Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the year, 82-50 will be Papers deliverd by the Post Rider will be charg-

Of Papers deliverd by the Post Rider will be charged 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged \$1 for three insertions and \$6 cents for one insertion.

All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out salarable, time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly advertisors will be charged \$12 per annuming an experiment of the paper with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squarestanding during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be post paid otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have therefore been inserted gratts, will be charged

have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths.

W.P. Pamphlets, Checks, Cards, Bills of Lading and Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Ofice at the lowest cash prices

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS. INTERESTING AND APPLICABLE TO

THE AFFLICTED, with Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves Such as DYSPEPSIA, either Chronic or Casua under de worst symptoms of regtlessness, Low new of Spirits, and General Emaciation; CON SUMPTION whether of the Lungs of Liver LIVER AFFECTIONS; JAUNDICE, both Bil iary and Spasmodic COSTIVENESS; WORMS of every variety RHED MA FISM, whether Acute or Chronic—together with GOUT, SCROFULA, Pains in the Head Back, Limbs, and side, TY-PHUS FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, Putrid Sore Throat, FEVER and AGUE, Spasmodic Palpitations of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Hestocies. Pritability, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Dobloureux, Cramps, Female Obstructions, Heart-bond, Headache, Cough, the Common of Humid and the Dry or the Whooping: ABTHMA, Gravel and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empirice and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health, and Vigor emanate, and vice persa. pain; sickness, disease and death. Not so with Da. Hunt, whose extensive research and practical experience so eminently qualify him for the profession of which he has been one of the most use ful members. He contends-and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views -that the stomach, liver, and the associated organs are the primary and great regula tyre of health, and that the blood in very many in stances is dependent on these organs, and that unless medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial anodynes as ally prescribed, sevre but as fails to cover the ravages of deed-rooted maladies. Under these convictions, at the expense of years of close application, the doctor has discovered a medicine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumersted, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not intend to prescribe to

HUNTS BOTANIC PILLS

a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their effi cacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in The extraordinary success which has attended the

use of HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, is the best criterion of their superior virtues. They have been the means of raising a host of languishing patients from the bed of affliction, as is clearly evinced in the following CERTIFICATES.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion Effectually Cured. Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the discuss under which he had so long suffered. The symptoms were—s painful obstruction, with a constant rejection of food, head ache, pulpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, a troublesome dry cough, dizziness, tightness at the chest and difficulty breathing, almost constant pain in the side, loins, and shoulders, accompanied with much languor and debility. These afflictions, together with an unusual degree, of flatulence, brought on such a state of extreme weakness, as to prevent him from attending to his busines, and his health appeared lost beyond recovery. His friends and relatives became alarmed at the melancholy prospect, and strongly recom-mended HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS—they were administered, and in a few days produced astonishing relief, and finally realized a perfect restoration to sound health. WILLIAM TUCKER. to sound health. WILLIAM TUCK.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

La Caution.—Be particular in parchasing to see that the label of this Medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be like. wise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street. New York, or from the REGULAR AGENTS.

B. BANNAN, Pottsville. R. McELWEE, Harrisburg.
Liver Complaint, with much Derangement of the

Me. Joshus Roberts was afflicted with a billious nervous disease to an alarming degree, being and nervous disease to an animing degree, being attended with all the distressing symptoms which affect a relaxed constitution, viz .— A sick head-ache, loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, pain in the sto mach after eating, usual tremors, shifting spasmodic pains in every part of the body, cold chills sallow complexion, costiveness, and a constant dull pain in the right side, which often induced the mest dreadful debility; indeed, he shought he was afflict ed with every internal complaint the human body is liable to. He was generally making trial of various remedies, all of which were equally fruitless, until he had recourse to Hunt's Botsnic Pills, from the superior virtues of which medicine his health is pertectly re-established and is now able to pursue his

employment free from pain or disease.

JOSHUA ROBERTS.

Au extraordinary case of Rheumatism, accompanied with Distribute and Nervous Debility.

