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Yearly advertisements will be charged \$12 per annum, including subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 24 squares standing 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, and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

VOL. XVI. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1840. NO. 36

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 particular attention has been devoted to every article 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 or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand and stock.
The Proprietor solicits therefore, the support of his friends and the travelling community in general. Should they think proper to visit his house, he hopes by assiduous attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their favors.

FREDERICK DESTIMAUVILLE,
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. Houghout
WOLLD, respectfully announce to his friends and the public, that he has just received from the above establishment, recently occupied by Mr. William King, No. 63, North Third Street, the central location of the best and the most extensive of the present occupants in the capacity of landlord, may offer strong 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 article which might be expected from an abundant and elegant market; the STRAWBERRY TENSIVE and attended by an attentive hostler, and with every disposition to make guests comfortable and satisfied, he anticipates the pleasure of patronage.
Philadelphia, March 14th, 1840. 11-6mo

RAIL ROAD IRON.
A complete assortment of Rail Road Iron from 2 1/2" to 12 1/2" in diameter, turned & square.

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 the best quality of India Rubber, and intended for Marine Purposes. Just received a complete assortment of Chains, from 3/4" to 1 1/2" in diameter, and manufactured from the best quality of iron.

SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES. of different sizes, kept constantly on hand and for sale by
A. S. & G. RALSTON, & CO
No. 4, South Front St.
Philadelphia, January 18.

A Farm for sale.
A FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity of Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Also, a valuable tract of land in Jefferson county near Ridgeway settlement, containing 1000 acres. The soil is fertile, and the water is pure and sweet. The tract is bounded by the White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural purposes.
The Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike passes a long said land. The County at present contains about Eighteen Thousand inhabitants and is fast increasing. The subscriber proposes dividing this tract into five equal parts of two hundred and one acre each, so as to come within the means of industrious men of limited capital to settle in a healthy, flourishing, and fast improving country.
For terms, or further information, enquire of
M. H. GARDNER, Esq.
Pottsville, Nov. 2. 41

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

Croup, Cough, Asthma.
SPITTING Blood, Hooping Cough and all PNEUMONIA DISEASES, cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and SURELY CURE, M. H. GARDNER, Proprietor, BARRINGTON, DIXON, and all the various affections of the Stomach and Bowels removed by his CARMINA TIVE BALSAM.

Please read the following letter:
DARLINGTON, Beaver County Pa.
February, 1839

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 "Carmative Balsam."
My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a hoarse complaint, caused as I suppose, by a change of diet. It continued for two weeks without intermission. It continued two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable physician, we gave up the child as being beyond hope to a fatal disease, but I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carmative," as an efficient cure for hoarse complaint, and immediately despatched a messenger a town over to purchase a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked; and by its continued use for a few days the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the children of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carmative," and the result was a speedy cure. From a knowledge of the efficacy of your medicine in bowel complaint, a disease in which children are constantly liable, we have obtained and keep constantly in the house, a quantity of the "Carmative."
The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up 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 hoarse complaint, which 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, in case of any emergency.
Respectfully,
ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Darlington, Pa.

The above valuable medicine may be had in POTTVILLE, of Clements and Parvin, and of William T. Epling, of G. W. Oakley, Reading, and of D. Walker, Port Clinton.

IRON STORE.
T. C. & W. POLLOCK,
HAVE in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., a general assortment of Iron and Steel, such as
Forge Iron,
Rolled, Flat, Round and Square, (all sizes),
Band and Hoop Iron,
Nail Rods,
Cast, Sheet, and Crawley Steel,
American and English Blister do.,
With a variety of other Goods all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.
March 31

THE PRESIDENT STILL IN THE FIELD.

