Terms of Publication.

Two Dollars per annum, payably semi-annual in advance. If not paid within the yeur, \$2,50 will be charged.
22 Papere deliverd by the Post Rider will be charge

ed 25 cents extra.
Advantisements not exceeding twelve lines will be charged 8! for three insetuous—and 50 cents for one insertion. Larger ones in proportion,
All advertisments will be inserted until ordered out
unless the time for which they are to be continued is

specified, and will be charged accordingly.

Yearly a lyertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, tachding subscription to the paper—with the privilege of keeping one advertisement not exceeding 2 squares standing during the year, and the insertion of a smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

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

All notices for meetings, we and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis, will be charged 25 cents each, except Mariages and Deaths.

Handbills of every description, neatly printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

POT ISVILLE, SCHUYLKILLCO. PA. This elegant and commodious establishment will be open for the reception o 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 arrangement that can contribute to com-

tort and convenience.

The Wines and Liquers have been selected in the thust 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 assidious attention to their wants, to establish for it such a character, as may ensure a return of their

> FREDERICK D'ESTIMAUVILLE, Proprietor.

Potteville, Pa. June 22, 1840. N.B. The Refectory in the Bisement story. is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John Silver.

RAIL ROAD IRON. plete assortment of Rail Road fron from 24X

RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. external diameter, turned & un turned. RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3 in. diameter Rail Road Axles, manufretured from the patent EV Cable Iron. RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the fron Chair and stone block

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from New Zealand Flax saturat ed with India Rubber, and intended for Incline Planes

CHAINS. Just received a complete as comment of Chains, from in to la in proved & man ufactured from the best ca SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES.

of different sizes, kept con tantly on hand and for sale by

A. & G. RALSTON. & CO. No. 4, South Front Str

Philadelphia, January 18.

A Farm for sale.

FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity A Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres of which is cleared and it a good state of cultivation ALS), a valuable tract of land in Jefferson county near Ridgeway settlement, containing 1005 acres This tract is heavily timbered with White Pine and Cherry, and the soil is excellent for agricultural pur

The Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike passes a. long said land. The County at present contains about Eighteen Thousand inhabitants and is fast increas ing. The subscriber proposes dividing this tract into five equal parts of two hundred and one neres each, so as to come within the means of industrious men of limited capital to settle in a healthy, flour shing, and fast improving county.

For terms, or further information, enquire of WM, HAGGERTY,

Executor of A. Wainwright, deceased.

BOOK-BINDERY

Bank Bindery in connection with his Book Store, where notice at low rates.

DR. GOODE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.

FENILESE Pills are strongly recommended to the nonce of the ludies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregu larity of the Menses; at the same time strengthen ing, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and producing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Ap petne, correct Indigeration, remove Giddiness and Nervons Headache and are eminently useful in those flatulent complaints which distress Females so much at the "Turk of Life." They obviate costiveness, and counseract all Hysterical and Ner. vous Affections, &c. &c. They invariably restore the pallid and delicate temale to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and appre bation of the most eminent Physicians in the Unit ed States, and many mothers can likewise testity to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of connu bial happiness have been detented, there Pills-may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional deathry, and if taken (according to directions,) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to f males at each monthly return, likewise the at ten lant pains in the back, side, or loins; they ger erally counteract the papsea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in cholorosis, or green sickness in a few days, (and if continued occording to direc-

tions,) soon effect a perfect cure.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the Blood and fluids, It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudurific or alterative.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Caution - Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this Medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress. And be likewise particular in obtaining them at 100 Chatham street, New York, or from the REGUEAR AGENT.

B. BANNAN, Pottsville Pa. Feb. 8

IRON STORE.

T. C. & W. POLLOCK,

AVE in addition to their Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries &c, a general assortment of Iron and Steel. Forge | Iran

Rolled, Flat, Round, and Square. (all sizes.)
Band and Hoop Iron,
Natl Rods,
Cast, Shear, and Crawly Steel. American and English Blister do'.
With a variety of other Goods, all of which will be

Rail Road Iron. THE anheriners offer for sale at their establish.

ment, Thirty tone of good second handed Rail Road Iron, 2x1 nearly new, which will be sold cheap for cash, and in lots to suit purchases HAY WOOD & SNYDER. Colliery Works, July 25,

Large Prints.

