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Accident.—We regret to learn that a person by the name of Thomas Kelly was killed on Monday last, by a fall of slate in the Union Colliery.

JOSEPH BROBST, ESQ. The gentleman whose name heads this article is now a candidate before the people, to represent this Senatorial district in the State Senate.

Mr. Brobst is no caucus candidate, but comes out as a volunteer, and should be elected, he will be found the able and fearless representative of the people, and not of a party; his character as a man, stands beyond reproach, and his sterling integrity, talents and business habits, give assurance that he will fill the station with credit to himself and his constituents.

Mr. Brobst is the son of Christian Brobst, Esq. of Catawissa, favorably known as one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of Columbia county, and one of the fathers of the Internal Improvement system of this State.

Mr. Brobst is a Farmer & Miller, and has been induced to come forward as a candidate at the urgent solicitation of his numerous friends in Columbia county, who know his worth and are anxious to have an honest representative from the district composed of Schuylkill and Columbia counties.

The Editor of the American Sentinel gives it as his opinion that Morton McMichael will beat Tory Ingersoll, in the Third District, for Congress.

Oh! the rascally Maids.—The maids appear to be in a most wretched condition. Our friends of the "Sistine Des Folks" at Orwigsburg, have not yet received any intelligence from the elections held in Rhode Island, Vermont or Maine.

A good joke.—The Globe last week contained a long address to the Working men of the United States, purporting to emanate from a committee of Working Men in Washington city, to which the name of Amos Kendall, late Post Master General, was attached as a working man.

The friends of Harrison raised a splendid Liberty Pole, one hundred feet high, at Tanawaga, on Saturday last.

Taking this view of the subject, how necessary it is that every citizen should become acquainted with the Constitution and laws, to give their influence to prevent encroachments which those in power will undoubtedly make, unless they are the more virtuous. The approaching election is for one to provide over millions of freemen, "The highest gift of mortals."—The candidates are before us—it is now time we should decide whom we shall support—we have felt the experiments of the present Administration—and I think ought to be convinced of their failure. On the other hand, General Harrison has been a General and Statesman, and has acquitted himself with honor in both capacities, which gives us a forecast of what we may expect of him. It is needless for me to eulogize him, here—to sum up the total, if we elect him it will have a tendency to restore us to our former prosperity.



MAINE. The Boston Atlas of Tuesday re-affirms all its accounts in relation to the election of the Whig candidate as governor of Maine, and there is—there can be no doubt that Edward Kent has been chosen Governor of Maine, for the year ensuing, by a clear majority of the votes of the people.

KENT, is elected by a majority of 228 over Fairfield. The victory in Maine is complete.

General Harrison's Speech, AT THE DAYTON CONVENTION, Held 10th Sept. 1840.

I rise, fellow citizens, (the multitude was here agitated as the sea, when the wild wind blows upon it, and it was full five minutes before the tumult of joy, at seeing and hearing the next President of the United States, could be calmed.)—I rise, fellow citizens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering manner in which I have been received by the representatives of the valley of the Miami.

I rise to say to you, that however magnificent my reception has been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume that it was intended for me, that this glorious triumph entry was designed for one individual. No, I know too well that person's imperfections to believe that this vast assemblage has come here to do him honor. It is the glorious cause of democratic rights that brought them here.

Fellow citizens, it was about this time of the day, 27 years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that your speaker, as commander in chief of the north western army, was plunged into an agony of feeling when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears, were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind.

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you expect from me some opinion upon the various questions which now agitate our country, from content to circumstance, with such fierce contention. Calumny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this world, hath pronounced on matters so interesting to you, but nothing can be more false.

Have I not declared, over and over, that the president of this Union does not constitute any part or portion of the legislative body? [Cries from every quarter, you have, you have.] Have I not said over and over, that the Executive should not by any act of his forestall the action of the National Legislature? [You have, you have.]

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people and soliciting votes for the Presidency? Have I not, many a time and often, said, that in my opinion, no man ought to aspire to the Presidency of these United States, unless he is designated as a candidate for that high office by the unthought wishes of the people? [Cheering.]

If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not exact pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrines of his party.

This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency is a much wiser way against corruption than the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be, to offer the Presidential chair to the man who will make the most promises. [Laughter.] He who would pledge most, he who would promise most, would be the man to be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that he who would subject his course to be thus tied up by promises and pledges, would not stop to break them when once in office.

If, fellow citizens, we examine the history of all republics, we shall find as they receded from the purity of Representative Government, the condition of obtaining office was the making of promises. He who bid the highest in promises was the favored candidate, and the higher the bids, the more marked and certain the corruption. Look at the progress of this thing in our own republic. Were any pledges required of your Washington or your Adams? Adams was the candidate of the federal party and as a statesman was bound to carry out the principles of his party.

Was his successor, Thomas Jefferson, the high priest of constitutional democracy called on for pledges? No. His whole life was a pledge of what he would do? And if we go back to this old system of selecting men for the Presidency, whose past career shall be a guarantee of their conduct when elected to the Chief Magistracy of the republic, the nation would advance safely, rapidly, and surely in the path of prosperity.

While then, fellow citizens, I have never hesitated to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon the great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make mere promises the condition of obtaining the office which you kindly wish to bestow upon me. My opinions I am free to express, but you already have them, sustained and supported by the acts of a long and arduous life. This life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift.

