

Can't go any longer.—Chapman Levy has ordered his name to be stricken from the Van Buren Electoral ticket in Mississippi.

This makes three of the four electors that decline serving on the Van Buren electoral ticket in that State, yet the loaves say there are no changes. While on this subject, we may as well present our readers with the following:

Another Van Buren elector out for old Tip!—We find the following letter in the late Louisville Journal.—

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.—Some time since, in my absence from Indiana, my name was placed as a candidate for elector in the 2d Congressional District of Indiana among the Van Buren candidates for that office.

Seeing my name thus published in the Wabash Inquirer, a Van Buren paper, I forthwith addressed a letter to the editor, saying to him, that I did not think them for the nomination, informing him, at the same time, that I was raised by an honest farmer, and that I was not in fashion when I settled and fixed on my principles, and that believing them fixed and based upon constitutional and correct grounds, it would be incompatible with the doing of this administration for my name to be used.

This statement I wished to be published in the Inquirer, where my name was placed, but it was not, and in some prints it still stands as an administration candidate. Yours,

GEORGE SECRETS.

The loaves find it difficult to get candidates who are willing to serve as Electors for Mr. Van Buren, in the Western country.

The Van Buren candidate for Lieut. Governor of Indiana, has also, after making a tour of the State, publicly withdrawn from the contest.

Twenty-three persons in Genesee County, N. York, have renounced Van Burenism in the late Attica Journal. There names are—

- Emory Blodgett
Benjamin Wing
G. F. Parkhurst
Harry Pratt
Samuel Taggart
Parkman Johnson
Elijah Robinson
Otis Dimock
Rowell Wales
James G. Tiffany
William Webber
In S. Bullard
E. G. Dunham
E. Herrington
Nelson P. Harper
Oliver Johnson
Chas. Harper
E. Parker
William Spaulding
Lowell Hall
Harmon Hibbard.

They state that they are opposed to the Sub-Treasury,—in favor of the one term system, and a change of government.

(To be Continued.)

TEMPERANCE RECORD.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor.—Being on a visit to this town on the 4th, I was highly delighted in beholding the moral grandeur that appeared in the conduct and manners of the citizens generally, but particularly in the procession of the Temperance Society. The morning was one of unclouded splendor, the sun arose in all his majestic greatness and beauty, pouring his glorious effulgence on the glad earth, making bright the countenances of millions of freemen, and filling their hearts with overflowing gratitude.

The south-trilling sounds of martial music, rung through your mountain tops, and were responded to by rejoicing hearts through the vales below. I should suppose it would not be altogether useless or uninteresting to your readers, to know the order of the day, and I am sure it will be welcome tidings to all the lovers of temperance and sobriety. I believe the members of the temperance society agreed to meet on the race course, at least so I conjecture, on account of the multitudes which crowded thither from the numerous villages that surround your flourishing town.

On the hill adjoining the borough, they congregated in thousands, about 1500 formed the procession, and a great number of respectable citizens met there, to encourage by their presence, the onward march of temperance, and to give their heart and hand to the promotion of morality. Whilst being marshalled, our attention was excited by an immense throng of neatly-dressed children, pushing forward with lightness tread to some shady grove, there to imbibe the sentiments of freedom, and to pay honor and reverence to the illustrious dead; those time-honored heroes, those hoary-headed sages, who concentrated all the wisdom of ancient and modern legislation, into one code, to govern the noble and generous and high-minded spirits of a great, free, and happy republic.

The procession advanced in the following order: the temperance youth first, then the great body of temperance men, led on by the President of the society, Rev. Mr. Magnus, and Burt Patterson, Esq. They were met at the foot of the hill by the Schuylkill County Troop, under the command of Captain Wynkoop; the National Light Infantry and the Washington Yeagers commanded by Col. T. J. Baird, thence they proceeded to St. Patrick's church. After the usual prayer was offered up to the throne of Grace for the good of the commonwealth, they heard a very animated discourse from their zealous and devoted pastor. He pictured in glowing colors, the baneful effects of intemperance; the nullity of their boasted freedom, and dear-bought independence, unless they remained sober and temperate, to enjoy the sweets of liberty. They then proceeded to the place appointed for celebrating the nation's Sabbath, when they were addressed from the platform erected for the purpose, in some very eloquent speeches.