OF the Battle of the Thames, and Tippecanoe, just received and for sale by

B. BANNAN.

Loaf Lump and Steam Sugar. OW priced, suitable for preserving, for sale by E Q. & A. HENDERSON. Appart 1

Stroughton's Elizer.

HE genuine Stoughton's Bitters for sale by E. Q. & A. HENDERSON.

W)

31—

August

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I will each you to pierce the bowelsofthe Earth and bring out from the Caverna 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.

SATURDAY MORNING. SEPTÉMBER 26, 1840.

NO. 39

Anthracite Pie Plates and Bread Pans.

JUST received on consignment, a supply of Anthracite Pie Plates and Bread Pans from Moore & Steward's Foundry, Danville, made from the Roaring Creek Iron. They are a superior article, and better calculated for baking Pies and Bread than any other articles heretofore in use. B. BANNAN.

September 5

VOL. XVI.

Theological Horks for Sale. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF UNIVERSALISM,

By the Rev. I. D. Williamson of Baltimore, embracing the Unity of God as held by Universalists,-Attonoment-Death of Christ-Punishment and duration of Punishment-Forgiveness of Sins-Judgement-Nature of Salvation - Repentence-Ressurrection and Destruction of death. This work is intended to disabuse the public mind, in regard to the many interepresentations so industriously circulated against this body of Christians. Price 50

Also for Sale. "THE PLAIN GUIDE TO UNIVERSALISM." by the Rev. Thomas Whitemore of Boston, a work designed to lead enquirers to the truth of that doctrine by Bible testimony; and believers to the practice of its benevolent principles. The fellowing matter is contained in this work: Who are Universalists?

What do Universalists believe? What evidences do Universalists adduce from he Scriptures in support of their belief in the eventual boliness and happiness of all mankind? Passages from the Old and New Testament, ex plained, which are adduced to disprove their senti-

Popular objections to Universalism explained; and the evidences of revealed Religion presented. Price dollar. For sale at the Stores of Samuel Hartz and J. S.

Resumption of Business.

CARPET WEAVING, &C. THE subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Pottsville and others for their liberal support, and would inform the public generally, that he has again commenced the Carpet Wenving in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Brooks in centre street, nearly opposite to the Cross Keys Tavern, in the Borough of Pottsville.

GEORGE HEATON,

August 22.

REFINED WHALE OIL. -2000 galls. refined Whale Oil, just received and for sale by.
E. A. HATHAWAY & Co. Com. Merchants, 13 south Front Philadelphia, August, 8,

For Sale.

10.000 feet 2 inch Hemlock Plank, 30,000 Hem Timber which can be sawed to suit purchasers 600 to 700 feet 2 mch Ash plank.

Also, a Steam Engine, made by Messrs. Haywood & Co. of Philadelphia, of 15 horse power. The above can be had on reasonable terms for Cash, by applying to David Chillan at the Mines of the North American Coal Company, where the Engine DAVID CHILLAS. S prember 5 £ 4,* **−**

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN as Salesman, and also a Boy from 12 to 15 years old, to attend in the Store House, one who can ap ak Dutch would be preferred, none need apply but such as can give unexceptiona ble references as to character &c. JOSEPH WHITE & SON.

Mt. Carbon, Sept. 12th, Morus Multicaulus.

FOR SALE OR BARTER. LOT of Morus Multicaulus now growing and in a flourishing condition, many of the Trees have at present attained the height of over 64 feet For further particulars, enquire at the office of the Miners Journal.

New York Boat Certificates. JUST printed and for sale by

B. BANNAN. Angust 29,

. Sperm Cil.

BI.EACHED and unbleached Sperm Oil of su perior quality, for sile by E Q. & A. HENDERSON. Setember 12.

Reduction of Prices.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has determined bereafter to reduce his prices, to suit the times, for all kinds of Clothing manufactured at his establishment, in Mahartango street near Centre Street. The best Cloth Coats will be nade to order, at prices varying from \$3 50 to \$1,50, Pantaloons for 75 cents to 81, Vests do. de. All other work at similar reduced rates. Being in the recept of the Quarterly Reports of Fashion; he will rarrant his work to be executed equal to any in the Borough, and in the most fashionable style

JAMES MCALARNEY. August 1.

