

MINERS' JOURNAL

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will give you to pierce the bowels of 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, JULY 18, 1840.

NO. 29

Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within the year, \$3.00 will be charged. Paper delivered by the Post Office will be charged 25 cents extra. All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out. The time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charged accordingly. Yearly advertisements will be charged \$10 per annum, including subscription to the paper, with the privilege of keeping one advertisement exceeding 4 square spaces 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 an attention will be paid to them. All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

Printed by Benjamin Bannan, at the Office of the lowest cash prices.

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.
POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO., PA.

This elegant and commodious establishment will be open for the reception of Travellers from this date. It has been completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new; the Bedding &c. is of the first quality, and the attention has been devoted to every arrangement that can contribute to comfort and convenience. The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense of labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand of Scotch Whisky. The Proprietor solicits therefore, the support of his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his establishment, he hopes by assiduous attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their favors.

FREDERICK DESTINAUVILLE,
Proprietor.
Pottsville, Pa. June 29, 1840.
N. B. The Refectory in the Basement story, is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John Silver.

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA.

J. Haughavout
WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has leased the above establishment, recently occupied by Mr. William King, No. 69, North Third street. The central location of this hotel, and the accommodations in the capacity of landlady, may offer inducements to those who may desire kindly attentions and reasonable charges while sojourning for pleasure or business in the city of Philadelphia. The Bar is furnished with choice liquors; his TABLE will present every object which might be expected from an abundant and excellent market; his STALLING is extensive, and attended by an attentive hostler; and with every disposition to make Guests comfortable and satisfied, he anticipates a due share of patronage.
Philadelphia, March 14th, 1840. 11-6mo

RAILROAD IRON.
A complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 2 1/2 to 12 1/2 inch.

RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. external diameter, turned & unturned.

RAIL ROAD AXLES, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Flax, returned with India Rubber, as intended for *Incineration*.

CHAINS. Just received, complete assortment of Chains, from 1/2 inch to 10 inches, proved & manufactured from the best cast iron.

SHIP BOAT AND RAILROAD SPIKES, of different sizes, kept constantly on hand and for sale by A. & G. RAISTON & CO., No. 4, South Front Street, Philadelphia, January 18, 1840.

A Farm for sale.
A FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity of Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres, or which is cleared and in good state of cultivation.

ALSO, a valuable tract of land in Jefferson county, near Ringway settlement, containing 1000 acres. This tract is heavily timbered with White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural purposes.

The Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike passes a long road land. The County at present contains about Eighteen Thousand inhabitants and is fast increasing. The subscriber proposes dividing the tract into five equal parts of two hundred and one acres each, so as to come within the means of industrious men of limited capital to settle on a healthy, flourishing, and fast improving country.

For terms, or further information, enquire of the undersigned, A. M. HAIGBERTY, Executor of A. Watson's estate, deceased. Pottsville, Nov 2, 41 if

BOOK-BINDERY
BANNAN has commenced a Book Binery in connection with his Book Store, where all kinds of Books will be bound at the shortest notice at low rates.

Croup, Cough, Asthma.
SITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all Pulmonary Diseases, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and SIMON'S COMPOUND CHERRY, MORSUS DIABETICUS, &c. and all the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels, remedied by his CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter.
DALLINGTON, Beaver County, Pa., February 18, 1840.

DEAR SIR—I feel it due to you as the inventor of the medicine and to the public, who may be greatly benefited by it, to state a cure that was performed in my family by the use of your "Carminative Balm."

My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a low complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued two weeks without intermission, and he was nearly dead before I procured your "Carminative Balm," as an official cure for the complaint, and immediately despatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and the result was a healthy and happy child, who is now a fine specimen of manhood.

From a knowledge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint, I directed my children to be constantly liable, I have obtained and constantly in the house, a quantity of the "Carminative."

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming on the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, CROUP. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed, lest the boy should die, we were informed that he was the forerunner of death, we gave him a tea-spoon full of the "Expectorant," (a bottle of which you presented me with when in Philadelphia) and applied some liniment to the throat and breast, and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances, I cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of Dr. Jayne's medicine, and why I advise every family to keep it on hand ready for any emergency.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.
Dr. D. Jayne.

The above valuable medicines may be had in Pottsville, of Clement and Perryman, and of William T. Espingale, of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker, Port Clinton.