Mr. Parry's was a true specimen of a chaste style, remarkable throughout for profundity of thought, deep reasoning, and accurate historical knowledge. But I fear lest I should trespass too far on your valuable columns, were I to take particular notice of the other learned gentlemen and polished scholars, who lent their aid to the good cause. At Erin feast on lemonade, the warm-hearted sons of Erin sang in rank, and marched through the town to Mount Carbon; here they were again addressed from off the heights by their beloved pastor; he wrought them up to a high pitch of patriotism, by pleading before their mental eye the gallant bravery of Montgomery at Quebec, and he felt assured that they would be foremost in the battle, and last of the field, if it were even necessary to unshrink the sword to defence of proud, happy America. At the public invitation of Mr. White, they marched through his pleasure grounds; they then gave three cheers for the progress of temperance and independence, and parted for their respective homes. The good order and regularity which was observed in the different marches conferred high honor on this worthy chief-marshal, Mr. John J. Shoemaker. It was a sight which caused the heart of the philanthropist to bound with joy, and this was sufficiently evident from the number of respectable citizens that attended on the occasion. I was often pleased on the glorious and ever memorable fourth, but such pure, exquisite joy, I can assure you, I never before experienced. Every lover of good order will hear this sentiment re-echo in his own breast. I have heard it from the lips of many of your most enlightened citizens. May it always be celebrated in the same peaceful and virtuous manner, and Pottsville will then become the elysium of prosperity; she will take up her abode amongst you; and exultate you with her smiles, and comfort you with her presence.

A VISITOR.

Gov. Branch has openly denounced the administration as "corrupt." The sentiments of such branches are, taking deep "root" in our soil.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

BY MANY AUNT MARRIERS.

Thy kingdom come! but where shall it be? In the west, wild groves of Araby, Where the citron flowers and the date tree grow, Where the fair and thornless roses blow, Where the sunlight falls in radiant streams, And the moon on forests of palm-trees beams? Fair are its roses and clustering vines, And its kingdom is bright—but it is not Thine!

Thy kingdom come! shall it be in the land Where the wrecks of the mighty and valiant stand; Where the temples, once by the heathen trod, Resound to the holy name of God; Where the fallen pillars and sculptured stone, Are 'midst sweet wreaths of wild flowers thrown? It bath a sad grace, that land so wild, But thy kingdom—thy kingdom is not there!

Thy kingdom come! oh, wilt thou reign? Within some grand and mighty fane? By the work of our hands we will raise the pile, We will raise the silver censers around, And a thousand voices of sweetest sound, Shall breathe at once; but it may not be!—Such a kingdom accepted is not by Thee!

Thy kingdom come! in our cottage homes, We will give thee our hearts, by our kindred's tombs, By the rippling streams, in the ancient woods, Alike in crowds and in solitude: When the sun in his glory is beaming on high, When the moon and stars are lighting the sky, Our souls shall be breathed in praise and prayer, So Thou wilt make thy kingdom there!— Knickerbocker.



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, July 11.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.—A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [Am. Farmer.] A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three years' subscription to the Miner's Journal.

Harrison Meeting.

A MEETING of the friend of Gen. Harrison, will be held THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, at the Tippecanoe Reading Room on business of importance.

We are never so happy as when about to perpetrate a DUN: it is a necessary and social interchange of compliments between the publisher and his friends and patrons, on the broad maxim of "ask and ye shall receive." We never do ask for our dues, we have semi-annual terms for asking attention to our terms, and one of these is the 1st of July. We therefore shall feel indebted to those who are indebted to us, if they will pay us a visit and pay their subscriptions. As the times are hard, we hardly dare press them this time, but if they cannot pay the whole, a part will do this quarter, and what is left will come right next quarter. We are so much engaged on the mechanical department of the Journal and Log Cabin, that we cannot spare time to call on our friends, and must therefore urge them to call on us. We cannot do justice to the cause in which we are laboring, if subjected to duns from our creditors; if therefore we are relieved from financial troubles, we shall work with renewed energy for our patrons.