New Store.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of Grant, Car roll & Co. have opened a Store in the building lately occupied by N. Nathans, on Centre, near Market Street, where they have for sale a good relection of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queens. ware, which they intend to sell at satisfactory prices for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce. ROBT. M. GRANT, JOS. F. CARROLL,

September 5

A Steam Engine,

OF Ten Horse power, for sale low for cash, of will exchange for Red Ash Coal, with or with out Boilers, all in good and perfect order, enquire at this Office. September 5

JNO. W. LAWTON.

Stray Cow. STRAYED away from the Subscriber, several weeks ago, a small BRINDLE COW, about four years old. Whoever will return said cow to the subscriber, or give him information where he can get her again, shall be reasonably rewarded. WILLIAM AUDENRIED,

Pottsville Mill. Wanted Immediately, SEVERAL good Pantaloon and Vest makers

LIPPINCOTT & TAYLOR. Corner of Centre & Mahantango st.

LALSO, an Apprentice, inquire as above.

Cheese. 10 CASKS prime dairy Cheese, for sale b MILLER & HAGGERTY. June 20.

New York Smoked Beef. TUST received an additional supply of this suprior article. For sale by Dec 7 49-if T. & J BEATTY.

and the right of Petition.

The Cincinnati Republican publishes the following report of the Remarks made by General HARRISON at Carthage, (Ohio,) on State? the 20th ult. in reference to the subjects mentioned at the head of this article:

" llaving received a letter from a personal frend, who is a member of an abolition society, proposing to me two questions, which he requested me to answer; but having from necessity; arising from the absolute impossibility of answering the numerous letters I receive requiring my opinion upon political subjects, declined to answer any from individual., I willingly embrace the opportunity of arswering them which this occasion has given me, without violating the rule I had found myself under the necessity of adopt-

The questions are the following, viz:

1st. Do you believe the People of the United States possess an unrestricted right worthy of consideration?

2d. Do you believe the People of the United States have the right to petition their Legislature for the redress of whatever they may deem a grievance, and for the adoption of such measures as the petitioners may think conducive to the welfare of the na-

I do not hesitate to answer both of these questions in the affirmative. The Constitution of the United States, and that of our own State, have secured to the People the enjoyments of the rights referred to in both questions, entirely unrestricted by their own sense of propriety and the legal rules which protect the rights of others. The freedom of speech, of the press, are the distinguishing characteristics of free government Without them we might call our country a Republic, but it would be so only in name; like that of Rome, under the emperors, it might be a mask to cover the most horrible despotism. The right of the People to write and to speak openly and freely upon all matters of public policy " is the palladium of all civil and religious liberty." The authors of our Constitution must have known that it would be subject to abuses, to be used for improper, and indeed sometimes for criminal purposes, yet they declared it without restriction. More than half a century has passed away since it came into operation, sions, still these declarations of rights in relation to writing, speaking, and publishing, have been suffered to remain in all their pristing force. I should be the last person who could, under any circumstances, con-

sent to restrict them by legal enactments. I must, however, take this occasion to reneat, what I have before declared, that the discussion of the right of one portion of the States, which compose our Union, to hold slaves, by an assemblage of cutzens of other States, which hold none, is in my opinion not sanctioned by the spirit of the Constitution. If it is tolerated by the broad and un restricted declaration in the Constitution, to which I have referred, it is forbilden by the general tenor of that instrument, and the fundamental principle of the Government which it has established. Our Government is certainly one of a very complicated character-difficult in some of its aspects to be well understood. To foreign Governments it presents, and was intended to present, a power clothed with the most important attributes of sovereignty, and so far as our relations with them may be concerned, they are to see nothing beyond that which is described in our glorious motto, " E Pluribus Unum." We are, however, not "one," in the sense that it would be understood, if applied to other nations which have been formed from once disjointed and separate parts. Our Union is not that which, like marriage, merges the whole rights of the parties in a

common stock. We are not - Joined like meeting rivers Which roll into the sea one common flood, And are no more distinguished."

