# POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Sept. 19

REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may en lose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper; to pay the subscription of a third person, and trank 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.

This fairner.

A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year, subscription to the Miners! Journal

### HARRISON, TYLER, AND DEMOCRACY!

'In the strength of your might, from each mountain.
and valley,'
Sons of freedom, arise! the time is at hand— Around Liberty's standard, we'll rally, we'll rally, The Star Spangled Banner floats over the land, Then let the proud Eagle spread his wings wide

And burst from the trammels which strive to enchain;

If we rise in our strength, if we speak but in The bit of strip'd bunting' will flourish again.

For our Rights and our Laws, we'll stand firm and The blood of our Fathers shall ne'er be forgot The Faith and the Honor which they sacredly

plighted, Shall never be tarnished by Anarchy's blot.: Around Liberty's standard, we'll rally, we'll rally:

OLD TIPPEDAROE, boys, the watchword shall be; Its echo will thunder from each mountain and

# valley Of the home of the brave—the land of the free. COUNTY CONVENTION.

N pursunpee of a resolution passed at the late County Meeting, a County Convention of the People, will be field at the House of Frederick Hass, in Schuylkill Haven, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of forming a Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Turn out Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men -let the people take their affairs into their own hands, in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions, and in pursuance of the principles of real Jeffersonian Democracy
Several addresses may be expected in the Ger-

man and English languages.

JACOB SHOCK, Jr. BAMUEL D LEIB, W. H. MANN, JOSEPH MORGAN HENRY KOCH,
D. SHOLLENBERGER,
JOHN YARNELL, JACOB MANTZ, JOHN BRAUSE. RICHARD ADDAMS,

E. Y. FARQUHAR

JOHN K. SMITH, DANIEL B. HAAS, ADAM HERB. ADAM HERB.
MICHAEL ARTZ, Sen.
DAMS, JACOB MILLER,
JOHN W. HEFFNER,
LER. CHARLES DENGLER,
JOEL YUNDT,
E. Y. FARQUHAR, Secretary of County Committee.

A MEETING of the Seceders from Van Buren evening, Sept. 21st, at 7 o'clock.

Rogular Meetings of the Schuylkill County Tippecanoe Club, will be held every Wednesday Evening, at their Room over Mr. Coatsworth's Store, and pithy mottoes—the great number of spectators. in Centre Street. Our friends from the country are who cheered them as they went along—the heautiful requested to drop in when in town.

Advertisements crowded out by press of

Turn out to the County Convention to day.

A number of articles are crowded out, to make room for the Appeal to Irishmen. Let all read it attentively.

Conferers Meeting - The Conferees for Schuvlkill and Lehigh counties, met at the house of Jacob Moser, on Monday last, and nominated the

Hon. HENRY KING, of Lehigh, a true and well-tried Democratic Republican, as the Harrison Candidate for Congress. The Proceedings will appear in the Log Cabin next Wednesday.

JOSEPH BROBST, Esq., a sterling Democratic Republican of Cattawissa, Columbia, county, has announced himself as a volunteer candidate, to represent this district, in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brobst is a worthy son of a worthy sire, -and to give our readers an idea of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of his own county, he volunteered as a candidate for commissioner against the regularly nominated candidate on the Loco ticket last year and was elected, notwithstanding the balance of the loco ticket, was elected by a very large majority. Mr. Brobst is a Farmer and Miller, we believe, and Mr. Headley, his opponent, is a Lawyer

The loco leaders state publicly that all the English, Welch and Scotch Emigrants in this region are d-d scoundrels-why? Because they vote for Harrison. If the Germans and Irish were to vote for Harrison, would of the leaders apply the same epithets to them also?

Levis; they say, has again escaped. If he has, it will fix a stain on Philadelphia, that will be difficult to wine out.

We are pleased to learn that our townsman John Sanderson, Erq: has received from the Comptrollers of the Public Schools, the unanimous ap pointment of Professor of the Classics, in the Central High School of Philadelphia. Mr. Sanderson is fully competent for the task assigned him, and this selection will add to the already high reputa tion awarded to the Public Schools of that city.

The first number of the Sunbury American, by Messrs. Masser and Eisely is before as. It is a neat and apparently, well conducted Van Buren paper, -and supports the claims of C. W. Hegins, Esq. as a candidate for the Legislature of this State.