Change of hours on the Reading Rail Road.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Morning train of Passenger Cars on this road, will after Monday next, leave Philadelphia at 7 o'clock A. M. instead of 5 A. M. This arrangement will give entire satisfaction to the travelling community. The unseasonable hour of 5 A. M. was fixed upon by the company for the purpose of expediting the travelling on this and the Harrisburg routes to the Susquehanna country. But the new Post Master General being determined to retard our mail facilities, by ordering the mail to be delayed at least two hours longer than the time for which it was originally contracted, to be carried between Philadelphia and Reading, the passengers were delayed at least two hours at Reading, waiting for the mail, which delay, at that point, the new arrangement will obviate.

Mr. Ogle's Speech.—We hope our friends will have several hundred thousand copies of Mr. Ogle's speech struck off in pamphlet form, for distribution. It ought to be placed in the hands of every voter in the country. Celebration on the 4th.—We are, with just cause, proud of the manner in which the recent anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated in our Borough. It shows that a new era is dawning on our country, that Intemperance, that "mother of vice," is to be banished from our land, and that no sectarian or sectional feeling, can stay the progress of the mighty revolution. On Saturday last upwards of one thousand members of the Temperance Society, formed a procession, with their badges, and were joined by our several volunteer companies, and a large concourse of citizens. A most valuable address was delivered by the Rev. Magnus of St. Patrick's church, in which he depicted in gloomy colours the horrors of this foolish sin, and the blessings to be derived from temperance. After which the whole company, above fifteen hundred, repaired to a delightful grove in our vicinity, where they were appropriately addressed by E. Owen Parry, B. W. Cumming, and B. Heyward, Esq's; the Rev. W. Hagony of the Methodist church, and the Rev. A. A. Miller of the Episcopal congregation joining in the celebration. All the springs on the route of the procession were furnished with tin cups, and signs hung up, labelled "Temperance Taverns." From these pure fountains, many drank, and pledged the cause they had espoused, in a liquid as pure as the sentiments they advocated. The Pottsville Band, added to the charm of the festivity, and never did our borough see a more imposing sight, than these philanthropists on the return of their procession. The white badges of abstinence, the fine florid complexions of our alien friends, no longer flushed with the demonic "fire water," the happy expression of all, lighted up with the consciousness of having triumphed in a struggle between right and wrong, and the most perfect order and decorum, manifested by all, were certainly of a character to make the heart pulsate with joy and lead us to feel proud of our borough. In no place will Temperance Reform have a speedier or more visible effect, than among the hardy operatives of our region. They have achieved a triumph which promises the happiest moral and national results, and to which we shall ever refer in terms of proud congratulation.

The Society organized under the care of Mr. McGinnis, now numbers upwards of 2200 members! Who will be the next to follow his Christian example! Who next will preach this typical baptism—this washing away of the filth of drunkenness, and the regeneration of man in his noblest attributes? Man owes to himself to embrace it, and as a proof of its beneficial effects on health, Mr. McGinnis stated that, since the establishment of his society, the grave digger of his church had given up his situation; and it was doubtful whether a successor could be found, as business was so dull!

The Sunday Schools of the Methodist and Presbyterian Societies, likewise celebrated the day in the woods, to the number of nearly 700. This was certainly a most delightful portion of the day's ceremonies, to hear the infant voices lifted up in the alternate praise and thankfulness, and see them treading that path which must lead them to honorable distinction in advanced life. Those disposed to pass the day in harmless festivity, met at the Pennsylvania Hall, where 108 parrot of a dinner, which showed what our new host Mr. D'Estimauville could do, and what we believe he always will do, when called on. There was temperance even here, and all enjoyed the day in perfect harmony. A number of "juvenile young gentlemen," dined at the Mount Carbon Hotel, where they listened to an oration delivered by master Thomas Pitman, which we understood was very creditable to the "young idea."