Mr. Joseph Hart, from being exposed to cold, was attacked with a most painful Rheumatic complaint. of the head, and neck, which continued with distressing violence for several months. The principle symptoms were a swelling and excruciating pain n all the joints, and an entire loss of their use; both the pain and the fever generally suffered an increase in the evening. The pairs were increased on the slightest motion, and were more severe in the night time. A constant diarrhos, which produced its general consequences—datulency, lowness of spirits, and general wasting of the body. He was indeed so extremely ill that his medical attendant could not possibly give the least hopes of his recovery, and it was generally believed by his relatives and friends that all the medicines or treatment in this world could not give him any relief. But seeing an advertisement on Hunt's Botanio Pills, he was directed by an Almighty Providence to use them; he did so, and after a fortnight they produced a tavorable change, and he is now a healthy and strong man. An interesting case of Lowness of Spirits, with a vi

olent Spasmodic Affection. Mr. Francis Caldwell was afflicted for several years with extreme debility, together with a train of symptoms generally termed nervous affections, and which, perhaps, it would be impossible for the pen of the most learned physicians to describe. In this case the spasms in the stomach were so frequent and excruciating as nearly to deprive him of reason, pains in the limbs, extending even to the fingers and toes, flatulence, sickness at the stomach, and a general agitation of the whole system, insomuch that a common ancident rendered the mind timid and ao prehensive. In order to remove these distressing explores, and restore the constitution to its former control a large portion of medical skill had been exd without any advantage ; change of air, and other remedies were also pnavailing, and the mind and body appeared to be devoted to a ruthless discase. In this hopeless and languid situation, Mr. Caldwell was recommended to make trial of Hunt's Botanic Pills, the effects of which were visable in a few days, and by a continuance of the medicine (according to directions.) his strength became completely restored, and a sound state of health was happily e stablished.

8-

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

will each you to plerce the bowelsof the Earth and bring out from the Caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our Hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure. - DR JOHNSON.

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

VOL. XVI.

SATURDAY MORNING. MAY 16, 1840,

NO. 20

Notice.

TO COAL AND IRON COMPANIES. THE subscriber, having been many years engaged in the coal business in Boston, and more largely than any other, person in New England, is desirous of obtaining employment in the service of some company or individual engaged in that business. He is thorough the propulated with the business and have a knowledge of or individual engaged in that business. He is thorough ly acquainted with the business, and has a knowledge of all the principal dealers and consumers—many of the largest of whom he has hitherto supplied. He has employed a large number of men, and understands their management; he also is well acquainted with the freighting business. From his long connection with the Lycoming Coal Cempany, he has acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of iron, having been familiar with all the experiments made by them, in smelting oro with mineral coal. To persons commencing business, the mineral coal. To persons commencing business, the present affords an opportunity of acquiring the experience of years—and to coal merchants, obtaining a cus-tom, which has been many years establishing. Communications addressed to the care of H. Ruan.

Esq. Philadelphia, will receive immediate attention.
The compensation required, will be small, present employment being the principal object.

March 21

12

C R LOWELL Wine Bitters.

SUPERIOR article on hand and for sale by the bottle or gallon, at the Drug Store of JOHN S. C. MARTIN.

Scotts' Works. Cheapest edition ever published.

Price 25 cents per volume.

B BANN AN.

FRUIT TREES. BARTRAMS BOTANIC GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA.

HHE subscriber has for sale at his Garden and Nur serv. Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, a large assortment of Fruit Trees of suitable sues for transplanting, embracing every variety of Apples. Pears. Cherries. Plums, Appricots, Peaches, Nectarines. Almonds, Quinces, Mulberries, Grapes. Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants, together with a large assortment of Green House Plants. Ornamental Trees. Flowering Shrubs. House Plants. Ornamental Trees. Flowering Shrubs. Evergreens, Vines and Creepers, Honeysuckles, Roses. Carnations and Pinks, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering. Plants, and a large assortment of Esculent Vegetable Seeds, which comprises as great an assortment as any other Garden in the United States. ROBERT CARR, Proprietor.

IF B. BANNAN, who has been appointed Agent for the Proprietor, will receive and execute orders for all kind of Fruit Trees. Shrubbery, &c., at the shortest notice.

March 14, 1810.