From the National Intelligencer.
Before the public mind had time to recover from the shock produced by the President's letter (re-published in the National Intelligencer of the 7th inst.) to the White Sulphur Springs Committee, another extraordinary document was put forth from the same high source, prepared in the same spirit, and with even greater elaboration. The paper to which we now refer fills almost four of the closely printed columns of the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th instant, is dated on the 31st July, 1840, and is in answer to five interrogatories which had been propounded to the writer in a short letter, dated on the twelfth of June, 1840, from Messrs. JOHN B. CARY and others, citizens of Elizabeth City county, in Virginia. The first four of these queries relate to Slavery, a National Bank, the Tariff, and Internal Improvements.—The President's responses upon these heads cite copiously and reaffirm the opinions heretofore avowed by him, and contain the additional declarations that he would not "sanction any bill granting appropriations of the public money to any State soliciting aid for the emancipation of their slaves," and that he "was seriously friendly to the passage of the Compromise Bill, and [has] always been and still [is] disposed to carry it into full effect."

The 5th question put by Messrs. Cary and others is in the following words:
"Do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's scheme for the organization of the militia?"
In answering this question, the President, after modestly confessing that his "knowledge of military affairs is very limited," presents an historical view of the Constitutional and statutory law of the United States on the subject of the militia, and of successive plans for improving its organization. He refers to reports of chairmen of committees of both Houses of Congress, as indicating their opinion that Mr. Poinsett's [plan] is, in several respects, preferable to those which have preceded it, and is calculated to effect a more equitable disposition of the whole military force of the country than any heretofore presented." After stating and commenting on "the difficulties which beset this subject," arising from the provision in section eight of the first article of the Constitution of the United States expressly "reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress," the President concludes his letter with the following observations:

"It is but lately that my attention has been particularly drawn to this subject; and as there is no doubt that the great men to whom I have alluded contemplated an organization of the militia, and provisions for its instruction, embracing substantially the principles contained in Mr. Poinsett's plan, it becomes me, in the face of so much apparent authority, to hesitate before I pronounce definitively upon its constitutionality. I shall, I am confident, in the opinion of all candid minds, best perform my duty by refraining to do so until it becomes necessary to act officially in the matter. In the mean time, I will content myself with saying that the inclination of my mind is, that the desired measure cannot be safely accomplished in the form proposed under the Federal Constitution as it stands.

Having thus given you the best opinions that I have been able to form of the important subjects to which you have called my attention, you will, I hope, allow me to notice briefly one or two collateral considerations.

"Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows that it grew out of a request made of him by the Committee of the Militia of the House of Representatives at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed and doubts appear to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or submitted to my consideration before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that, in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act for Congress, and not for the President, except only on occasions where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to 220 at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and of letters from committees, requiring great research, and the preparations of voluminous documents. Unfair as these animadversions are shown to be, this has not been even the worst aspect in which they have been presented.—We have been compelled to see, not, I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress, and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from that document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the act

themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

"I am fortunately, gentlemen, not oversensitive to attacks of this character, and have withal an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the People, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions arises from a consideration of the opinion which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our People, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages from attempts to delude their fellow citizens by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished by the conviction that the People will, in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity of the folly of seeking to accomplish in this country political objects by such discreditable means."

My copy, in full, this part of the President's letter, as being the only part on which we design at this time to animadvert, premising that the italics are our own, except the phrase "establishing an army of two hundred thousand men," which is italicized in the Richmond Enquirer.

The interrogatory, it will be recollected, to which the extract just made applies, is, "Do you approve of Mr. Poinsett's scheme for the organization of the militia?" The President, justly apprehending that an answer which should confine itself to the limited terms of the inquiry would not satisfy the public mind, proceeds to vindicate his past as well as his present opinions of that scheme, and these, he informs his correspondents, were and are highly unfavorable; so much so, that he regrets as "slanders" statements that [he] had in [his] annual message expressed his approbation of a plan which not only never had been submitted to [him] but which was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress." He even expresses his resentment with an asperity of language which shows that the command of temper, which has hitherto been regarded as a main element of his political success, is about to desert him in the moment of his utmost need.

To every one familiar with the documentary history of the last session of Congress, the declarations of the President, just cited, cannot seem otherwise than extraordinary. But they are gravely made and must be gravely met.