Take the day, all in all, it was a proud one; the federal destructives had a dinner, of which we know little, and care less; but there was a general spirit throughout our borough, which argued the most happy feeling, and we trust that all who participated in the festivities will long live to recur to them, with feelings of pride and pleasure. The Schuylkill County Quo Warranto.—It affords us great pleasure to learn, that the Supreme Court, recently in session at Harrisburg, have in the most marked manner, affirmed the right of Samuel D. Leib, Esq., to his seat as associate judge of our county. The court over-ruled the jurisdiction of Judge Porter, to issue a quo warranto, not recognizing associate judges as either county or township officers under the Statute. It likewise decided, that the act of the assembly of 1840, re-classifying the Associate Judges, was unconstitutional, inasmuch as the amended constitution required the first Legislature after its adoption, to wit, that of 1839, so to classify them. Judge Leib being so classified, the assembly has no further constitutional jurisdiction or control over the appointments. Thus all Gov. Porter's appointments, in the room of those commissioned by Ex Gov. Ritner, between the election of 1838, and the 15th of Jan. 1839, may have leave to quit their usurped seats and retire to the walks of private life. We congratulate our fellow citizens on this triumph, and likewise tender our congratulations to them on the prospect of having the present worthy and most capable officer to adjudicate for them, in preference to one who had no claim on the office, but from a partisan governor, for degrading party purposes. Rather Ominous.—According to the U. S. Gazette the ex-Coroner headed, and the present Coroner brought up the rear of a Van Buren procession in that city, on Friday evening last. Cause and Effect.—John Rowan, formerly a United States Senator from Kentucky, has expressed a determination to support Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency.—Kentucky Yeoman. The day after the above publication was made, the mail brought the following official announcement: Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: William L. Marcy of New York, and JOHN ROWAN of Kentucky, to be commissioners under the act of Congress to carry into effect the convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April 1839. Mr. Rowan is now, and always has been a rank Federalist. Emigrants.—There have arrived at the New York Quarantine since the first of April, 23,338 passengers from foreign parts—a greater number than ever was known to arrive in the same space of time. Martin Van Buren cannot be re-elected! No President ever was, or ever can be chosen by the people, who has lost the confidence of his own state; and Van Buren and his measures have been thrice signally defeated in his native State of New York. Therefore we hold the attempt as useless! Emigrants.—About 3000 Germans arrived at New York in three days last week. Gen. McKean.—The rumour that this gentleman recently made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, is confirmed. He has been confined to his bed for a long time by indisposition. The Cauliflower.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the best mode of bringing this delicate plant to perfection, is to transplant them at least twice. By transplanting they double their roots each time, and thus obtain the necessary nourishment for the flower. In all other respects treat them the same as you would cabbage. The way they get up Van Buren celebrations on the 4th.—The Burlington (Vt.) Press states that he is ready to prove, that Col. Parker, a Loco, paid men fifty cents a-piece to attend the loco celebration, and walk in the procession. The Gloucester Telegraph on Friday says that the loco locos in order to get a decent number together in Lynn, on the 4th, to hear Richard Rush, the black cockade Federalist, they sent tickets to individuals in Gloucester, a five dollar note accompanying each to make them acceptable. We know that tickets were offered gratis to a number in this neighbourhood, to induce them to attend the loco celebration in this borough, at the Exchange, on Saturday last. Phenixville Anthracite Furnace.—Through the politeness of a gentleman of this Borough, we are permitted to furnish our readers with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Firmstone, the Iron Founder who blew in the furnace. Phenixville, July 5, 1840. Dear Sir.—The furnace continues to prosper, and works very easy and well. We have had no trouble in preserving a regular and uniform working, with the exception of the night after we blew in, when a pipe in the heating chamber burst and delayed us 30 hours, but the quickness with which the furnace recovered from this temporary suspension, was a most gratifying and convincing proof of the superior qualities of Anthracite coal, as a fuel in blast furnaces. The Furnace has now been in blast over two weeks; during the first week she made 21 tons pig iron, and last week 28½ tons; iron weighed every day. The ore is used raw as it comes from the mine, it contains a good deal of water, but we think it will be more economical in the end to roast it in the furnace. We are using all the blast the machine can produce, 15 to 1700 feet per minute, heated to 500 Fahrenheit. If we had more blast, the production of iron would be increased. The furnace is 33 ft. high, 8 feet bores, 20 in. tunnel head. The water trayers work well, none have been burnt as yet, nor disturbed since we started. The head of water is 3 feet.

The Anthracite Cast Iron Rail Road laid down in this Borough, has been thoroughly tried for the last two months, and not a single rail has been broken as yet, nor has any repairs been required. There is a greater elasticity in the rails, than was expected by the most sanguine. Cast iron rail roads will soon supersede all the wooden roads in this region, on which horse power alone is used.