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry

NEW and Revised addition, at the law price a

B. BANNAN WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Hall REFECTORY.

JOHN SILVER. PROPRIETOR, Respectfully requests his friend and customers will accept his sincere thanks for the great encouragement he has received from them since he opened the above establishment. In making this request, J. S. takes the opportun

ty to inform them he has made extensive arrangely be supplied with all the delicacies and articles which the Philadelphia Market can afford during the Winter Season. from 75 to \$1,00 each. Terrapins,

Fried Oysters,	- 50 to	657	per doz.	
Scolloped,	50 .		per doz.	
Chaffing Dish,	. 374		per doz	
Roasted.	311		per doz	
Stewed,	25		per doz.	
Venison Steaks,	50		per doz.	
Sardines.—&c.—d	c.	٠,		
W	INES.			
Old Maderia Wine,	per bottl	e.	2 00	
do. Pale Sherry,	de.		2 00	
do Reconn do.	do.	:	2 00	

1 00 2 00 do Lisbon do. Champaigue Henry Clay Wine, Napoleon, Woodcock, do, do. 2 00 Vieroria. do. do do. London Brown Stout,—small bettles. Pepper's, Smith's, and Sechel's X X Pale Ale Draught. Anartments always in readiness for sup-

receive every attention. New York Smoked Beef.

per parties, &c., and those who call may expect to

UST received an additional supply of this supe rior article. For sale by Dec 7 49-1f T. & JBEATTY.

Works on Gardening. McMARION'S American Gardener's Calender, containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure Ground, Flower Garden, Green House, Hot House, and Forcing Frames, &c. &c., for every month in

the year.

ALSO,
Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant, being a complete assistant for the Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Garden. These works ought to be in the hands of every Farmer and Gardener. Just received and for B. BANNAN.



direct to New York.

The subscriber is prepared at all times with Horses

and the necessary Hoisting Machinery to discharge
the Schuylkill Coal Boats immediately on application, at
the lowest rates.

Also, Horses and Hoisting Tackle to let to those who
wish to do their own discharging.

Apply at No. 12, Washington street, near the Battery
WM. T. ANDERSON.

New York, March 14, 1840.

To Let.

THE upper part of the Dwelling House now in the subscriber, will be let on reasonable terms to a small family.

J. M. CROSLAND.

Morris' Addition. March 21, German and English

COLLOQUIAL Phrases, just received and, for B. BANNAN.

Peter Parley's Farewell. DETER PARLEY in taking leave of his young friends, as an author, has another excellent work addressed to youth, with a design to make the by April 11

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Subterranean Discoveries - Some interesting sub terranean constructions, in the Cyclopean style, have been lately discovered at Multa, about six miles from Valletta. Bones of Animals, fragments of pottery, and some rudely formed figures were found in them.

A Good Joke.—If a person who is nominated as position to the present Sheriffs-in the Parliaments ry privilege affair-it is proposed to nominate them at the next election, and, as they will certainly decline the honor, they will have, between them, to plank the pewter to the tune of £600.

There was a rumor that Lord Abinger was to retire from the Bench, and his place to be occupied by Brougham. This is contradicted by the Times, which says, "Ministers have been trying indirectly to induce Lord Abbinger to retire, with a view, it is thought, not al serving Lord Brougham, but of ele-vating "plain John" of Edinburgh to the bench. But Lord Abinger is, of course, too wise to take the

The John Bull tells a queer story about a new kind of etiquette, just set up by the new kind Duch-ess of Sussex. That paper says: One thing we are told, which is curious. Certain

ladies of good repute and high rank thought proper to call on her Grace upon her elevation, but on presenting their visiting tickets they were told by the senting their visiting tickets they were told by the Royal servants that her Grace (some say the words were her Royal Highness) would not receive cards, but that their Ladyships might write their names down in her Grace's, (or Royal Highness's) book — The oldest part of the story is, that the noble ladies n question did as they were commanded.

Accident to the Duke of Wellington .- The London Sun of the 14th has the following —
We understand that as the Duke of Wellington was riding down Drury lane to-day, about two o'clock, he was suddenly seized with a violent fin, and would have fallen off his horse, but that his servant and a sergeant of the police, who was near, came to his assistance. They carried, rather than assisted, the Dake to the nearest medical assistance.

The Sicilies,-England has commenced hostile movements against the two Sicilies, on account of the difficulties existing between those countries in the sulphur trade. A dissolution of Parliament is talked of, the Minsters hoping thereby to increase their majority,

worth is now next to nothing. The preparations for the expedition against China ontinued with mich activity. Waig and Tory a gree in prosecuting it, though the latter blames the ormer for permising it to become necessary.