The Buckeye Blacksmith was in Huntingdon on the 10th inst., and a letter dated from that place,

in the U.S. Gazette says: " Of all things in the world, the office holders and party leaders dulike the " Buckeye Blacksmith," and well they may, for no bear ever made more havoc among its enemies than he does of their party. Every possible means is taken wherever he goes to prevent the people from hearing him; but the more the leaders endeavor to keep their heretofore followers from going to hear what he has to say, the more is their cariosity excited, and the more they run after him: and wherever he can get a hearing, whether he can write or not, he certainly makes his mark.

The Whige of this county will rally strong at the Bedford Convention, and then they intend to come home and elect their man to Congress, which will be John Blauchard, Esq., or General Irwin, either of whom can beat Mr. Wilson, the leco faco candidate."

Average annual expenditures of the General Government under Gen. Jackson, \$18,224,091 88

Conservative Meeting.—We are gratified to learn that the Conservatives friendly to Harrison and Porter, had quite a large and enthusiastic meeting on Priday Erening Jast The number prisent was joined in the proceedings were upwards of FIFTY, and we are assured by one of the number that they will be one hundred strong in this Borough alone, before the election. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Allen in a very able manner, who also defined the grounds upon which they now stand, and also gave his reasons for withdrawing his support from Martin Van Buren, which no doubt found a responce in every patriotic bosom present. At their request we publish the proceedings in another column. - Dare any loco foco doubt the democracy of those who took part in the proceedings of this Meeting.

The following ticket has been put in nomi-

nation by the locos. To wheat the congress Peter Nowhead Senate-Samuel F. Headley. Assembly John Weaver. Commissioner—George Boyer

Director of the Poor William Bock

Auditor—William B. Hill:

Trustees—S. R. Med ar, Jacob Deibert. BACKING OUT.

Col. Johnson's recent letter is effecting wonders,-already has the Richmond Inquirer and the New York Evening Post, both leading Van Buren papers in their respective States, declated that they do not now believe that Gen. Harrison is a coward. The former, in alluding to Mr. Clay's Speech at Nashville, sayson

"It is idle for Mr. Clay to raise a phantom that he might dissipate it; for no man has pronounced HARRIBON a coward whose opinion is entitled to

respect." Of course, according to the Inquirer, Senator Rrailey's opinion, (who apologized to an assemblage in Pottsville, for calling Harrison a General, stating that it was not for any merit which he rendered under that title, but was merely to designate him,) " is not entitled to any respect," and the

The New York Evening Post has the manlinese and candor to correct the aspersions of the Globe and its copyists in relation to General Harrison in the following sentence: --" He has been all his life a brave and wellmeaning

made to the contrary are PARTY SLANDERS, unworthy of the feutures of our cause." Of course according to the Post, Amos Kendall, and all the other "hirelings" of the Administration, who call Gen. Harrison a coward, are "SLANDE-

and honest man, and the charges that have been

#### THE VICTORY OF BUN-KERS-HILL.

RERS."

From the New York Star and Times. The Great National Guthering at Bunker-Hill .-This mighty gathering of the people took place yesterday, and appears to have surpassed in physical and moral grandeur the most enthusiastic anticipations. The Boston Mercantile Journal of yesterday savs: No description, even from the pen of the gifted Scott, could convey a faint idea of the glorious sight, than six months, nor more than two years. as the procession moved along the streets.-The rampling of steeds—the sounds of martial music, the waving of the American flags, and the great variety of beautiful banners, with their appropriate devices women, who, animated by the joyous occasion, thronged the doors, the windows, the balconies, and even the house tops, in those streets through which. Senator Frailey's late communication, in which he en-Convention with their sweetest smiles, and waving their spotless handkerchiefs as they passed alongall formed a grand and magnificent picture, which will remain indelibly stamped on the heart of every person who was so fortunate as to be present on this nomentous occasion."