Our union is more properly like an ordi nary copartnership composed of a number of individuals, who each furnish a portion of capital to be subjected to the control of the majority of the partners, but who each also retain another portion under their own exclusive management. With the latter, nei ther the partners collectively nor individually have any more right to interfere, than if there existed no sort of connexion between them. This is also the theory of our General and State Governments. Over the powers retained by the States respectively, neither. the General Government nor the other States, nor the citizens of the other States, can exercise the least control. If this opinion is correct, it follows that discussion in public assemblies in relation to the institutions of other States, with a view to alter or affect them, was not in the contemplation either of those who framed the Constitution, or those by whom it was adopted. Let us apply the theory I endeavour to maintain to this assembly. We are here, some 3,000 persons, in the double character of citizens of Ohio and citizens of the United States. In the first, we can undertake the consideration and discussion of any subject belonging to our State policy, embody our sentiments in the shape of resolutions or petitions, and, in the event of a supposed grievance, present them to the appropriate State authorities for redress. As citizens of the United States we are competent to consider and discuss any subject of National policy, and by a similar process submit the result of our deliberations, if we should choose to do so, to the which possesses the power to give us relief. In pid ly coming out for Harrison.

General Harrison on Abolition But in which of these characters, either as citizens of Ohio, or citizens of the United States, could we, consistently with the theory and spirit of the Constitution, discuss a subject belonging exclusively to any other

There are; many principles to be found in the Constitutions of some of the States (other than the toleration of slavery) which are very much unlike those of Ohio-the property qualification of voters, for instance. This is a restriction upon the right of suffrage to which, personally, I am opposed. I would accord this important privilege to every citizen. Having ascertained that he was a citizen, I would not proceed to inquire the amount of money he had in his pocket, or what other species of property he might possess. With these sentiments, I might offer for your adoption a resolution declaring that the restricted suffage in some of the States was an aristocratical feature in their systems of government, and should be abolished. Such a proposition could not fail to to discuss any subject that to them may seem | create much surprise, and bring to the mind of every man in the assembly that neither in his capacity as a citizen of Ohio, nor of the United States, could be interfere with the people of Massachusetts, Virginia, and Louisiana, in the management of their domestic concerns. Should I be asked if I thought that noy harm could arise from such a discussion, I answer decided y in the affirmaive-harm in more ways than one. It would tend more, perhaps, than any thing them to incorporate as nelse, to destroy the idea of the perfect indicate the purposes. viduality and distinctness of the State Go vernments, which has ever been considered as one of the most important features in our system, and prepare the minds of the People for the prostration of the barriers which have been erected with so much art and care between the General and State Governments, and those of the States respectively, and finally lead to that dreaded consolidation which, in the opinion of our wisest and best

to impair, if not entirely destroy, those feelngs of confidence and affection between the citizens of the respective States, which is the only effectual bond of our Union. From the discussion of any question in an barract form no possible injury could arise. I conclude with the repetition of my opi nion that the right of the People to write on. speak on, and discuss any subject which they and although, upon one memorable occasion, | deem worthy of consideration, and that of it was resorted to for the purpose of giving petitioning for the redress of any thing effect to councils tending to paralyze the ef- "which they may consider a grievance," persevere in supporting their unjust preten can neither be impaired nor restricted. The abuse of these rights is no argument for abolishing them. In the forcible language of the late distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, "it is an evil inseparable from the good to which it is allied-a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without