The war in Afghanistan is not ended; and in India, the British government is engaged in costly hostilities, both against the East and West.

The affairs of Britain in the levant are far from wearing a tranquilized aspect. There is also a gathering storm in New Zualand, where the ques ions of occupancy and the right to colonize and impose penal laws, are being mooted seriously with France. Thus England is at Loggerheads with Asiatic powers at once, and with Frai almost with America. The Spectator says of the

In our North American Colonies the relations with the United States seem to be assuming a more belligerent aspect. Notwithstanding an ineffective and rather discreditable attempt, on the part of the British Minister at Washington to deny it, the posts or the line of communication between Quebec and New Brunswick through the disputed territory have been strengthened. More sympathy with Maine is evinced, not only in the New England states, but on the part of the Central Government. The questions regarding Slave vessels and Slavery are beginning to be mixed up with the Boundary question in the minds of the American people. In Congress, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has repudiated in significant terms the idea that the American Government is inclined to co-operate with Britain for the purpose of extorting some more extensive commercial privileges from the Chinese. Intelligent observers in the United States are of opinion that the people would be unanimous in support of their Government in the event of a war with Great Britain.

For all these entanglements the Ministry are very much blamed, and are scarcely able to maintain themselves. "Come out of these scrapes how we may, victorious or vanquished," says the Spectator,

it must be disreputably."

The royal family are doing a good deal it would seem, for the encouragement of the fine arts. We see in one of the Court Circulars, that Prince Albert has sat to Mr. Hayter, and also that her Majesty graciously did Mr. Hayter the honor to sit yester day for the picture of the Royal Marriage.

On Saturday her Majesty honored Mr. E. H.

Bailey, R. A. with a sitting for the Noptial Medal. The Duke of Sussex honored Sir William Newton with a sitting yesterday for the Coronation picture, wherein his Royal Highness is represented as doing homage.

This is not a bad

Cockney Pun.—When is a fellow nearest heaven Give it up?-When he is out on a lark. We record the following instance of munificence

with pleasure— Mrs. N. M. Rothseild, widow of the late eminen Hebrew capitalist, has given to the Jewish Free School, for some years past, the truly beneficant annual donation of £500, besides expending at least very nearly the same amount yearly in clothing 450 children, male and female, educated there. The same lady subscribed £400 in support of the family of the late Mr. Acrob the melanchloy suicide of whose daughter excited so much sympathy in the city last week.

IMPROMPTU. Attributed to O'Connell, on reading the annexed an nouncement in an Irish cotemporary.

From the Dublin Evening Packet. " It is rumored that one half of the sum realize by the sale of Father Matthew's Medals will be give en as a national tribute to Thomas Moore, Esq."

Not a penny to Moore! not a penny to Moore! This I ask, I implore, I command, I adjure; Oh! listen to reason—'tis highly improper
That any but Dan should pick up your loose copper For I am your mimber, your agent, your prop, And if the supplies for an instant you stop. By the toe of the Pope, the repale I'll abjure; So dacency boys! not a penny te Moure!

Not a penny to Moore! why, the monkey's well paid And should not intrude on my mendicant trade. I blackguard the living—he did so the dead — We're both on the wages of infamy fed : I'm a traitor in speech the a traitor in print-But, boys! he has no call at all to my rint; the is paid by the crown—he is flush—I am poor Date obslum mini! no money to Moore!

Not a penny to Moore :- for if Matthew will yield The cash for which he and I've taken the Seld. My hands are outstretch'd the rich harvest to reap. My wallet is ready, capacious, and deep. So no farthing to Moore—but pence, silver and gold, In cattle and kind, bring the whole to my fold; And Vincent Fitzpatrick will lodge it for me

In the Branch of the National Bank at Trales. Quietness at last .- A bickering couple, residing near Manchester, were recently overheard in high controversy, and the repentant Benedict exclaimed, "I'm determined I'll have one quiet week with thee!" "But how wilt thou get it? how wilt thou means of education beyond the precincts of the fire side, and common School, just received and for sale by

B. BANNAN.

B. BANNAN.

April 11

April 11

THE GREAT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

CONCLUDED.