The Transcript estimates the number in the procession at CPWARDS OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND. This immense body was formed in platoons eight deep, extended about FIVE MILIS, and was one hour and forty eight minutes, at quick march, in passing the City Hall. The procession reached Bunker-Hill at 2 o'clock, P. M. having been two hours on the road .- Franklin Dexter, Esq., acted as chief marshal, assisted by a great number of aids. The multitude on the ground at the opening of the Convention was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000! Nearly every State in the Union was represented. New England poured in her thousands. New York and the States to the westward had large delegations present, and even the extreme South

made a gallant show. This countless host of freemen was called to order NOBERT C. WINTEROP, Chairman of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee, after which Daniel Webster appeared, and surrounded by venerable soldiers, who fought the battles of the revolution, and by distinguished men who have nobly contended for the principles which glowed in the bosoms, and prompted the actions of the Whigs of '75 and '76, addressed the people in his clear and manly voice. and read a long and eloquent declaration of the principles of the democratic whig party, and the occasion and objects of the meeting. After Mr. Webster had finished reading this noble production, copies of it were struck off at a printing press which formed a conspicuous object in the procession, and distributed among the members of the Convention. We shall publish this able document hereafter.

The Transcript thus closes a short description of the thrilling scene.

This is one of the most glorious days ever witnessed in the city of Boston. It would be impossible to conjecture the number of people now assembled, but we venture to assert that never before were so many people at one time, within the bounds of its territory. Most of the places of business are closed, and the day given to witness its glorious pageantry: In the history of popular nectings, this far surpassed any thing that was ever before seen in this country. To give any thing of in idea of this pageant, is impossible. We can enthusiasm by those who heard them. The right only say in four words,

THE PROPLE HAVE COME! The effect of this Convention will be felt in every section of the Union. The North has spoken to the South, the cast has exchanged congratulations with the west, and the result will be universal activity, universal confidence. Fifty thousand have gone down from Bunker Hill imbued with the spirit of seventy-six, to the second war of Independence, the issue of which shall be a bluedless revo-

Wagon Brigade-the Militia against VuniBuren's regulars .- The Farmets of Dauphin county have resolved to go to the Lancaster Convention in their wagons, and they have appointed Benjamin Jordan as Chief Marshall of the Wagon Brigade, and each township is to choose its own captain as assistants. As the Standing Army Bill is now under discussion among the people, we do not know of a more apt illustration of the subject than by calling the People the Militia, against Van Buren's Regulars, the office holders. The militia in this country have always proved strong enough fully carried out the principles of the loco party, in when the liberues of the country were in danger. The Militia whipped the British Regulars in the Revolutionary war, and also in the last war-and wout waits until Van Buren is re-elected President we think they will prove victorious again, against she will never return. do. Martin Van Buren, \$37,135,654.33.

THE ELECTIONS.

## PROGRESS OF THE "TORNADO."

FROM MAINE The news from Maine is of the most cheering Old Gumberland, which the locos have called it the Star in the East," has been redeemed, for the first time in twelve years. She has abjured the Van Buren collar, and elected a

.Harrison Member of Congress, Harrison Senators, and

Harrison Representatives. The result in this county makes the Senate of the State Whig, 14.to 11, and will probably give us majority on joint ballot.

When the Boat left Boston, the impression preailed, that the Harrison Governor stood a very fair hance. There is very little doubt but that Fairfield will be re-elected-but if his majority does not ex. ceed 2,500, the State is safe for Harrison at the Presidential election. IT Fairfield will get 3000 votes more than Van Burer can in Maine.

Election Frauds.—The following communicati was received through the Post-Office, and of course we do not know the author—but as we have also nolerstood that a large number of false Naturalization Papers were being manufactured at Harrisburg, and other places, we have thought proper to publish the communication, and also the penalty attached for the punishment of frauds of this description:

[COMMUNICATED.] Mr. Editor, - I have learned, from a source entitled to credit, that many Naturalization Papers are to be listributed to those not entitled to receive them,-I regret it the more, on account of some of my own countrymen being privy to this, who, if they regard as anything their oath to support the laws of their adopted country, should have been the last to have listened to arts of wicked and designing men. If this hint should not effect the purpose intended, you shall know me in my proper person.

Please publish the law and penalty touching frauds HIBERNIA. of this description.

