a new army of Government Office holders*, in the shape of *Recievers General, Clerks, &c.*, to the number, probably of several thousands, to "*harrass and eat out the substance of the people.*"

☞ The election in New Hampshire has resulted in favor of the Van Buren party, by about the usual majority. The Harrison men made no effort to rescue the State from the hands of the spoilers, at this election.

SCRAPS FROM WASHINGTON.

"I ardently desire to see this country in the same happy condition as the island of Cuba."

Senator Walker.

"I coincide in the sentiment of the Senator from Mississippi."

Senator Calhoun.

"We must reduce labor low, and bring things to their specie value."

Senators Calhoun and Buchanan.

"The Tariff of 1828 has made all the difficulty. Bring things to the specie value, and free trade, and you may meet Europe on the same level, and compete for the market of the world."

Senator Calhoun.

"I have addressed enquiries to twenty-seven governments of Europe, and find that twenty-two have adopted the Sub-Treasury."

President Van Buren.

A Sign of the Times.—We annex a list of good men, and true residents of South Ward, and heretofore cordial supporters of Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury, who have, in an article in the Public Ledger of the 5th instant, declared their adherence to the Harrison party, in the following strong language:

As to the charge of our being partizans to the cause of Harrison and Tyler, is as absurd and ridiculous as it is unjust and unwarranted.

Hugh Mooney, Charles Duffy, Wm. Duffy, John McGloan, Patrick Larkin, John C. Keeney, A. M. Thompson, John Hutchinson, Wm. Brown, Wm. Watson, Henry Smith, Patrick Mullin, A. B. Friend, Wm. Winter, James Carey, Dennis Mullen, Charles Lincoln, Jos. Heale, Jos. Heale, jr., John Mendenhall, James Herter, Valentine Kemether, Francis Miller, Philip Heale, Nicholas Lentzage, Wadsworth Merrett, Patrick McCarliff, John Reese.

The Creed of the Destructives.—The mask has long since been thrown off by the Van Buren party: the reduction of wages, and the total destruction of all banks are openly avowed by the Administration: Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, in his speech on the Sub Treasury, bald, according to the Globe, the following language:

"ERADICATE *the paper system and it will remove the great cause of our evils, any thing short of this will be but temporary expedients.*"

"*By* ERADICATING the bank paper system, *all the great interests of the whole country will be permanently promoted.*"

"Let us then abandon *that system*, and advance *our country to that high destiny which would then await her.*"

"Expulsion is inseparable from the system, and when you speak to me of well regulated banks of circulation, you speak to me of what never has been or will be. You might as well speak to me of well regulated DEVILS, whom even ALMIGHTY POWER *found it impossible to regulate in any other manner than by* CASTING IN CHAINS INTO BILLOWS OF EVERLASTING FIRE."

This plainly shows the destructive tendency of their designs: nothing short of the entire destruction of our commercial interests can appease them. One would think that no one could dare to publish such views, but when we reflect, that the very persons who have brought our banking system into disrepute, are now its most violent opponents, it ceases to be matter of wonder. How far Mississippi principles are carried out in practice, may be estimated from the fact, that at the head of the Van Buren Electoral Ticket stands the name of *John A. Quitman*, the President of the Mississippi Rail Road and Banking Company, one of the meanest shin plaster banks in the State.

Such are the principles of those who now guide the destinies of our country: with the parricidal wretches who would stab the very vitality of our national existence, to secure a temporary ascendancy in the union!

Great Meeting in Fayette Co. Pa.—On the 4th inst. a great assemblage of the friends of Harrison and Tyler took place in Uniontown. Crowds poured in from every section of the county with banners and emblems, and formed a procession nearly two miles long, under direction of a Marshall and 54 deputies. There was a coach containing the soldiers who fought under Gen. HARRISON during the late war, and who publicly testified to his bravery and kindness, when their's and his footsteps broke the silence of the then untrodden wilderness. Another coach, [and all manufacturers in this place,] containing the Mechanics, working at their different occupations, with banners inscribed, "*No foreign manufactures,*" and "*no reduction of wages.*"

Two boats, one called the "TARIFF," the other "COMMODORE PERRY," drawn by six horses, mounted with small boys in livery, having for their motto the simple but significant words "OLD TIP" and filled in the CABIN and DECK, with real, genuine, whole-souled, Harrisonians and Reform boys. We heard the deep and animating sound of the bells and the merry laugh of the SCHOOLMAN, as he heaved fourth his lead, to take the sounding of the Van Buren SHOALS, and the SAND BARS of the Sub-Treasury.—These were preceeded with fifty or sixty carriages of every variety, and all filled with VOTERS.

The number even by the candid of the opposition, was estimated at 2,500 or 3,000 persons. They were animated in their march by the splendid bands from West Alexandria, Brownsville, Connellsville, and by the "ear piercing fife" and "spirit-stirring drum," from our own town.

As they passed through the streets white handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands, in almost every house and window, and looks from the eyes of beauty, cheered them onward in the glorious cause of HARRISON AND REFORM. It was the same feeling, that waked the tender, refined, and generous sympathies of the female heart as in days of old, they bestowed their gratitude upon the Hero of New Orleans, who was intrumental in securing mothers and daughters from the relentless grasp of a foreign foe, whose watchward was BEAUTY AND BOOTY, which was extended also to the gallant La Fayette, when he was the the nation's guest, for the services he rendered the land of their home and affections.—They remembered in connection with these worthies, the patriotism, the bravery, and noble daring of the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, who averted from this land and many of their sex, the tomahawk and scalping knife of a savage foe. Praise fell from the lips of children, and their young voices shouted with joy the general cry, hurra for Tippecanoe.