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS. Mr. CLAY commenced by reference to the northwest wind, which blew almost a gale, and compared one of the Sheziffs of London refuses to serve, he forfeits £300. A singular rule, but one that actually exists, notwithstanding. In order to punish Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel for their optitude who were present. Difficult as it was to be heard by such a throng, he said he could not refrain from obeying the general summons and responding to the call. He was truly grateful for the honor conferred upon him. "This," said he, " is no time to argue—the time for discussion has passed, the nation has already pronounced its sentence. I behold here ing advance guard. A Revolution by the grace of God and the will of the people will be acrieved. William Henry Harrison will be elected President of the United States.

We behold, continued Mr. Clay, in his emphatic and eloquent manner, the ravages brought upon our country under the revolutionary administrations of the present and the past. We see them in a disturbed country-in broken hopes-in deranged exchanges-in the mutilation of the highest Constitutional records of the country. All these are the fruits of the party in power, and a part of that revolution which has been in progress for the last ten years. But this party, Mr. Clay thought he could say had been or was demolished. As it had demolished the institutions of the country, so it had fallen itself. As institution after institution had fallen by it; and with them interest after interest, until a general and wide spread ruin had come upon the country, so now the Revolution was to end in the destruction of the party and the principles which had been instrumental in our national sufferings.

This, said Mr. Clay, is a proud day for the Patriot. It animated his own bosom with hope, and I, he added, am here to mingle my hopes with yours-my heart with yours-and my exertions with your exertions. Our enemies hope to conques us, but they are deluded and doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Clay then alluded most happily, and amid the cheers of all around him, to the Union of the W higs. "We are," said be, "all Whigs-we are all Harrison men. We are united. We must triumph." One word of myselt, he said, referring to the Na-

tional Convention which met in Harrisburg in December last. "That Convention was composed of as enlightened and as respectable body of men as were ever assembled in the country. They met, deliberated, and after a full and importial deliberation, decided that William Henry Harrison was the man hest calculated to unite the Wnigs of the Union against the present Executive. Gen. Harrison was nominated, and cheerfully and without a moment's nesitation I gave my hearty concurrence in that nomination. From that moment till the present, I have who received the suffrages of the Convention.

Allow me here to say, continued Mr. Clay, that his election is certain. This I say not in any boasting or over confident sense; far from it. But I feel sare almost that there are twenty states who will give their votes for Harrison Do not the glories of this day authorise the anticipation of such a victory! 1 hehold before me more than twenty thousand freemen, and is it anticipating to much to say that such an assembly as this is a sign_ominous of triumph-Mr. Clay then warned his friends of two great er-

rors in political warfare;—too much confidence, and too much despondency. Both were to be stared. There should be no relaxation. The enemy were vet powerful in numbers and strong in organization. It became the Whigs, therefore, to abstain from no laudable exertion necessary to success. Should we fail, he added, should Mr. Van Buren he re-elected which calamity God avert, though he would be the last man to despair of the Republic,-he believed the struggle of restoring the country to its former glory would be almost a hopeless one. The calamity however, or the alternative, was 'cft with the twenty thousand Whigs here assembled.

We received our liberty, said Mr. Clay, in conclusion, from our Revolutionary ancestors, and we are bound in all honor to transfer it unimparred to our posterity. The breeze which this day blows from the right quarter is the promise of that popular breeze which will defeat our adversaries and make William Henry Harrison the President of the United States.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Webster was now loudly called for and addressed the multitude from another quarter of the stage to the following effect:

Mr. WEBSTER said that he feared the attempt to make himself heard would be a vain one. Never before had the land in which we lived seen a spectacle like the present. We count men by the thousands. They are here from the borders of Canada and the rivers of Georgia. They are here from the seacosst and the heart of the country. The states are here—every one of them through their representatives. The "Old Thirteen" of the Republic are here from every city and every county, between the hills of Vermont and the rivers of the South. The new thirteen, too, are here, without a blot or a stain upon them. The twenty-six states are here. No local or limited feeling has brought them hereno feeling but an American one-a hearty attachment to the country. We are here with a common sentiment and a common feeling that we are one people. We may assure ourselves that we belong to a country where one part has a common feeling and a common interest with the other.

The time has come, continued Mr. Webster, when the cry is change. Every breeze says change. Every interest of the country demands it. The watchword and the hope of the People is that William Henry Harrison should be placed at the head of affairs. We may assure ourselves, continued Mr. Webster, that this change will come-come, to give joy to the many, and sorrow only to the few. Mr. Van Buren's administration is to be of one term, and of one project, and that project new to us, not yet consumated. It is new to our country, and so novel that those with whom it originated after hammering it for years, have not been able to giveform or shapeto the nbetancé.