The following is an extract from the election law passed at the session of 1838-139:

Section 125. If any person shall knowingly, publish utter, or make use of any forged or false receipt, or certificate, with intent to impose the same upon, or deceive any Inspector or Judge, at any election, as aforesaid, such person, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty, or more than five hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment not less

Would it not be advisable to collect the name of all the residents in this region, and make out list for each poll, for the purpose of detecting and punishing frauds of this description, should any be attempted.

Senator Frailey again - We publish below a commu nication from the signers of a former exticle, in reply to deavors to convey the idea that he made use of the expression imported to him in the German language, and consequently he might have been misunderstood. But this subterfuge' will not answer,-two of the signers understand German as well tis Mt. Frailey, and they heard him make the ceclaration, that Gen. Harrison was hine miles off at the battle of the Thomes, in both the English and German language. . The gentlemen in question were willing to give their affidavits, but we did not require them-their words are sufficient—and if there is a single person not yet satisfied on their authority, that the charge is true, and that the Senator stands before the public guilty of SLANDERING an honest public servant, and afterwards denying it, they will please call at our office, and we will refer him to several other respectable citizens who also heard Mr. Frailey, and among the number are two or three Van Buren men. We now dismiss this subject

[COMMUNICATED.] Mr. Ranuan.-The narties who were inadvertently drawn into a discussion on the veracity of our Senator Mr. Frailey, had concluded to let the matter rest,—the subject having a ready received threefold more attention than it descryed, whether his statements were true or false; but the attempt of Mr. Frailey to create an impression that he spoke of the subject agitated, in German pression that he spoke of the subject agitated, in German only, conveying the idea that some of the signers could not understand him, seems to call for a passing notice. We have inade a public declaration, with our names affixed, and we have done so understatidingly; those who understand German. (William Nice and Samuel Hartz)
positively declare that the substance of our declaration vas made in German-which would putaside those who assert Mr. Frailey did not use the language, and who, do not understand the German language themselves; but three know that the assertion was made in English also; while we are free to admit that Mr. Fraile may not have intended to express such sentiments.—We are not alone in our assertion—nor would we be alone in our affidavits; but as we would not be willing to place in our annuaries; our as we would not go willing to place any more confidence in the oath of Mr Frailey, than in his colemn asseveration; therefore, being well known by the citizens of our county—we are willing that our character for truth shall be tested by their knowledge of the parties; and decline any further controversy on tha subject. Our assertion was not made for political effect and our affidavits are held too sacred to be made use o

affidavits are held too sacred to be made use of stion of this kind,

"Honesty is the best Policy"

JOHN M. CROSLAND,
SAMUEL HARTZ,
ALFRED HASWELL, WILLIAM NICE.

Meeting at Minersville .- Our friends had meeting at Minersville on Saturday evening last, which was addressed by Mr. John M. Crosland, the Schuylkill county Boat Builder, and an original Jackson man, and Mr. Joseph Allen, a reformed Jackson and Van Buren man, and now a Harrison and Porter man, and also a working man, both addresses are spoken of with spirit is up among the working men in this region, -they have taken the glorious cause in their hands—IT MUST TRIUMPH.

Election Law .- We call attention to the follow ing abstract of the Election Law. It is of the ut most importance for every person to be assessed at least TEN DAYS before the election-and he must call on the assessor to have his name registered. All frauds will be punished by heavy fines and imprisonments.

I think that imprisonment for debt under my circumstances but that where fraud is alledged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished. WM. H. HARRISON.

Levis, the abscording whig cashier, has returned to Philadelphia.-Can the Miners' Journal tell us when Swartwout, the whig candidate for Vice President, will return to New York !- Reading Press.

... Why really, Mr. Press, neither Livis or Sibart wout, could have been! Whigs, when they so faithrunning away with other people's funds. As regards the question asked, we can only say, that if Swan

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ficers and Directors of the Berks County Bank ! has prime of mid- it - --

general character, then the Standing Army of Great Britain, that he could not real without appealing to his countrymen, and calling upon them by all the tender ties which bind them to their own, their native land, to avert, as far as it lies in their power, the threatened evils which the establishment of such a Standing army in this country would inevitably inflict upon the people. Americens may differ on this point—the present generation have not felt the effects of standing armies and nations, like individuals, must learn wisdom by experience-but that emigrants from the land of oppression-the land of standing semice should in the freeest country on the face of the earth, be found the advocates of measures which have driven them from the homes of their fathers, compelled them to sever all the endearing ties which connect them with the land of their nativity, is strange and incomprehensible to the mind of the lover of Liberty, the pure patriot, and the well-wisher of his country's prosperity and hap-[FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.]