Improvement and Bank Bill.

In the House yesterday, Mr. HEGINS, of Northumberland, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill providing for the following appropriations:

For the purchase of new locomotives, to use anthracite coal,	$ 50,000
To avoid the Schuylkill from inclined plane,	250,000
To the railroad to avoid the inclined plane at Columbia,	50,000
General Repairs,	300,000
New work on finished lines, pay of Canal Commissioners, &c.	50,000
Old debts for repairs,	50,000
Repairs on Sinnemahoning extension, and others,	34,000
Damages on various lines,	25,000
Survey of the railroad route to Pittsburg,	20,000
To the Erie extension,	300,000
North Branch, do.	100,000
Wisconisco canal,	100,000
Monongahela navigation,	100,000
Subscription to the stock of the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Navigation Company,	80,000
Delaware and Schuylkill canal,	50,000
Total,	$2,189,000

The Governor is required to subscribe 2,000 shares to the stock of the Union Canal Company, which shall constitute the Governor and Secretary ex-officio directors of the company, and the Governor is also required to appoint three directors on the part of the State. The money is to be expended in widening the canal to the capacity of the Pennsylvania canal.

The Governor is also required to subscribe 600 shares to the stock of the Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company.

The bill proceeds to state that the Banks of the Commonwealth who take portions of the loan authorized by the bill, (redeemable in 1870,) shall from and after the 10th day of December 1840, redeem their notes in gold and silver; and that those banks which pay money into the State Treasury for the purpose of defraying the interest on the public debt, shall have the same time to resume specie payments, and shall receive certificates of State stock, (redeemable as aforesaid,) to the amount so paid into the treasury by them. The banks are to have twenty days to decide whether they will accept the provisions of the bill; and banks which do not accept the provisions are to resume specie payment within thirty days, or forfeit their charters.

We have nothing to say in regard to the policy of this bill; but would remark that it does not well agree with the Governor's admonition in his inaugural address as to "SECTARIAN ALLIANCES WITH BANKS." A direct bargain with banks is proposed. If these institutions will come up to help all the Commonwealth, they are to have till the 10th of December to resume—if they will not help the Commonwealth, they are to resume in thirty days.

The whole amount of appropriations in the bill is near three and a half millions.—*Har. Telegraph.*

Ex-Gov. Isaac Hill's opinion of Gen. Harrison, in July 30, 1812, he thus discourseth in the *New Hampshire Patriot*:

"At a council with the chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanoes, Wyandot, and Seneca tribe of Indians at Franklington, some of whom had manifested sympathies of hostility; Gen. Harrison, in a speech, alluded to the agreement made by President, to deliver him up to the Indians to be murdered, in case Fort Meigs was taken; and promised, in case, [Harrison] was successful, that he would deliver Proctor into their hands—on condition that they should do him no other harm than to put a petticoat on him—for (said he) none but a coward or a squaw would kill a petticoat."

In the Patriot of November 22, in the same year, we find the following high eulogy upon Gen. Harrison:

"What man live, whose whole heart and soul is not British, that cannot sincerely rejoice in the late victories of Perry and Harrison, that does not feel a pride in the valor and patriotism of the heroes of the West, who have freed a country large as the Empire of Alexander the Great, from the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife!! If there be such a one, he is a traitor to his country—he possesses the spirit of a murderer."

In the Patriot of January 7, 1812 we find the following paragraph touching the letter of Gen. Harrison to Congress, after the glorious battle of Tippecanoe.

"To every American who loves his country the perusal of that Letter will produce pride and pleasure."

We conclude this article, for the sake of the comparison, with a couple of little items from the Patriot of last week:

"Poor General, hadn't they better dress him up in a red flannel petticoat, for want of a decent pair of unmentionables?"

"The federal papers on both sides of the Connecticut river are drumming up for a meeting at Claremont on the 12th instant, to see if a grand hurrah cannot be raised for the *red flannel petticoat.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Death of Thomas Carver, the friend and disciple of Thomas Paine.

On Sunday last, the Coroner held an inquest at the house of William Yates, No. 27 Walnut street, on the body of Thomas Carver, aged 85 years. The deceased had, within the narrow sphere in which he was known, rendered himself notorious as the friend and disciple of Thomas Paine, the Infidel, who died in Carver's house. At that time Carver was in comfortable circumstances, and had he devoted himself less to infidelity and more to industry, he would scarcely have had to depend upon charity for support in his old age, or to beg the shelter of a house in which to die. But, unfortunately for himself, he spent the greater part of his unusually long life in little but preaching up infidelity, and his reward for it in this world was an old age of poverty, misery, and contempt. He had been until very recently able to walk about the town, and it was, to any person of a well regulated mind or christian feeling, a painful incident to come in contact with him. The old man was almost entirely deaf; he had lost most if not all his teeth; a second childhood had come upon him, and the words he uttered were scarcely intelligible; yet his garrulity never ceased, and the subjects upon which he spoke were invariably the same—his friendship for Paine, and the falcity of christianity.

For many years before his death he had nothing which he could call his own but the pauper-like apparel which covered him, and he was indebted to charity or friendship for his daily meals. His chief means of support was, we understand, derived from the society of "Moral Philanthropists," and he latterly resided in the house of Mr. Yates. On Friday night he complained of illness, and on Saturdy morning was found dead on the floor of his room, where he had expired, without a friendly hand to close his eyes.

Carver was an Englishman by birth and a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and had resided in this country 44 years. The jury returned a verdict that he died of apoplexy.