All agree, continued Mr. Webster, that we have hard times, and many, he amusingly remarked supposed the remedy to be hard cider. Changing his subject and his manner, he exhorted in a strong and stentorian voice the members of the Convention to go hence fully impressed with a solemn sense of the obligations they owed to the country. We were called upon to accomplish not a momentary victory, that one which should last at least a half century. It was not to be expected that every year, or every four years would bring together such an amemblage as we have now before us. The revolution should be

one which should last for years, and the benefits of which should be felt forever. Let us then act with firmness. Let us give up ourselves entirely to this new revolution. When we see the morning light grow bright, it is the sign of the noonday sun. This sign around me is no less ominous of the brighness which is to succeed the present rays of lights

Go to your work, then said Mr. Webster, in conclusion; I will return to mine. | When next we meet and wherever we meet, I hope to say that this Convention has been the means of good to you and to me and to all. I go to my appropriate sphere and you to yours-each to act, I trust, for the good of the country in the advancement of the cause we all have so much at heart.

Mr. Webster retired, as Mr. Clay did, amidst the plaudits of the thousands in hearing.

Mr. JOHN SERGEANT of Pennsylvania suc ceeded Mr. Webster upon the rostrum. What have you come here for? said Mr. Sergeant. I will answer. To bring back to the People, and through the Log Cabins of the country, the neglected and lost Constitution. In the man you have selected for your suffrages, you have one possessing those qualifications in which the head of this Administra tion is most deficient-political integrity. He is the disciple of Washington-of his school and of his instruction. In his hands the country will be safe that which has been lost in him will be found again The unjust and unskilful men in power have run out National engine from the track made by George Washington. He! the Father of the Republic, left good advice to his successors, but some of them, alas !-have disregarded, and driven this engine from the track.

It is for the disciple of Washington to place it on sgain. As Harrison received from Washington lessons of wisdom which he regarded when young, so he will maintain them when called, like Washington, to maintain the honour of the country. No change, said Mr. SERGEANT, can be made for the werse. Through Harrison we shall be brought to safety. In the history of the world there is hardly a calamity recorded greater than our own in the mal-administration of public officers. In war there nas been no greater calamity.

Let us then go back as near as we can to the times of that illustrious man, George Washington, whom General Harreson both in his private and public life so much resembles. Washington when a young man was a surveyor. Harrison when quite a youth was a pioneer in the Wilderness, and a companion of the brave General Wayne. It was the name of Harrison which had brought more than twenty thourand here—of Harrison, who had fought and gained the battles of the country. The people will elect him, for he is the candidate of the people.

The Hon. WM. C. PRESTON, the cloquent distinguished Senator from South Carolina, next reaponded to the call of the Convention. "This," esid he, is the happiest day of my life. I see here the consumation almost of all that I had hoped for from the earliest day I entered public life. I hate tyranoy and from my infancy was taught to despise a tary.
I was burn a Whig, and am yet a Whig. The
Whigs have met here, continued Mr. PRESTON had but one wish—one object—one desire—and that to bring peace and prosperity to the land, and I take to secure the election of the distinguished citizen pleasure in expressing the belief that the man of their choice will maintain and strengthen and consolidate the great national institutions and enterprize of the country. Continuing his remarks,

Mr. PRESTON alluded to the self denying magnanimous and patriotic conduct of Henry Clay.

The cologium was the most cloquent we have heard, devote to him my labor, my thoughts, my person and my surse. I regard the Ohio Farmer as a true and devoted patriot, and I would that the news of this day's meeting could be borne to him on the

wings of the wind. Mr. PRESTON in concluding his remarks said he was a Southern man, and happily in connection with this subject did he dilude to the recent demonstration of opinion from the "Old Dominion." Harrison, too, he was proud to say, was a Virginian born and a son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He sprung, too, from the best of Anglo-Sazon blood. He was a descendant of that Harrison who in the reign of the tyrant Charles, said that "as he was a tyrant I slew him." Who, sa d Mr. PRESTON, can boast of better blood in his veins than this king-destroying, despot-killing, tyrant-hating-Harrison.