It is said that the Vice President had his watch stolen from him at a meeting which he attended during his recent visit to this city.—U. S. Gaz.

The Vice President of the U. S. must have been in very bad company.

The following is the average expenditures of the different Administrations from Washington, down to Martin Van Buren. Average expenditure under Washington's Administration 5,986,524 John Adams 5,862,587 Thomas Jefferson's 5,162,599 James Madison's (during the war.) 18,087,617 James Monroe's 15,067,925 John Q. Adams 16,624,081 Gen. Jackson's 16,624,081 Van Buren's three first years, (first!) 37,175,654

The above items of expenditures are extracted from the official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and can be relied on as correct.

A letter from Jackson, Mississippi, dated June 6th says, that they are cutting down all the hickory poles to build Log Cabins with. These emblems of the People's candidate are going up in every part of the State. You can put this State down as certain for Harrison, by a large majority.

The Miners in Missouri, it appears, by the St. Louis Republican, feel the pressure of the times as sensibly as the same laborious class do here, and they are equally determined to go for a change of the Administration, and better times. Recently, on one of the wagons passing through the streets of St. Louis, were the following mottoes: HUZZA FOR OLD TIP, GOOD TIMES, AND GOOD MOLLERY, and on the other side the laconic Wellerian, with the nose and crooked thumb, "you can't come it over us Maty."

The federal loco's are trying hard to raise a convention at Lancaster in about four weeks. It will be a failure both in numbers and effect. The loco's are doing their best to throw dust into the eyes of the people. Four years since, Holland's life of Van Buren was a political text book, but now they disclaim it, and say the Whigs have published a spurious edition: that vote on negro suffrage and property qualification of freemen, they would like to expunge!

Very Happy.—The editor of the Miner's Journal says he is never so happy as when about to perpetrate a dun. We should suppose he would feel much happier when he found his dun successful. There may be some pleasure in the pursuit of "the root of evil," but the sensation produced by possession is decidedly more pleasurable.—Ball Sun. Very true: but the lover must put the question before he gains the assent of his mistress, and so must we ask before we receive. And we have ever found, that our patrons need but the gentlest intimation to induce them to come forward with their dues, and take them all in all, they are not only the most promising friends, but actually perform wonders in the paying way. Don't you think Mr. Sun, that "soft soldier" will bring them up! (aside.)

Lehigh Coal Company.—The Lehigh Company has made no July dividend, a circumstance which has excited further regret and disappointment.—Phil. Inquirer. We can assure the Inquirer, that they never will make another dividend, unless they resort to the old practice of borrowing money for that purpose. In a short time we will "show up" the affairs of this company, in such a light, that every unprejudiced mind must be convinced that the whole capital stock of the company is not worth one dollar, and it is very doubtful whether the loan holders will receive more than fifty cents in the dollar.

Anthracite Iron.—Doubts have heretofore been expressed whether Anthracite Iron could be converted into good bar iron. The following certificates, which we copy from the last Danville Intelligencer, are sufficient to quiet all fears and apprehensions on that score. It is an established fact, that for foundry purposes it is superior to any charcoal iron made in the country. Reading, June 30th, 1840. We have tested the quality of the pig metal made by Dr. A. Steinberger, at the Roaring Creek furnace, and we find it a first rate article, in fact the bar iron made from this metal is equal to the "old Sable Russia"; it is neither "cold short" nor "red short"; the iron was made at our works by the process of puddling with bituminous coal, from the pig metal in the process of puddling we were fully satisfied it took no more stock, labour, or time, than the metal made at the charcoal furnaces would have taken. KEIM, WHITAKER & Co. Reading Nail and Iron Works. Pottsville, June 30th, 1840. The undersigned have recently used a considerable quantity of the iron made by Mr. A. Steinberger, at the Roaring Creek furnace, and feel no hesitation in pronouncing it an article of very superior quality for machine castings; in fact we consider it equal in all respects, and in some superior, to any iron we have ever used from Charcoal furnaces. HAYWOOD & SNYDER Colliery Works. Danville, June 6th 1840. We have used a considerable quantity of this Anthracite Iron made by A. Steinberger at the Roaring Creek furnace.—We consider the said iron equal in quality to the best of Charcoal Iron we have ever used, and rather more strong in the pig than the generality of gray iron. We have made a variety of different kinds of castings and want no better iron for any of our uses than the above named Anthracite Iron. MOORE & STUART. Danville Eagle Iron Foundry. Mr. Previous Question Cushman, has been nominated to the Senate by Mr. Van Buren, as Postmaster at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. This is the same Mr. Cushman, who said during the late war, "that he hoped to God, that every soldier who marched to Canada, would leave his bones there." A pretty fair specimen of Mr. Van Buren's democratic friends.