# AN APPEAL TO IRISHMEN,

BY AN IRISHMAN.

WELL knowing the feelings which exist, in the breasts of my countrymen, their abhorrence of tyranny, and their strong attachments to principles of liberty, I take this opportunity of addressing them upon a subject of vital importance to their interests and to the interests of the whole American people. My countrymen, in search of liberty you have left the land of your birth to seek in a foreign clime, that plessing which is denied you in your own-you have come to the land where freedom has unfurled her banner-chapted by the hope, that you will find that protection from the laws which you sought for in vain in your native land. Irishmen, what are those evils from which you have fled, and under which our country at this moment groans! Can you not answer! Yes! I know you will respond when I mention a standing army and the payment of tithes. These are the evils which oppress our country, which are now grinding our fathers, our mothers, our brothers, our sisters, in poverty and misery. I appeal to the candour, the honesty, the honour of my country,man, if these are not facts which cannot be controverted! To what is Ireland reduced by the operation of these two systems, is she not obliged to contribute to the support of that army, both with men and money, which is the instruments of her wrongs, thus placing the power to oppress in the bands of her oppressors! In she not obliged, by law, to pay a tenth of the yearly produce of her lands and cattle for the support of a rapacious clergy of a different persuasion from the general religion of the country, a clergy, who, dike regardless of the principles of Christian faith, Charity and Her sufferings, tear from the hard earnings of her sons the pittance which they have to support their wives and little ones-how often have we seen the last and sole resource of some wretched family torn, ruthlessly torn from them to satisfy the demands of a heartless tithe proctor, their pig upon which they had depended for the payment of their rent, their cow whose milk was to supply their necessities! all these things we have seen, and every Irishman can bear testimony of their truth. I ask you, could his have been accomplished without the aid of a standing army? Your own hearts will ans er-No! Unassisted by force, they never dared oppress you, for well I know the spirit to resist is strong and undying within your breasts, You left your country because the strong arm of power ground you to the dust, and deprived you of your liberties; come you here to this land of the brave and the free to erect and establish the hated system from which you have fled? Irishmen, beware! you are now about to give your votes in the country of your adoption—you are now going to exercise the sacred privilege which is the price of your exile-pause! weigh well in your minds the importance of your trust, look around and see for yourselves who are the advocates of a standing army; which party would endeavour to imitate the monarchs of Europe, by having an instrument in their hands which might be wielded at pleasure for the destruction of your liberties, and reduce this country to the state of bondage and misery which exists at home. I would wish to influence your votes, but not contrary to your own convictions. I would desire all my countrymen to read the measures before the public, and decide upon their merits. I would conjure them by all which they hold dear and sacred to their feelings as men, that they should judge for themselves, and not permit their opinions to be swayed by the barangues of demagogues or seekers for office, who only laugh at their gullibility when their aim is accomplished. A call upon them to read and decide upon the measures advocated by the two great political parties which now agitate the country, but above all read and reflect upon the dangerous tendency of the standing army bill; if they do they will coincide with me, and say that a more iniquitous measure was never laid before an enlightened and free people, or one more opposed to the sacred rights of man. I subjoin a few remarks of my own upon the nature and provisions of this bill.

In the first section it is provided that all male citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty and thirty seven, except those exempted by law, shall within three months after the passage of this bill, be enrolled in the militia of the United States, and shall provide themselves with the necessary arms, mmunition, and accoutrements specified in said act, and at their own expense. Here we are naturally led to inquire, what is the expense? At the lowest calculation then, a private of infantry cannot equip himself for a less amount than \$30; his musket alone will cost him \$14-if in the cavalry he cannot equip himself for a less amount than \$117, according to the following calculation, made agreeable to the 14th section of the bill.