The last annual message of the President of the U. States is dated on the 2d of December, 1839, in consequence of the war of his partisans against the sovereignty of the State of New Jersey, which delayed the organization of the House of Representatives the message was not transmitted to Congress till the 24th day of that month. On the 20th of March, 1840, nearly three months afterwards, the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a report, in compliance with a resolution of that House, passed on the 9th of the same month, "That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate his plan, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States." And, on the 8th of April 1840, the Secretary of War sent to the Hon. G. M. Keim, Chairman of the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, a letter in answer to one from that gentleman requesting a fuller statement of his views. If this were all the President's chronology might be admitted; though, even then, we do not see how, with the "abiding confidence in the intelligence of the People" to which he lays a sort of continual claim, he can expect them to be satisfied with his strongly recommending a plan which he had "not seen."

But the documents to which we have referred are far, very far, from being all, or even the strongest links in one of the chains with which the President has fettered his political progress. The recommendation to which we have just referred is contained in his annual message of December 2, 1839, as appears from the following extract:

Extract from the Message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, Dec. 2, 1839.

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

Among the "documents accompanying the Message," from which the foregoing extract is taken, and the second in the series, is a "report of the Secretary of War;" a document which, with its accompanying documents, fills four hundred and ninety octavo pages. This report of the Secretary of War is not a communication from that officer "replying to calls made upon [him] by either branch of the Legislature," as was the case of Mr. Poinsett's Reports, before noticed, of 20th March and 8th April, 1840. It was a report dated "War Department, November 30, 1839," in the form of a letter addressed "to the President of the United States," and transmitted to Congress by the President, as a "document accompanying" his Message of December 3, 1839. We have given an extract from the Message, in which the President, after calling the atten-

tion of Congress to the "accompanying report of the Secretary of War," says "I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the Militia of the United States."

Now, what is the "plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the Militia of the United States," in his "accompanying report," which the President could not too strongly recommend "to the consideration of Congress? Let the following extract answer the question:

Extract from the Report of the Secretary of War, dated November 30, 1839, accompanying the Message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the 1st session of the 26th Congress.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years: four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One-fourth part (twenty-five thousand men) to leave the service every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their Government, be enrolled, and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempted, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of evasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

The extracts just given from the Report of the Secretary of War, and which the Clerk of the House of Representatives certifies "to be all contained in the Report that relates to the subject of the extracts," show what was "the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the Militia of the United States," which the President in his Message said he could not "too strongly recommend" to the consideration of Congress. This is the great plan, and the whole of it. And yet we find the President talking of "a garbled extract from that document, falsified by the suppression of a material part." The points left open are, "the manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation; all of which the Secretary thinks ought to be fixed by law;" "but the details," he thinks, "had better be left to regulation—a plan of which," he adds, "I am prepared to submit to you," addressing himself to the President.

It thus appears that, though Mr. Poinsett's Report to the House of Representatives was not made till nearly three months, and his letter to Gen. Keim was not written for more than four months after the date of the President's Message, his plan was before the President when he transmitted that Message, and actually formed a part of the Message itself. Scarcely had the Message been made public, before the plan, as unfolded in the Report from the War Department accompanying the Message, received searching examinations in various parts of the Union. It was promptly brought to judgment before the People of Virginia, so far back as the 15th of February last, by Mr. Rives, in his celebrated letter of that date.