Mr. PRESTON, in a manner peculiar to himself, after exhorting the Whige to use their anticipated triumph as not abusing it, left the grave for a mo-ment for the gay. Alas! pour Pemocrats, farewell, dear Loco Focos! you have had your day. Every dog has his day! It to necessary Mr. Van Buren, that you should go for diminished wages, and the Country says you shall go for diminished wages!—Again, Mr. PRESTON drew a happy picture of the 4th of March, 1841. He supposed that Prince of Democrats, Martin Van Buren, to be here in his coach and four horses. Following him comes Amos Kendall, and succeeding him Levi Woodbury with his empty bags, and still behind these worthies, the head of the War Department, Mr. Pointsett, the author of the system for two hundred thousand Mi-litia and thirty four blood hounds. I see them now, said Mr. PRESTON, in my mind's eye. They come from Washington-are seen at Fell's Pointnow at Canton—and some one says to the party there is the race course where met the National

Convention in May last.

Again, Mr. PRESTON changed his manner, and n a burst of elognence which electrified his hearers, exhorted them to go into the possession of the ad-ministration of public affairs with clean hands and honest hearts; and first of all to proscribe that system of proscription which had dishonored the country. Let us wash the ermine and purify the seats of Government. Mr. PRESTON also made a happy allusion to Cincinnatus, the ploughman, citizen, and general. In many respects Harrison was like him. but the spectacle of selecting the humble American citizen to rule over the nation was of the moral sub lime, and far eclipsed any thing in Grecian or Ro-

man nistory.
In General Harrison, said Mr. Preston, in conclusion, I believe in after time we may be able to say, that the country has a second Washington in the second Harrison. When this day comes, and God speed the time, for one I will be content, and say like one of old-"Now, Lord, lettest thou the servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy

The following is part of the inscription on the Great Ball, which was sent rolling from Allegheny Co., Maryland, by the Harrison Delegation :

OLD ALLEGHENY. With heart and soul This ball we roll; May times improve This Democratic ball. Set rolling first by Benton, From that it first was set on. Patewell, dear Van. You're not the man, To guide the ship, We'll try Old Tip.

Ye officeholders, fed with pap, Have very sancy grown . We tell ye, sire, we don't fike that, And mean to make it known. With promises we've long been fed.
But do not like the treat;
We'd rather Bave a little bread,
And something also to sat.
Old Alleg he'sy sent us here.

To old Jours to of grand closes.

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER, As rolls the ball, Van's reign does fall ; And he may look His former friends To other ends. Take care your loca Ye Loco Fo's: As ye're in trouble Ye may see double : Having no bell, We roll your knell.

"STOP THAT BALL." "The gathering ball to rolling still."
And still it gathers as it rolls."

From the Knickerbocker for May. REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE WAR.

The Americans certainly exhibited a good degree of courage in several of their obstinate contests with the mother country; but in general on land and sea, they showed little training and less finesse. A successful ruse de guerre was a rare achievement; yet cometimes signal advantages were obtained by an emulation of the arts and small country of our Gallio neighbors,"-De Roos

In the summer of 1811, I was passenger in a ship lying at Long Hope, in the Orkney Islands, waiting for a cenvoy gun-brig daily expected from Leith, in Scotland, to protect us to the Baltic Sea. The detention of a week swelled our fleet to about twenty vessels of various nations, among which were three of four Americans. Becoming impatient with the delay, seeing no prospects of a speedy deliverance, and fearing the French cruisers, which then infested the German ocean, we had no choice but to await' the arrival of the expected brig or form a convoy of our own, sufficiently formidable to defend ourselves in case of attack. We determined on the latter; and Yankee commander of a brig which rejuced in the security of fourteen wooden guns, and myself undertook the management. We selected this brig as a look-out vessel, and a large American ship, painted entirely black, as our commodore, who was required to carry by day a large red flag at the main, and a

antern at the peak during the night. Our next difficulty was to obtain signals, to inform the fleet from time to time of the intentions of our commodore. This caused some perplexity; but my Yankee friend and myself, after some deliberation. contrived, with three pieces of different colored bunting, and the ensign and pendant, to form seventy-five questions and answers, including a few paints of the ompass, in our course to Leitir.