A good horse 141 hands high 15100 · 3 00:1 bridle VALISE 1 00 breastplate 1 00 crupper 6 00 , . , a pair of boots 1 00 spurs 6 00 pistols 8 00 sabre a cartouch box \$117 00

besides your wearing apparel. I would ask you, are you willing to be burden ed thus—are the times so good and money so easily obtained that you would be able to lay out of your own pockets, either 30 or 117 dollars, or that, eyen. if you were able and had the money, would you be warranted in such extravagance? But it is not the expense alone which should be looked to-your time will also be wasted; eight years of the prime of manhood is to be spent without compensation or reward, except your daily pay of a mere pittance upon which to live; for a period of four years you will be dragged from your family and your business to serve continually in the active force, and the remaining four years, during which you are to serve in the reserve or sedentary force, you are liable at any moment to be called out at the option of the commander-in-chief; whenever he may deem proper he can command your attendance, and we to him who disobeys; there are no means of escape, you are to be numbered and recorded, so that if you refuse to turn out when called upon, you will be fined and imprisoned according to the 28th section, which provides that if any officer, non-commissioned or private, shall refuse to comply with the orders of the United States, he shall be fined in any sam not exceeding three month's pay. or less than half a month of the same; and further, if any officer, &c. shall, refuse, when called out by the President, he shall be fined in any sum not ex-"ceeding one year's, and not less than one month's pay! mark this; take particufar notice, that by the above section of this bill, the orders of the President are made superior to the orders of the United States; for if you disobey the former, you are to be fined one year's or one month's pay as the case may be, out if you lisobey the orders of the latter, you are only to be fined from three to one-half nonth's pay. Who is the President, and who is the United States! Is the President the supreme power, the sovereign authority of the nation, or is he the servant of the people? If he is the supreme authority, then he is superior to the United States, but if he is the servant of the people, then is he inferior to the United States, (for the United States and the people are one and the same) why then should disobedience to his orders bring with it the greatest amount of punishment! the reason is obvious, because the President, according to the provisions of the bill, is to be the commander-in-chief. Are the people so deoid of reason or of rectitude of principle as thus to place in the hands of their servant the power to oppress them; if they are so, my friends, I trust you will never lend them your assistance; but rather keep alonf from the contest, than ecome the voluntary agents of your own ruin. Again, suppose if you refuse pr-are unable to pay this fine, what then! why you are to be imprisoned for one month (see section 28) for every five dollars of such fine; you are to be deprived of your liberty, to be incarcerated in a common jail, because you dared o refuse to leave your family, perhaps to perish, when the President chooses to call upon you to do duty in his standing army, or because you are so anfortunate as to be unable to pay your fine, you are to be rendered doubly unforthnate by being cast into a dungeon for one month for every five dollars of such fine; these my countrymen, are reasonable and true conclusions; not formed from the imagination of the writer, but drawn from the provisions of the bill tself—nay more—the 29th section provides that the marshal of the district in which such fine is to be levied, shall seize by distress, upon the goods and chattels of such persons as shall be fined, not only for the amount of the fine, but also for the costs attending such distress, which are as follows:

- \$20 00d a · · · original judgment - 🗫 costs of execution and judgment -• . . . 2 50mm; g marshals fees for travelling-5 cents per mile : 10 00 for serving process of execution - - 1 18 2 00 and 19 181 187 2 Buch \$34 00

The marshals fees are to be estimated according to the distance he has to ravel to the residence of the delinquent. Was there ever so monatrous at By the provisions of this bill, you may thus be deprived of any, little luxuries, lated hanking system, as connected with the best interests of the country. one promise the design the state of the stat