vitally wounding the plant from which it is

statesmen, would be the immediate precur-

sor of the downfall. It could not fail, also,

torn. The two Candidates .- We have often heard Martin Van Buren pressed as being the friend of the population min, by his political adherants, but we have been un able to discover, any ground on which such praise car be supported. For the last thirty-five years, he has been engaged in political struggles, and during the greater part of the time has held office as a momber of the Legislature of the State of New York or of Congress, and yet, during all that time, his friends cannot point the single law passed by his influence or even an attempt to procure the passage of a law to amelorate the condition of the Poor laboring classes General Harrison is called by the Van Buren party the candidate of the aristocrats, the Silk Stocking gentry, and of the rich men, but we are also unable to discover the ground on which these assertions can justly be based. General Parrison, for the last thirty years, has been in public life as a member of the Le gistature, both of the State and of Congress, and also as a Governor of Territories and a successful General In every one of these situations we can point to history, documents, and laws for acts done by him, laws passed, and others attempted to be, all tending for the encouragement, protection and benefit of the industrious poor, and these acts were done during the whole course of his public life, not here and there in s)litary instances, but it an uninterrupted current, proving that they proceeded from a heartfelt desire for the comfort and happiness of his fellow citizens It is a very easy thing for a politician to lay hold of a measure that has the appearance of being favourably received by the people, and increase his popularity by professing his adherance to it, although he may neither desire por care for its success, any further than it may tend to his individual advancement, and thus induce the people to believe he has their interest really at heart. This may be done once or twice with success, but no man can dissemble during a whole life and, a course of conduct uniformly having for its end the good of the people can only proceed from deep seated and fixed principles of action. Thus it is with General Harrison, his whole life has been spent in doing good, and he is now receiving the reward from his grateful countrymen. His good actions were not performed after he was brought before the people as a Candidate for the Presidency, but were the cause of his being a Candidate. His principles are not made for the present political contest, but have been formed acted upon, and exemplified during a long life, and are recorded in his messages, speeches and public acts, and in the history of the country. For a man to say that he does not know what are the principles of General Harrison, is to proclaim his own ignorance. Let him who is desirous to learn what those principles are, read the history of the United States, and not the Newspapers of the loco foco party. In the former he will see nothing favourable to Martin Van Buren-and in the latter nothing but abuse of General

Major John H. Katan, late Minister to Spain, the Biographer of Gen. Jackson, and Secretary of War under his Administration, addressed a Harrison Meeting at Uniontown, Pa., last week. He stated he was well acquainted with Gen. Harrison. knew him to be honest, and well qualified for the Presidency. He also stated that he knew Martin Van Buren, served in the Cobinet with him-and

Harrison.

Of the late Speech of Gen. Hannison at Carthage, (Ohio.) as published in a preceding column of this day's paper, the Richmond Whig justly speaks as follows:

"We pronounce this speech a masterly production as a composition, a connected series of thought, elegantly and lucidly arranged and powerfully developed and expressed, but as worthy, in a much higher point of estimation, to command the attention and admiration of the country. It is the most condensed and faithful epitome of the State rights doctrines which we have ever seen, and in a few words gives the most lucid exposition of our complicated form of Government which, in our belief, few months after his retirement from office. any man has given."

James M'Mahan, a loco of Liberty township Columbia county, has announced himself as a candidate to represent this district in the State Senate Mr. M Mahan, we learn is far superior to Major Headley in point of talent, and capacity, and more popular in Columbia county.

Effect of the Loco War on Banks .- In 1830 when the lecos commenced the war on the Banks, there weie only THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY BANKS in this country. In 1840, when the loco Legislature of Pennsylvania embraced the Monster, there were NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY. ONE BANKS in the country. During all this time they had the control of the General Governmentand nearly all the State Governments. Fellow citizens, do you believe that the cry of " down with the Banks," was sincere-or was it not got up by that party, to divert attention from their acts and enable them to incorporate as many Banks as they pleased

Ti e Philadelphia papers would confer a favour on many of their readers, it they would publish a list of the Banks, incorporated since 1830, designating the States in which they are located, and the number incorporated in each State since that period-and also the political character of these States when the Banks were incorporated. Such a statement would be very ptable to the people at present—and will enable them to judge which party increased the Banking institutions of the country.

J. W. Bear-more Testimony .- Our readess wil recollect that the Buckeye Blacksmith when herereferred the people to the Post Master of South Bloom field. Ohio, who is a Van Buren man, where he resided, and also to Gov. Shannon, of Ohio, who had known him for eighteen years, and was willing to abide by any thing these gentlemen said respecting his character. The gentlemen were addressed upon the subject, and the following is the reply of the Post Master: The reply of Gov. Shannon has not yet been received.

South Bloomfield, Sept. 16th, 1840. DEAR SIR,-Yours of the 4th inst., is at hand. In ous war, and to encourage the enemy to state Constitutions, and, that these rights has resided in this place for some time; I have had dealings with him and found him perfectly honest. and I believe that to be his general character here.