Federalism has always loved every thing that looked British and always defended it.—Boston Post. The very reason why Van Buren so much admires his British coach, and wished to tender the hospitalities of the nation to Lord Durham who returned them. The election for Governor, Members of Congress, &c. took place in Louisiana yesterday. Louisiana voted for Martin Van Buren at the last Presidential election. A Contrast.—John Quincy Adams' administration had one defaulter, Tobias Watkins, who was deficient about \$3000, and was imprisoned for months. Martin Van Buren's administration has hundreds of defaulters, whose pecuniary millions, and not one has been punished! On the contrary, they are protected by executive clemency, and a loco loco Congress, refuses to investigate any delinquencies.

Shamokin Coal Trade.—The quantity of coal transported on the Danville & Pottsville Rail Road to Sunbury to July 3, 1840, is 3084 tons. Great efforts are being made to bring forward Gen. George M. Keim, as the next Loco candidate for Governor. Wonders will never cease.—Gov. Porter attended the Loco celebration at Reading on Saturday last, and toasted the Hon. Henry A. Mohlenberg. John Quincy Adams, in the postscript of a letter to a friend, says, "Harrison will come in like a whirlwind." There is no doubt of it. Taxal Taxes!! Taxes!!! Startling facts.—The effects of the destructive policy of the present Administration are to be seen very distinctly in the great diminution of the Public Revenues, while at the same time the extravagant expenditures outrun the receipts of the Treasury even in its best days.—Thus it appears, by a report from the Treasury Department, presented to Congress on Friday last, that the national revenue for the first six months of the present year will amount to but \$7,520,829, while the expenditures of the same period will be nearly if not quite double that sum! At this rate we are promised, among other blessed fruits of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, with an annual deficit of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. Thus far, as all but too well know, the average annual expenditure of the General Government, HAS EXCEEDED THIRTY SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Meanwhile the Annual Receipts have rapidly decreasing in amount until, for the last six months, does not reach EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Here, then, is an annual deficit in prospect of at least fifteen millions of dollars to be made up by the people. This is the explanation of the issue of ten, twenty, and thirty millions of Treasury notes by a hard-money Government—being a sheer contrivance for putting off pay-day as long as possible.—These are the fruits of Federal misrule and Federal extravagance—our annual expenditures sinking to fifteen millions, and our annual receipts swelling to thirty-seven!—This is "RE-TRENCHMENT AND REFOLM" with a vengeance.—Albany Gazette.

Mr. Downing the delegate in Congress, from Florida, has abandoned the Administration. In an address to the public, he says: "Although we may have no vote in the election, and hence are told by many that it is folly to meddle, yet I think that Florida has a deeper interest in the Presidential election than any State in the Union. Independent of having all our officers who administer the laws, settled by the President, we have a series of savage butchers, almost nightly enacted, among us, the like of which, for atrocity, for damning disgrace on the government which should protect us, has no parallel in the history of the world. He must have a deeper confidence in a government, professing democracy, than I have, who can believe that after nearly five years of scenes like this, of continued impotence, of disgrace and defeat, this same government, administered by the same men, can do, or will do, better in the next four years than they have done in the last. Who is there that can see any probable or possible chance of closing the war, if conducted as it has been?—Who will give us protection, but a change of the constitutional commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States?"