To Let.
The upper part of the Dwelling House now occupied by the subscriber, will be let on reasonable terms to a small family.
J. M. CROSLAND,
Morris Addition, March 21, 12-if

Harrison Almanac for 1841.
JUST received and for sale by the subscriber a large number of Harrison Almanacs for 1841, with Illustrations, which will be sold cheap by the Dozen or Single. Also,
A Lithographic Print of Gen. Harrison,
Do. Do. of the Washington of the

THE DOOMED SOLDIER OF FORT MEIGS.

At a late Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, Mr. Logan, who served under General Harrison, at Fort Meigs, recounted a thrilling incident to which he averred he was an eye and ear witness. A soldier who had deserted was tried by a Court Martial and sentenced to be shot. The procession was formed—first came the prisoner and his coffin, followed by the guard, whose unhappy duty it was to execute the sentence of the court. They reached the fatal spot—he was blindfolded and made to kneel by the side of his coffin. The commands given were "Bike Ready! Take Aim!" when the voice of Gen. Harrison interposed, and the emphatic words "As you was!" at once put a joyful end to the dreadful scene.

He came with slow and measured tread,
More fit for funeral dirge,
With bloodless cheek and eye of dread,
A felon to his doom.
And sadly then we followed him,
Each manly bosom swelling,
As in each soldier's eye we dim,
The warm tear-drops were dwelling.
He was our comrade—of we'd shared
A soldier's couch at night,
Or side had nobly dared
The perils of the fight.

We paused—and Oh! it was a place
More fit for hour of mirth,
And the footlines, the grace;
The all most fair of earth.
He turned, and cast a lingering look
O'er all the prospect wide,
The dewy fields, the laughing brook,
The mountains in his pride.
Then sad, yet calmly kneeling low,
His coffin there beside,
Around his damp and pallid brow
The fatal band was tied.

"Make ready!"—Oh, the horrid clang
Of lowering muskets then,
That amid the sounding forest rang,
And echoed through the glen.
"Take aim!"—like death hail pierced the air,
One agonizing thrill,
His pale cold lips moved as in prayer,
Then all again was still.

Our noble chief with mournful moan,
And lonely step apart,
Had watched the dread and solemn scene
With sad overflowing heart.
And "As you was!" like angel notes
Fell on the listening ear,
O'er some lay that sweetly floats
On evening's tranquil air.
And then a glad triumphant sound
Exultingly rang out,
The very hill and rock around,
Gave back the joyous shout.

And once again, a gladsome band,
To take our comrade pressed,
To take our comrade pressed,
And clasp him to the breast.
The cheerful word to "March!" obeyed,
File after file was rising,
Through mountain pass and leafy glade,
With glad bright pennons flying.

And he, to sound of drum and fife,
Stepped in our proud array,
Restored again to joy and life,
The gayest of the gay.
Now on the Chief, so brave and kind,
May Heaven's free blessings rest,
For all that's noble and refined
Dwells in his gallant breast.
And P. say shall meekly stand,
And bow the hero head,
With parted lips and lyre in hand,
Her offering shall give.

Till Harrison's chivalric name
Shall be through coming time,
By thrilling note of deathless fame,
Included in every clime.
FALCONER, May, 1840.

The Standing Army.

While the loon press is striving to relieve Van Buren from the odium of his infamous subscription, they seem to forget that the records are against them. The "Spy in Washington" presents an aspect of the affair, which deserves the attentive consideration of every American; it is but the stepping stone to greater innovations, but the beginning of a systematic attempt to make us slaves to a military despotism. Read it, freemen, and be on your guard:

"Among the most extraordinary and incomprehensible incidents of the day is the floundering and flinching in the cabinet on the subject of the standing army of 200,000 men. That the project of raising this standing army was not only unconstitutional, but nefarious, seems now to be conceded by its authors. Else why this startling and skirmishing from responsibility among the projectors of the measure? Why this attempt to screen Mr. Van Buren from the odium of recommending the plan?—If the bill had passed as it was intended it should, you would have seen at least one hundred thousand men under arms, marched and encamped in the month of November, in a different State to prevent their voting. Suppose twelve thousand to have been taken from the Eighth District of the State of New York, and encamped in New Jersey, what would have been its effect upon the autumn election? This was the present object. The ulterior object was far more alarming. The safety of our institutions will ever depend upon our vigilance and zeal in defending them. We cannot, therefore, be too jealous of a standing army. Let us now consider ourselves fortunate in having escaped this unprincipled plot to raise an army of 200,000 men, in time of profound peace; but on the eve of a great election throughout our land, which election this array was intended to control.