Walking one afternoon on the highlands overlook+. ng the Pentland Frith, I met a gentleman, a passenger in one of the vessels forming our fleet, to whom mentioned the arrangements we had entered into, and exhibited a plan of the signals. He examined them ettentively, was amused with the contrivance. and, remarking that he had a taste for painting, asked me if I had ever seen the signals used by the British Navy. I answered in the negative, wishing them to explain what they were. We sat down, and with my pencil, on the back of a letter, I marked down, with lines and dots, used by heraldry painters, each signal as he described them, including the compass signals. I never knew the tiams of this gentleman. but presume he was a British naval officer, on furlough. I thought no more of these signals; but, on going on board our ship, threw them into my trunk, among various loose papers.

Our fleet sailed, making a truly formidable appearance, with our black commodore and his bloody flag. the look-out brig ranging shead, and sometimes far astem; and our vessels, of all nations, firing almost every hour in the day, and running up and down signals by way of amusement. In this manner we passed along the coast of Scotland, within sight of the land, and sometimes sufficiently near to discover the towns, observing, what we think considered remarkable, that no vessels were to be seen, save at a great distance, and those standing in for the shore,

Thus we continued quietly en our course until the afternoon of third or fourth day, when our attention was drawn to a vessel bearing down upon us. At the time, her topgallant sails were only visible, but soon her top sails made their appearance, when our and the audience heard it with interest and delight. commodore run up the signal, a siarge merchantman Returning to General Harrison, he said, I will shead!" Having charge of our signals, and observing that the stranger's yards were very square, and her canvass dark, I answered, "a man of war!" Immediate preparations were now made for action, by our fleet coming together, hauling up courses, and taking in top-gallant sails ; but not a flag was display-

ed, save the bloody one of our commodore. In a short time the hull foomed up, and we then discovered the vessel to be a large gun-brig, displaying the English flag; and if any doubts existed as to her character, they were soon dispelled by a heavy shot thrown directly across our bows, when we have to, as did all the fleet, and displayed our national colors. In a few moments a boat was alongside, and the officer, mounting the side-ladder, exclaimed, "In the name of Heaven, who are you?

We informed him of what the reader already knows, and, entering our cabin, explained the plan of our operations. Being one of those jolly fellows with which the British men-of-war then abounded, he laughed heartly at the idea, helped us to finish a bottle, and stated that the fishermen from all parts of the coast north of where we were then lying, had run into Aberdeen, and reported an Algerine fleet near the coast! They were certain of the fact from the circumstance of a large black ship carrying a bloody flag! This rumor was transmitted to Leith & by telegraph, and his vessel was despatched to ascertain the cause of the alarm.

In hidding us good afternoon, he observed that he would "pay a visit to our commodore, and simply request him to haul down his red flag;" adding that we were sufficiently formidable without it, to frighten all the Frenchmen we might meet, before our arrival at Leith. Such proved to be the fact. We continued our course falling in with no vessels, until we reached Leith Roads, where we were announced as a large fleet of merchantmen under convoy of a United States gun-brig.

But the mader will naturally inquire, " What has all this to do with the late war with Great Britain?" To which I answer, that it is merely given by way of introduction to show how I came in possession of her signals, and the use I subsequently made of them.

In the summer of 1813, the frigate "President," Commodore Rodgers, arrived in Boston harbor, after an unsuccessful cruise. The war was extremely unpopular among the people, and the uncharitable portion charged his not capturing any of the enemy's ships more to cowardice then to the difficulty he had encountered in finding any thing worth capturing, that was not convoyed by a force superior to his

single frigate. ingle frigate.

For the first time it occurred to me that the signals, obtained two years proviously, might be of service to the Commodore in decoying some of the ensmy's yessels within reach of his guns; and the thought to moner entered my mind than I sought them from among my papers, and but my plan into immediate execution. I drew a compass, in the cautee of which was represented the President lying at suchor in the harbor, and on the points the thirty-two signals by which the men-of-war designated to the fleet the course to be steered during the night to evade a pursping enemy; below, I painted the ten numbers, represented by as many flags, with two others, forming

the affirmative and negative. I was not personally acquainted with Commudors Rodgers at the time, although intimate with most of his wardroom officers, by one of whom I went the picture, with a letter addressed to him, showing here. the signals were to be used, and observing that he should obtain the numbers of one of the largest class of British frigates, and by hoisting it when the spemy was in sight, it would, without doubt, decor her with-

Justiff or che