Martin Van Buren says the Executive is a component part of the Legislative power. What part? he has no scruples, Woodbury no pennyweights, Kendall is a rogue in grain, and Duncan is all drams. Congress, has agreed to adjourn on the 21st inst. "The Snag Boat," is the title of a new Harrison paper, to be published at Jackson, Mississippi. They are determined to smag the Administration in that quarter. We commend the following article to the attention of our readers, for the good sound sense it contains. It is from the Philadelphia Ledger. A Change of Opinion.—Why, it has been asked, is change of opinion so commonly held disgraceful among politicians? Why is a man who has gone from one party to another, considered as a traitor by the faction he has abandoned, and regarded with some distrust even by those whose principles he has embraced? It is no uncommon thing for a politician of weakness of intellect, merely because he has found reason to alter his views with respect to some particular person or thing. On the other hand, the man who is resolutely bent on seeing things but in one light, who is unwilling to see any thing which might change those views, who is inapproachable by argument or illustration, who is insensible to all truths, however obvious, if they are inconsistent with his pre-conceived opinion; that man is, in general acceptance, a sound politician and a true patriot! According to our notions, that man is a fool, and the most incorrigible of all fools. The peculiar doctrines which are held by a political party, are almost invariably doctrines which may be rationally disputed; they are doctrines which are derived from a great variety of facts and circumstances which it is necessary to collate and compare, before any reasonable decision can be made. And when a decision is made, and an opinion is formed, it should never be forgotten that the liability to error remains. An additional fact or circumstance will furnish a new ground for inquiry; and this inquiry may result in a reversal of our former judgment. Say, for instance, that the qualifications of a certain candidate for office have passed in review before us, and from all the facts presented before us, we are led to believe him entirely worthy of the situation to which he aspires. Or, suppose the principles of a party have been explained to us, and the explanation proves satisfactory. We become attached to the interests of that candidate, or we advocate the principles of that party. Then, if our ears are not closed against the accession of truth, we may find that false statements have, in either case, been offered us. The candidate falls short of the description which has been given, or the principles of the party have been grossly misrepresented. We clearly perceive that we have been the victims of deception. Or say that the candidate of the party themselves have changed, and in this mutable state of existence, what is more likely! In any of these cases, does honor, integrity, good faith, or common sense require that an individual should adhere to such a candidate or such a party? Every freeman, every man of common sense must answer with an indignant "No!" But your thorough-going party politician practically answers "Yes!"