We layite particular attention to the following appeal to Irishmen. It is a written by warm beared son of the Emerald Isle, after carefully perusting a written by warm beared son of the Emerald Isle, after carefully perusting a cupy of the Standing Almy Bill, submitted to Congress by Mr. Poinsett, their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress, by the their infinite mercy all those articles which are exempt from distress. rest in the President, he is to be commander-in-chief, without limit, without control. The King of England possesses no such authority as this; he cannot order a single company of the British Army, to do even the slightest thing. without the consent of his parliament, or of his privy council; but such limited authority as this does not satisfy Martin Van Buren, he must have the sole and unlimited command, as arbitrary as the autocrat of Russia. The President, according to the provisions of the before mentioned sections, has the power of calling out the militia whenever he pleases, and of organizing them at such places and in such numbers as he may deem proper, and having such power who knows when, or for what furrose he may exercise that power if they assemble together to consult upon any measures which involve the general interests of the community, he may choose to consider it s rebellion-he may designate it a mob or other unlawful meeting, and agreeable to the 19th section of the standing army bill, may demand the bid of his army to dell, th liberte the people, thus depriving them of their dearest right—the liberty of holding public meetings to consult for the public good; the sword would be placed in his hands, and God alone knows for what ends he may use it. Oh my comition men, do not suffer yourselves to be led astray—do not sanction by your leading the man who would advocate such a measure as the one now before you Mertin Van Buren has advocated this bill, he has recommended it to Congress. in the most unqualified and unequivocal terms; witness his own words addressed to both houses of the Legislature, contained in his last message, which arethat he cannot too strongly recommend to the consideration of Congress, the annexed report of the Secretary of War for the reorganization of the militia of the United States; re-eject the man who has thus sanctioned and recommended this most iniquitous bill and you strike the first blow against the liberties of this happy country-you place a lever in the hands of an individual of a weak and erring man, which he can apply at pleasure to loosen the foundation of your freedom-by which he may overturn the whole structure of the law, and bury beneath the ruins of the blackened and fallen mass the liberties of the

I would ask you in the culm dispassionate voice of reason, where is the neessity for this standing army! what invaders have we to repel! what powers have we to fear? with what nation are we at war? what sedition has to be quelled? Surely none-no invasion-no war-no sedition-yet our sage President and his dependants consider, in the plenitude of their wisdom, that we ought to have a standing army. I ask again, for what end is it desired? Is it for mere idle pageant to add lustre and pomp to the nation, or entail upon it the burden of its support, or to act as a body guard to the President, or to give dignity to his office? My friends, it is not for any of these purposes, but it is to give power to the Executive. In the days of Washington such a power was not required by the President; the measures which were then advocated were to be productive of general good. In the purity and simplicity of these times a standing army was not considered a necessary appendage to the Governhint; it would have been looked upon as subversive of our liberties and continued. the spirit of our institutions; but now we behold a Secretary of War drafting and proposing a bill for the organization of a standing army, and a President of the United States recommending its adoption, without any visible object in view-at peace with the world, living in harmony among ourselves; but if there is no visible object there must be some secret design, for it is not the nature of man to propose or recommend schemes by which he thinks nothing can be acomplished, but it is the nature of man to be ambitious, it is his nature to desire power, and to use that power when he shall acquire it. The intention of Martin Van Buren is manifest—he wishes you to sanction the organization of the standing army, to place that power in his hands; give him these his denands-satisfy his cravings for royalty, and when you do that, go and offer upon the altar of freedom your last sacrifice-offer up your last prayer at the shrine of liberty ere the destroyer comes, and the vale of her temple is rent.

Another effect of this bill is to place 200,000 men under the articles of war: see section 20th, which provides that the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the roops of the United States; it would be superfluous for me to enumerate all these articles of war, you can all read them for yourselves; but I will call your attention to one of them in particular, to give you a sample of the rest. In the 5th article it is provided, "that any officer or soldier who shall use contemptumes or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, or the Vice President thereof, or against the Congress of the U.S., or against any chief nagistrate or legislature of the U. S. in which he may be quartered, such office cer or soldier shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall choose to inflict." These are the regulations under which Martin Van Huren would keep 200,000 freemen of America, according to which, if a man dared to grumble or utter a word of complaint when ordered away from his home and his family o serve in the standing army, he is to be tried by a court martial, and suffer whatever punishment they may deem right to inflict.