The searching analysis to which the plan of December, 1839, submitted by the Secretary of War to the President, and communicated by the President to Congress with a recommendation couched in the language of eulogy, was subjected in Virginia, is well known to have contributed materially to the rescue of that renowned State from the Spoilers, which was effected at the last spring elections. In truth, the subsequent report to the House of Representatives, and letter to Gen. Keim, to which the President must be supposed to refer when he says that the "plan" was not even matured till more than three months after the Message was sent to Congress, and which he identifies as the "plan" itself, so far from being voluntary explanations of it, were notoriously efforts called out by the storm of public opinion to lessen by mitigative details the odium under which both the plan and the recommendation were laboring. These efforts signally failed. The details, though concocted under the most impressive warnings, fared no better than the general principles; and as a last resort, a species of special pleading is now attempted in order to screen the President at the expense of the Secretary, and at the expense too of the necessary admission (necessary if the "matured" plan was the plan referred to in the Message) that the President solemnly recommended to the People, and the States an important measure of which he was utterly ignorant! And such are the perplexities of his condition that he actually puts in this plea himself!

John Q. Adams, it is stated, has engaged a passage for Europe in the Steam Ship Acadia—to sail from Boston.

The Reign of Terror.

The federal papers of this place are publishing reminiscences of the reign of terror, under the administration of the elder ADAMS, previous to the triumph of democracy, in 1800, by the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency. We are glad that they have taken up this matter, as it may serve to awaken some members of the Van Buren party, who are in fact honest democrats, to a true sense of the clouded measures which Mr. VAN BUREN wishes to suppress from the country. But these historical notices neglect a part of the duty they owe to the public, and we are therefore under the necessity of performing it for them. They neglect to trace and point out to the people, the similarity of doctrines taught and measures urged by the ancient federalists and modern Van Burenites; they neglect to make public the fact, that the standing army of the ancient federalists, which CUT DOWN THE LIBERTY POLICES of the people—DEPRIVED THEM OF THEIR PERSONAL LIBERTY—inflicted upon them the SCOURGES of the LASH, and in fact reduced them under absolute despotism, was but a handful of men compared with the IMMENSE STANDING ARMY proposed by President Van Buren. This all important fact is kept carefully concealed from the people. The office-holders are afraid to trust the people with the truth. BUT IT SHALL BE PROCLAIMED, despite all their exertions to the contrary; and the toxin of liberty, which is now being sown from one end of the country to the other, will be answered at the ballot boxes, to the terror of the corrupt men now in power.

Among other interesting reminiscences, one is given of a denigrator in Reading, Berks county, who was dragged from his printing office by the officers and soldiers of the Government, and PUBLICLY WHIPPED, for expressing his sentiments as a freeman. He was punished under the SEDITION LAW, which restricted the right of free discussion. The alien and sedition laws, it is well known, were the great points of dispute between the federalists and democrats of those days. The sedition law denounced vengeance against any who should speak "disrespectfully" of the President or any other public officer. No matter how bad their conduct might be, the people were to be GAGGED, and were gagged by the Government.

It is no wonder that the alien and sedition laws produced the great political revolution of 1800.—They were destructive of public liberty, and the people would not suffer them to be imposed upon them. Had the political revolution of 1800 not taken place, the revolution of 1776 would have been defeated at its end and aim, viz: the freedom of the people. BUT THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE EXPECTED A SECOND DELIVERANCE FROM TYRANNY.

And so it will, we trust, ever be. The present crisis will test the expectation. An effort is made by Mr. Van Buren's administration TO REVIVE THE REIGN OF TERROR by means of his standing army scheme; and it remains for the people to say whether they will SUBMIT THEIR NECKS TO THE YOKER. That scheme, as communicated to Congress, contains the following suggestion, which Mr. Van Buren said he "could not too strongly recommend":

"That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the SAME RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR as the troops of the United States."

The 17th section proposes to give the President the power to call out the militia, "as he may deem necessary;" and further, that "during such call, including the time when going to and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and shall be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt."

Now the reader will observe that as soon as a militia man, under this new law, shoulders his musket, he is to be in the service of the United States, and of course subject to the "same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States." This subject will continue till he is again dismissed, and during all that time, the SEDITION LAW of Ancient Federalism is in fact revived! What think ye of the proposition, Democrats! The sedition law deprived a man of the LIBERTY OF SPEECH—it destroyed—the free communication of thoughts and opinions—it reduced the people to the condition of bondsmen.—The articles of war, to which Martin Van Buren wishes to subject you, are the same in effect with the ancient sedition law. The following is one of those articles:

"Article 5th. 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 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 UPON HIM BY THE SENTENCE OF A COURT MARTIAL."