FOURTH OF JULY. A large number of our citizens without distinction of party, celebrated the 4th by a public dinner, at the Pennsylvania Hall. At 3 P. M. the company amounting to upwards of one hundred gentlemen, set down to a most sumptuous dinner prepared by Mr. D'Estimauville. After the cloth was removed, F. B. Nicolson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Col. T. J. Baird, H. Shubart, C. W. Clemens and Aquila Bolton, appointed Vice Presidents; and Wm. H. Mann and Andrew Russell, Secretaries. The following regular toasts were drunk: 1. The Day we celebrate. The Birth-day of our Republic—let not party strife tarnish its glories. 2. The Memory of Washington; Music—Dead March. 3. The President of the United States. President's march. 4. The Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor's March. 5. The memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—a galaxy of patriots. Music—Marselles Hymn. 6. The Army and Navy of the United States. 7. The officers of the late War. They gained un fading laurels in defence of their country—may their hand be pallid that would tear a wreath from their brows. 8. Our Republic. The "Alpha and Omega," the first, the last, the beginning, the ending in the affections of Freemen. The memories of La Fayette, De Kalb, and Kosciusko. 10. The Constitution of the United States. The palladium of American liberty. 11. The Star Spangled Banner and its defenders—may the blood that has dyed our soil to the crimson of its stripes, ever nurture the principles which first elevated its stars. 12. The Press. The sentinel upon the watch tower of liberty. Vigilance and purity are the principles necessary for its support. 13. Lively woman. Heaven's choicest gifts to man. The following letter from J. S. Wallace, Esq. was read by Wm. H. Mann, Harrisburg, July 1st, 1840. I regret that unforeseen business, arising from my new occupation here, will prevent me from participating in your festivities on the 4th, but believe me, I shall be one of you in spirit, and beg you will offer the following sentiment in my name: Schuylkill County. The land of coal black eyes, whose hills enter the heart before they perceive their drift. The only faults of her citizens are understood, and the more you search their breasts, the richer materials are found; they will open their very veins to secure comfort to their countrymen, and though their mountains are always in labor, they never produce a ridiculous mule, but always screen every imperfection—long may they continue to under mine the wealth of their country, but to prop up their keep them on their legs; may they pick their way in the darkness of the mind's, and while they come to the turn out of life, and the white ash blue of old age is upon them, whether in single or with couplings, whether infirm or well-fimbred, may they still be minors and ever be down in the crop. By the Company. Jas. S. Wallace—may he never be in fault. VOLUNTEER TOASTS. E. E. Bland. Citizen soldiers—the bulwark of American protection. We have confidence in their patriotism and bravery. A. Bolton. May public servants never forget that their highest duty after serving their God, is to serve their country, and not a party, and when they forget the public good, may the public forget them. Capt. P. Hanely. The 4th of July, '76. There may be a few amongst us who have seen that day, I am amongst those few. We have assembled and met to celebrate and hold that great day in remembrance, which will not be forgotten by generations yet unborn; should we or any of us live to see another 4th of July, may we see and feel better times and have a little more of the small change. H. Shubart. No matter what party, the American nation—E Pluribus Unum. Jno. Sanderson. Our country till doomsday, and on that occasion a good administration. C. Shippen. The cheer of our absent fellow-townsmen, Arthur St. Nicholas. H. Sanderson. Washington, the morning star of American History. A Guest. The memory of the late Dr. Geisenheimer of New York—one of the pioneers in the manufacture of Anthracite Iron. E. Y. Farquhar. Our friends abroad—though abroad, their hearts are with us. W. S. Chapman. The early Fathers and Mothers of our country—long may we enjoy untarnished the rich legacy they have bequeathed us. F. M. Wynkoop. Our region. One of the greatest outlets of nature's treasury—may all drafts upon her never be dishonoured. J. M. Croadland. Liberty—a flame kindled by the patriots of '76, and kept burning by their descendants in the late war—may it never moulder in the ashes of party spirit. A. Haswell. Let every nation boast of their liberty, but let Americans practice theirs. F. B. Nicolson. The memories of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow. John Sanderson. All officers, past, present and to come yet, including Gen. Washington and Gen. Lafayette. Mr. Rank. E Pluribus Unum. Eternity to the motto and victory to the standard that unfurls it. By no Stranger. Pottsville—there is but one in this world. A Stranger. The Ladies of Pottsville—the fairest gems of the earth. The following excellent article is worthy the attentive perusal of our readers: THE SUB-TREASURY PASSED. The Government have at length overcome the people; the Sub-Treasury bill has passed. Six times, directly and indirectly, have the people beaten down the project; the seventh time, a majority in Congress was found base enough to place the Purse and the Sword in the hands of the Executive, giving to him a power not possessed by any of the Sovereigns of Europe—a power hostile, in every respect, to the genius and institutions of the country. We feel, as every freeman ought to feel, gloomy and deponding at this state of things, forcibly reminding us of the last years of the Roman Republic. Same, who have not given the subject a proper consideration, seem to think that, inasmuch as there is no money in the Treasury beyond the wants of Government, no injury can arise from the passage of this law. Even the amount required for the public expenses, passing daily through the hands of Sub-Treasurers, the officers of the President and not of the people, will create great embarrassments. Holding the notes of all the Banks, they may demand specie for them—or at least their position necessarily makes the Banks subservient to the Sub-Treasurers, as the means of protection; consequently, the indirect control over all the Banks arises from the passage of this law. Here is an immense influence taken from the people and given to the Executive. Besides, a portion of the revenue is to be collected this year in specie, to be increased the next, and the next, gradually, until the whole revenue is collected in specie, and then labour goes down, enterprise goes down, credit goes down, and the Banks all go down. No power can prevent this result unless the people change their rulers, and repeal the law. Another frightful consequence arises from the passage of this Sub-Treasury; you cannot persuade the radical portion of the President's party, that this money is not their own. They already think it so; they are rejoicing, firing cannon, and sending up rockets, under the conviction that they are to have the use of it; the Executive has got it, and through him they expect to get it. It has been driven through Congress prior to the Presidential election, and they will consider the public money in their disposal to elector with and purchase votes openly, without even the cover or appearance of doubt or hesitancy. How much our country wants a man-like Oliver