The President, in his message to Congress, at the opening of the session, says—"I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration, the plan submitted by that officer, (the Secretary of War,) for the organization of the Militia of the United States." After such a remark, who would suppose that any man could have the audacity to say that Mr. Van Buren did not favor the plan submitted by the Secretary of War? None; and yet "that officer" has made the assertion:

As soon as it was ascertained that the indignation of the people was aroused by the attempt of the administration to raise a standing army of 200,000 men, the conspirators became alarmed. Caucus after caucus was

held. Project after project was proposed, to allay the excitement, and thus save Mr. Van Buren from political annihilation, before the election campaign opened. It was finally admitted that the Secretary of War should be made a "scape goat for the sins of the congregation." It was next determined that the Central Committee of the self-styled "Democratic party of Virginia," should be the channel through which the peace offering should be made, to a betrayed people. The barbarity of the edict consisted in requiring Mr. Pinnett to be his own executioner. Now harkens unto the Secretary of War. He says, in reply to the Virginia Committee—the President "had no agency in preparing the plan reported to Congress, and no previous knowledge of its details."

He adds it was sent to Congress, "without being previously submitted to the President." "With it, or its details, he, therefore, had nothing to do."

Now, is it possible that any thinking man can believe these assertions, and entertain any other feelings than those of utter contempt for the President? What! a Secretary of War propose to Congress to raise a standing army of 200,000 men without consulting the President. What! a President say to Congress that he "cannot recommend too strongly a plan" for raising this army, of which plan, in the language of the Secretary, the President has had "no previous knowledge." The whole story is too ridiculous, too absurd to deceive the most credulous of a self-deluded people. If these alarming attacks upon their rights, and these miserable pretensions as to the source from whence they emanate, do not open the eyes of our yeomanry, I know not what will open their eyes.

MR. VAN BUREN'S ARMY PROJECT.

The writer of this article was one of the very first to denounce in emphatic terms, through the columns of the *Empire State*, this project of the Administration. We looked upon it as unconstitutional, and one of the most extraordinary movements ever made by an Administration claiming any affinity to Democracy. And the more we reflect upon it, the more objectionable it appears. Just look at the measure stripped of the ornaments of rhetoric given to it by Mr. Pinnett! The proposition was—

1. To enroll every white male citizen between the ages of 25 and 45.
2. That within three months every one should arm himself at his own expense.
3. That within a given time 100,000 men should be drafted for actual service.
4. That another 100,000 men should be constantly kept armed and organized.
5. That this body of 100,000 should be kept up by constant drafts from the whole body of the militia enrolled.
6. That the Union should be divided off into ten great military districts, Bonaparte fashion.

7. That the President may call out, whenever he chooses, and where he chooses, in the districts, the whole of this body of 100,000 men, twice a year.
8. While thus in the field, this army of 100,000, is under the control of the President, and subject to such regulations as he chooses to prescribe.
9. If any citizen fails to march into actual service, when ordered by the President he is to be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$50.
10. If he refuses to pay the fine, he is subjected to IMPRISONMENT IN CLOSE GAOL UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID.

Such are the naked provisions of this monstrous project of PINNETT endorsed by VAN BUREN, and cordoned by the People! This is the project, cunningly devised, by which the Administration hoped so to fortify themselves, as, with the aid of the other great measure, the Sub-Treasury, now on the eve of its adoption, to bid defiance to the People, and laugh them to scorn.

But this extermination does not bid fair to succeed. VAN BUREN may indeed flatter himself, that having been able to carry the Sub-Treasury, after that scheme had been thrice rejected by the people, he may by and by succeed in this. But we believe he has gone one step too far—and that however he may have succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of the people to cover up his designs upon the treasury and finances of the country—he will never dare, and probably may never have the opportunity, again to recommend his STANDING ARMY project to the People.

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!
The following is the second section of the Direct Tax Bill, which embraces the essence of the Bill passed by the loco loco Legislature of Pennsylvania:
Section 2. That the county commissioners of each and every county of this commonwealth shall be and are hereby authorized and required annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, until the year 1846 inclusive, to add to the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth as follows that is to say, upon all real and personal property, persons, trades, occupations and professions now taxable by the laws of this commonwealth for the purpose of raising county rates, and levies, ONE MILL UPON EVERY DOLLAR of the actual value thereof. And upon all personal estate and property hereinafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say: on all MORTGAGES, MONIES AT INTEREST, DEBTS DUE FROM SOLVENT DEBTORS due by promissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold or delivered and bank notes,) penal or single bond judgments—on all stocks or shares owned or held by individuals in the commonwealth in any