Here is the penalty denounced against freemen for speaking their minds. And what is it? Why that for DARING to say what he thinks of the men in power, the militia man is to be subject to SUCH PUNISHMENT as may be inflicted on him by a COURT MARTIAL. That punishment may be a public whipping, such as was recently inflicted on Fleming Livingston at New York—it may be a fine—it may be imprisonment—or it may be DEATH. It may be any thing in fact which a court martial may choose to agree upon; and from the sentence of that court there is no appeal. The offender—the man who may dare to express his dissatisfaction with the public affairs, is to be denied even a trial by a jury of his peers—but is to be tried by a court composed of officers appointed by the President, and who will of course be willing at any time to punish those who speak "disrespectfully" of the fountain of their patronage.

Follow citizens, will not this be a revival of the REIGN OF TERROR? We think so. We think it will be as destructive of public liberty as were the alien and sedition laws. Then, will you not guard your own rights, and put down an administration which proposes to subject you to such subject slavery? It remains for yourselves to preserve your freedom.
Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

Bill of Costs.

Reader! are you a poor man? Have you a wife and children who are dependent upon your daily labor for support and education? If yes, before you vote for Mr. Van Buren just get his standing army

bill, and surrounded by that family you love, examine its provisions, and ascertain the deep injuries it may inflict upon them as well as yourself.

In the 10th sect. you will find that EIGHT THOUSAND men are to be drafted from Ohio, (and in the same proportion from Pennsylvania and other States.)—You are as apt to be drafted as any other. When drafted, what must you do?

In the 14th section of the bill you will find that, if drafted as a dragoon, you must furnish yourself with the following articles.

We affix the probable cost of each.	
A good horse at least 14 1/2 hands high,	\$70 00
" saddle,	15 00
" bridle,	10 00
" vest,	4 00
" breastplate,	1 00
" cropper,	1 00
A pair of boots,	6 00
" spurs,	1 00
" pistol,	6 00
A sabre,	8 00
A cartouch box,	1 00

Whole amount, \$117 00
Thus you see that, besides your wearing apparel, your accoutrements will cost you about \$117. If you are too poor to purchase these articles, what will be the consequence!

The 28th section provides that those who fail to perform the duties required of them, shall be liable to be fined by a court martial. You will be fined for a failure, and if unable to pay that fine the 28th section provides that you SHALL BE IMPRISONED ONE MONTH FOR EVERY FIVE DOLLARS OF THE FINE! Now suppose your fine should be assessed by a court martial at \$50 and you could not raise the money. You would be dragged from the bosom of your family by an armed force, cast into prison, and compelled to lay there for ten months. In the mean time, what is to become of your family, thus deprived of your support? They must either starve or be thrown upon a cold world for protection.

If you raise the means and equip yourself, the President, you will find under the 17th section, is to have power to order you off to Wisconsin Territory. In your absence who is to support your family? If you are a poor man with a family and have the misfortune of being drafted under this military despotism, the inevitable result must be the destruction and starvation of your family. Yet all this must be done by Mr. Van Buren in times of profound peace, under the garb of Democracy. We say to you, real patriots, and reflect upon the effect that this military scheme is to have upon you and your family. Recollect, too, that it will have a similar effect upon thousands of your fellow citizens, and thousands of helpless families, situated like yourself, then cast your vote!

Some of the locos say this Bill cannot pass. So they said of the Sub-Treasury Bill two years ago—but the moment Van Buren got the majority in Congress in his favor, he forced it upon the people after it had been rejected three different times by Congress. Recollect him, and he will declare that the people have decided in favor of the STANDING ARMY, and this Bill will be forced through Congress also—And then farewell to the Liberty, Property and welfare of our woe happy country.

Democracy of Gen. Harrison.
In the year 18