I would again revert to the army of England, and contrast the situation of

the English soldier with the situation in which you would be placed, should this iniquitous measure ever receive the sanction of the Liegislatures, and become the law of the land. If a man enlists as a private in the British army, be receives a certain sum, as a bounty, for joining it; and his daily pay is higher than the laborer's wages. In Ireland, a laborer cannot obtain more than from 74 nence, per day, to 9 pence, and even that does not continue for more than 9 months of the twelve, owing to bad weather &c., whereas, if he enlists in the British army, his pay amounts to one shilling per day, continuing the whole year, and if he enlists for the regular period of 21 years, and serves that 21 years, he will then be entitled to, and shall receive a pension of 71 pence per day, or, if he chooses, he may enter any of the Military Asylums of the kingdom." Thus his condition is manifestly bettered by the exchange. His pay is increased to one third more than the highest amount of wages he could get as a laborer, and, st the expiration of 21 years, he can retire with the ordinary pay of a laborer. Contrast this with the Melitary service of the United States, as proposed in the Standing Army Bill i first, in the United States, you will be compelled to serve. In England you may enlist or not, there is no compulsion. Secondly; in the United States, your pay will not amount to one half of what you could earn as a common laborer, for any man can get from 871 cents to \$1 per day in America. and your pay, as a soldier, would not amount to 50 cents. In England, the pay of the soldier is one-third more than the wages of the daborer. In the United States, you are to serve 8 years of the prime of your life, and then return to your former station, nothing bettered in your condition, and without any provision for your support, except you should happen to be wounded. In England, when your term of service is expired you get a comfortable maintainance for the residue of your life; so that, after the soils and dangers of wan are over, you may ive in peace and glide gently to the grave. Which, then, of the two systems would you prefer! Would you not prefer that which leaves you free to join it or otherwise, and provides for your old age, or would select that which compelle ou to turn out against your inclination, and makes no provision for you, exceed you should be fortunate enough to receive a wound. My countrymen. I again appeal to you. - I ask you in what situation would you thus place yourselves, hould this hill pass by your giving your votes to Martin Van Buren? Your sitnations would be as follows, viz: you will be compelled to serve in the Standing Army, or be fined and imprisoned; you will have to provide, at your own expense, your equipment; you must waste, in idle pageantry, at least four, and, porbaps, eight of the best years of your life, without any reward after your service is terminated, and with but half pay during your term of service; and, finally, it you should dare to grumble, at the hardness of your fate, you are liable to be tried by a Court Martial according to the articles of war, and suffer such punishment as they shall deem necessary. Thus your property will be placed at the disposal of the government for the payment of your fine. You will be deprived of your liberty for 8 years, and your life itself, will be at the disposal of a Court Martial. I would cry to you to hearken not to the serpent; let him not tempt you with the forbidden fruit of the gold humbur; for he is but seeking to foll you in his coils that he may crush you at pleasure. This is no chimera of the imagination, or coinage of the brain, it is the sad, ead reality. An army of 200. 000 men is to be raised in a free country, without an enemy to conquer, without an insurrection to crush, and the whole, sole and unlimited command to be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, with powers sufficient to compel obedience to his mandates, however arbitrary they may be, and from which none dare depart, unless they would have their hard earnings wrested from hem, or their household goods sold to pay their fines. And if they should be so goor as to be unable to liquidate their fine, they are to be cast into fail for one month for every five dollars of such fine. Thus I have endeavoured to lay before you the substance, and some few of the disastrous effects, of the Standing Army Bill; and it you think I have not given a fair exposition of it, read it and lecide for yourselves. The measure is now before the public, and you can obtain a copy of the bill, and the articles of war, at any Printing Office in the state. and when you have read these two, then tell me, did you leave the land of your rth—the land where repose the sacred ashes of your forefathers—and come to his land of the brave and the free, to be instruments in the hands of designing men, for the overthrow of her liberties, forgetting the past and present sufferings f your own, your native land. With these remarks I now close, desiring you, my country men, to reflect seriously upon the facts which are herein stated, by · EMMETT

. Mr. Onk .- No less than fifteen furgeries have already been detected and proved in this fellow's speech upon the President's furniture. Not the slightest religion whatever can be placed upon any of its statements.—Reading Press. , Point out the forgeries, gentlemen-Mr. Ogle held the vouchers in his hand

and challenged the whole lose foco party in Congress to contradict a single statement. They failed to do sp-consequently acknowledged their correctiless This procedure, is on a par with their attempt to discredit Holland's Life of Van Buren, by publishing that there were spurious editions in circulation.

A Authing ground against the Sub-Treasury .- The Van Burenites of Washscheme, or one more calculated to oppress the poor man, laid before the publicl, ington County, Pa., have resolved in regular meeting, 4in favor of a well regular