bank, institution or company incorporated by any other state or territory—on all LOANS or INVESTMENTS, on interest to citizens of other states, owned or held by individuals in this commonwealth, and on all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid ONE HALF MILL ON EVERY DOLLAR of the value thereof on which one per cent. per annum dividend or profit may accrue to or be received by the owner or holder thereof, and an additional half mill, on every dollar of the value thereof for every additional one per cent. per annum of any interest, dividend or profit accruing to or received by such owner or holder. Upon all HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including gold and silver plate owned and kept for use by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, exceeding in value the sum of ten hundred dollars, FIVE MILLS UPON EVERY DOLLAR of the value thereof on such excess. Upon PLEASURE CARRIAGES owned and kept for use, one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof. Upon WATCHES owned and kept for use as follows; that is to say on gold levers, or other gold watches of equal value EACH ONE DOLLAR. Upon every description of GOLD WATCHES and upon SILVER LEVER WATCHES or other silver watches of like value, SEVENTY FIVE CENTS each. Upon every other description of watches of the value of TWENTY DOLLARS or upwards, FIFTY CENTS EACH. Upon all salaries and emoluments of office created or held by virtue of any law of this commonwealth, one per cent. upon every dollar of the value thereof. Which said rates and levies shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and collected as county rates and levies are now collected, and with like compensation to collectors, and paid into the county treasury for the use of the commonwealth."

The Legislature that passed the above Bill voted down the resolution calling for Pennsylvania's portion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which would put as much money in the Treasury as the above Bill, but the loco loco prefer TAXING the People.

Is it not time for a change?
Gen. Law—The Alien and Sedition Laws Revived.—We have already said that the plan of Van Buren for a standing army of 2,000,000 men, subjects every man to the rule of war, that is, it places his personal liberty and even his life at the mercy of the President, who is to be Commander-in-Chief of this powerful army. Whenever they may be guilty of any conduct, or even utter a word which he may consider disrespectful to himself, the Vice President or the Governor of any of the States he orders a court martial to try their offence and order what punishment shall be inflicted! What was the "Alien and Sedition laws" of John Adams' administration which raised such an excitement throughout the whole Union, compared to this infamous gag upon the thoughts of two hundred thousand freemen, or two hundred thousand men that ought to be free and were free, until Martin Van Buren made slaves of them American citizens—COURT MARTIALED FOR SPEAKING "DIS-RESPECTFULLY" OF VAN BUREN! This is freedom with a vengeance. No wonder Van Buren could not recommend this plan for a standing army to Congress!

But we will give our readers the 5th article of the law by which the army is governed, and in which these 2,000,000 are to be subjected for thirty days in every year, at whatever time the President may choose.
"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of the court martial."

Pretty tough!
We trust that the office-holders and others who are splitting their throats in glorifying Martin Van Buren, and vilifying Gen. Harrison, will immediately set themselves about reconciling this gross outrage, with that spirit of freedom which they bluster so much about.—Rifa.

A Bad Business.—Mr. Profit recently offered to prove to Congress, that purchases for the Florida war had been made at New Orleans of articles for the use of the army, amounting to over \$500,000 and that the very same articles were sold for \$353,000 and sold to the very men of whom they were bought! Amongst the items were the following: Wood was bought at New Orleans and delivered in Florida at a cost of \$65 per cord. There was plenty of wood to be had for the cutting within one mile of the camp. Sugar was bought at 13 cents a pound, and sold for three cents; coffee was bought at 8 cents and sold at 6 cents; corn was bought at \$1 a bushel and sold for 7 cents! Mr. Profit offered to prove this, all of which is derived from official documents—and he asked for a committee, even one favourable to the administration, to examine into the subject. The Van Buren majority REFUSED TO GRANT IT!

Opinions of a Neutral.—The New Orleans Sun a neutral paper, says, "People want a change, and not advance it, and the effect comes from the loco loco editors cannot prevent it. The effect has gone forth. Wm. Henry Harrison will be our next President, whether for good or for evil, time can alone disclose."

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 desponding at this state of things, forcibly reminding us of the last years of the Roman Republic. Some, 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 embarrassment. 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 their 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, in conviction, 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 at their disposal to electioneer with and purchase votes openly, without even the cover or appearance of doubt or hesitancy.