I am, Sir, yours with respect, R. STEBBINS, P. M.

The original can be seen at this office. What must the people think of an Administration whose partisans would thus stigmatize an honest mechanic with such epithets, as "horse thref," gombler," &c. &c., for daring to address the people in opposition to their measures. Is it not disgraceful in the extreme? Is it not time for a change?

Bunker Hill Declaration.

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1840.

WHEN men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, requires that they should clearly see forth the grave causes which have brought thein together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation; more than fify thousand of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free eiectors from hearly every other State in the Union, havoljects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable atthe field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our fathers." or suffer anything to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty levotion to the Constitution of the country, and to that Union of the States which it has so happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names, we recognise no geographical divisions while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a priety and justice of its measures. We are con-National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to dissemnate feelings of distrust, and alieniations, while it is in contemptuous disregard of the counsels of the great Father of his country, is but one form in which irregular ambition destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power reckless of the means of its gratifica-

tion, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire. We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it gains such an ascendency in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no approach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only alloys the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they

stand. We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press, we are friends of free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government; we desire to been raised by the friends of the Administration to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the beknowing him, he could not support him or his Ad nign influence of the religious feeling, and moral indepartment of the Federal Government ministration. All the original Jackson men are attraction, on the social as well as on the individual early part of General Jackson's administration, not be social as well as on the individual early part of General Jackson ben are happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opia we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government a course of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments, disastrous to the best interests of greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiassed intelligence, to put forth their utinost constitutional efforts in order to effect change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oaths and his seat. on the 4th March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public offsire were conducted with ability. But we have to lament, that he was not proof against the instructions and influences of even councillors, or per haps against his own passions, when moved and an cited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulations, which respect the money, the currency, the circulation and the internal exchanges of the country, acci ental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country, in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that, in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and of projects, framed in disregard of prodence, and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire to expectation, on the part of any of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

he obligation of morals.

But unhappily, he become involved in a contro versy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause the institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this as plainly as they prove any other act of his administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he surposed he could destroy; and the event showed he did not overate his popularity, and his power. He pursued the Bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Voto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform. currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trample! down and destroyed, recourse was had to these new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated . disastrously, both for the reputation of hisadministration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations, nor seek to escape from their force.-He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted, throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metalic and paper, for the general good and use of the People: and he congratigated both himself and the nation, that by the measurer adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of a Bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments. we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency. with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontesably, his own sense of the duty of government.

In all the measures of Gen. Jackson upon the rency, the present Chief Magistrate is known to have concurred. Like him, he was opposed to the Bank of the United States; like him, he was, in favor of the State Deposite Banks; and like him, he insisted. that by the sid of such Banks, the administration had accomplished all that could be desired, on the great subjects of the currency and the exchange.

But the catastrophe of May 1837, produced a new crisis, by overthrowing the last in a series of experiments, and creating an absolute necessity, either of returning to that policy of the Government which General Jackson had repudiated, or of renouncing altogether the constitutional duty which it had been the object of that policy to perform. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted. Refuge was sought in escape. A duty, up to that moment admitted by all, was suddenly denied, and the fearful reso ution announced, that Government should hereafter provide for its own revenues, and that for the rest, the people must take care of themselves,

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter ogainst them ell, from first to last, our deep and solemn disapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of ing assembled on Bunker Hill, on the 10th day of | policy which he was expected to pursue. We de-September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLA- plore the temper which led him to his original quar-RATION of their principles, and of the occasion and rel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, tachment to that Public Liberty, the purchase of so the acquiescence of others, as d the subvervience of much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole, unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to have been against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty-years, his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverance with which he persisted in them, when men of different temperament must have been satisfied of their uselessness and impotence.

But Gen, Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We remonstrate, therefore, most carnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject of the present administration. We protest against the truth of its principles. We deuy the prostrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that aurround us.

We insist, that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest reglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal and we regard its system of sub-treasuries as but a poor device to avoid high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthleus experiments. We believe its professions in favor of a hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks. We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have divert public attention from its own mismanagement and to throw on others the consequence of its own nisconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the until his measures had brought the currency of the