How much our country wants a man like Oliver Cromwell, who had the power and the will to dissolve a corrupt Parliament. What next they may give the President may be easily imagined—any thing he may have the courage to ask; if there is time enough, they may pass the standing army bill, and thus consummate the treasonable union of the purse and the sword. There is yet "balm in Gilead." If the people are true to themselves and to their institutions, they will change their rulers—if they fail in this the government will be changed; it passes in effect to a monarchy—money is power, and with money in the hands of unscrupulous men, any change can be effected. There is no disguising the result. At this time, gloomy, ruined and bankrupted, all the prosperity and enterprise of the country gone—at this time, the people almost in despair, Congress passes the Sub-Treasury, and by that act puts chains upon the people. It is folly to think that it can work well—it is a measure that can work nothing but ill—it fetters industry and enterprise, and makes every thing subservient to the government—it is literally what has been frequently said of it, a separation between the Government and the People.—Nah.

We copy the following article from the Baltimore Pilot, edited by Duff Green:
MR. VAN BUREN AND THE CATHOLICS.
The brightest page in the history of our State, is that which records that she was the first to declare "religious toleration."
We are not Catholics, but our pride in claiming for Maryland that she was the first of the American States to declare that all men are free to worship God according to their own consciences, is not diminished, when we admit that to the Roman Catholics belongs that honor. It was, therefore, with surprise, that we read in the Catholic Herald of January 9th, 1834, the following extract from the Catholic Miscellany, edited by the Rt. Rev. Bishop England. It was written on the occasion of the appointment of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina, and had no other reference to the illustration of a fact, as bearing on the history of the persecution of the Catholics—of that people who were the first to set the example of religious toleration. Although the eminent divine who penned the paragraph, had no political purpose in view, we do not hesitate to call the attention of our Catholic readers to the fact, and ask them to remember it when they give their vote for President. The extract speaks for itself.

Extract from the Catholic Miscellany:
"Originally, the majority of the States adopted constitutional clauses excluding Catholics from places of trust or profit, but their good sense led to the repeal. It is now a long time since Mr. Van Buren, at the commencement of his political career, sought to exclude Francis Cooper, the first Catholic selected by the citizens of New York to their legislature, from his seat, because Mr. Cooper refused to take oaths incompatible with his conscientious conviction; for New York then had a Test Oath as a qualification for office, but the legislature of that state, in the cause of Cooper, left the present Vice President in a very slender minority, and the offices of the state as well as the seats in her assembly have since then been open to Catholics. We rejoice to see that N. Carolina has been disenthralled by her legislature. New Jersey stands alone. Yet perhaps upon examination her provision will also be found a mere *brutum fulmen*. Perhaps Catholics are eligible to office in New Jersey, notwithstanding the disposition of the compilers of the constitution to exclude them."

The Spirit of the Green Mountain Boys.—A Whig Convention was recently held at Chittenden, Orange County, Vermont, and the assembly was addressed by Old Father Herrick, as he is called, a revolutionary pensioner. He is 83 years old, but is still hale and hearty, and speaks with remarkable ability and eloquence.—He served during the whole war, was a Whig then, is a Whig now, and yet he is stigmatized by the loco loco press as a "British Whig." While he was a prisoner on board the Jersey prison-ship on board the Jersey prison-ship, he was eating out of a swill tub when a British soldier passing along threw his bayonet into him, saying, "what do you damned rascal! robbing the hogs are you? direct Whig!"
We thank God that amongst 105 of his direct descendants, there was but one loco loco. He concludes, "if God spare my life, I will be at Burlington on the 25th of June and bless my stars.—They Kill."

Renunciations of Van Buren.

(Continued.)
AND STILL THEY COME!
We have seen from the *Washington Herald*, (Ohio) on the 4th inst. that Mr. Van Buren has renounced the administration, and joined the Tippecanoe Club. The "Wagon Boy" has been giving them islands in true democracy.

Eighty-five changes in one word.—An official notice, signed by the officers of the Eighth Ward Tippecanoe Club, of New York, Charles H. DeLavan, President, states that the Club number one thousand and ninety members, eighty-two of whom voted the Van Buren ticket at the spring election.
"The cry is still they come.—The *Cincinnati Herald* of the 13th inst. contains the renunciation of the following gentlemen, who have signed off from Van Buren:
"We, the undersigned, citizens of Harrison township, Pickaway county, (and, until very recently, supporters of Mr. Van Buren) are, from recent developments (amongst which, honest, consistent, "Bank Reform," shipmaster Old's onslaught upon Bloomfield, on the 23d of May last, with his forty or fifty little dogs from Cincinnati, and one overgrown 'pop' from Columbus, to bark at his howl is not the last)—well convinced, that we have been lending our names and influence in sustaining a man in power who has no interest in common with the labouring class, to which we are proud to say