It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a Federalist. While I acknowledge that the original federal party of this country was constituted in its course by no improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. [Tremendous cheering.] How could I belong to that party? I was educated in the school of anti-federalism, and though too young to take an active part in the politics of the country, when at the erection of the Constitution, the nation was divided into two great parties, my honored father had inducted me into the principles of Constitutional Democracy, and my teachers were the Henrys and the Madisons of that period.

husbandmen. [Immense cheering.] Was I a federalist then? [Cries of no, no, no.] When I was Governor of Indiana, and saw the unlimited power bestowed upon me was exercised—a power as high as that exercised by the present President of the United States? I was the sole monarch of the North West Territory! [Laughter.] Did I discharge my duties as Governor of that vast Territory in such a way as to show that I was in love with the tremendous powers invested in me? [Here some 4000 persons in one quarter of the crowd raised their hats in the air and rent it with shouts of—no, no, no. They were the delegation from Indiana. This prompt response from so many persons produced great sensation.]

There is an essential difference between the President of the United States and me. When he was in the Convention which remodelled the Constitution of New York, he was for investing the Governor with the appointment of the Sheriffs. When I was Governor of Indiana, and possessed the power of appointing all officers, I gave it up to the people! [Immense excitement and great cheering.] I never appointed any officer whatever, while Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace or court clerk, without first consulting and obtaining the wishes of the people. [Shouts of applause.] Was this an evidence that I was a federalist? [No, no, no.]

I think I have now shown you, fellow citizens, conclusively that my actions do not constitute me a federalist, and it is to them I proudly point as the shield against the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. [Immense cheering.]

Think I bear a soft voice asking: are you in favor of paper money? I AM. [Shouts of applause.] If you would know why I am in favor of the credit system, I can only say it is because I am a democrat. [Immense cheering.] The two systems are the only means, under Heaven, by which a poor industrious man may become a rich man without bowing to colossal wealth. [Cheers.] But with all this I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands. [Shouts of laughter.] And I shall never indulge in this way again; for it is more than probable that I shall never again have money beyond the day's wants. But I am in favor of a correct banking system, for the simple reason, that the share of the precious metals, which, in the course of trade, falls to our lot, is much less than the circulating medium which our internal and external commerce demands, to raise our prices to a level with the prices of Europe, where the credit system does prevail.

There must be some plan to multiply the gold and silver which our industry commands; and there is no other way to do this but by a safe banking system. [Great applause.] I do not pretend to say that a perfect system of banking can be devised. There is nothing in the offering of the human mind that does not suffer of imperfection. No plan of government or finance can be devised free from defect. After long deliberation, I have no hopes that this country can ever go on to prosper under a pure specie currency. Such a currency but makes the poor poorer, and the rich richer. A properly devised banking system also possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. [Tremendous cheering.]

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I have already said, I am a half soldier and a half farmer, and it may be, that if I am elected to the first office in your gift, my fellow citizens will be deceived in me, but I can assure them, that if, in carrying out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true. [Great buzzing.]

My opinion of the power of congress to charter a national bank remains unchanged. There is not in the constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event, the powers granted to congress could not be carried into effect, without resorting to such an institution. [Applause.] Mr. Madison signed the law creating a national bank because he thought that the revenues of the country could not be collected or disbursed to the best advantage without the interposition of such an establishment. I said in my letter to Sherrod Williams, that if it was plain that the revenues of the Union could only be collected and disbursed in the most effectual way by means of a bank, and if I was clearly of opinion that the majority of the people of the United States desired such an institution, then, and then only would I sign a bill going to charter a bank. [Shouts of applause.] I have never regarded the office of chief magistrate as conferring upon the incumbent the power of mastery over the popular will, but as granting him the power to execute the properly expressed will of the people and not to resist it.

With my mother's milk did I suck in the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was founded. [Cheering.] That declaration proclaimed that the king would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall a president or an executive officer undertake, at this late time of day, to control the people in the exercise of their supreme will? No. The people are the best guardians of their own rights, [applause] and it is the duty of their executive to abstain from interfering in or thwarting the sacred exercise of the law-making functions of their government.

In this view of the matter, I defend my having signed a well known bill which passed the legislature while I was governor of Indiana. It is true, my opponent have attempted to cast odium upon me for having done so, but while they are engaged in such an effort, they impugn the honor and honesty of the inmates of the log cabins, who demanded the passage and signature of that bill. The men who now dare to arraign the people of Indiana for having exercised their rights as they pleased, were in their nurse's arms when that bill passed the legislature. What do they know of the pioneers of that vast wilderness? I tell them, that in the legislature which passed the bill exciting so much their horror, there were men of as pure hearts, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity as any who set themselves up for models in these days. [Immense cheering.] I in glory carrying out their views, for in doing so, I submitted to the law-making power, in accordance with the declaration of independence, I did not prevent the people from making what laws they pleased! [Cheering.]

If the Aegean stable is to be cleaned, it will be necessary to go back to the principles of Jefferson. [Cheers.] It has been said by the Henrys, the Madisons, the Graysons and others, that one of the great dangers in our governments is, the powers vested in the general government would overshadow the government of the states. There is truth in this, and long since and often have I expressed the opinion that the interference of the general government with the elective franchise in the states would be the signal for the downfall of liberty. That interference has taken place, and while the mouths of professed democrats appeal to Jefferson, and declare they are governed by his principles, they are urging at the same time 100,000 officeholders to meddle in the state elections! And if the rude hand of power be not removed from the elective franchise, there will soon be an end to the government of the union. [Cries of assent.] It is a truth in government ethics, that when large power comes in contact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So in regard to the general government and the state governments. Should I ever be placed

in the Chief Magistracy's seat, I will carry out the principles of Jefferson, and never permit the interference of office holders in the elections. [Immense applause.] I will do more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do ought to prevent their going quietly to the polls and voting, even against me or my measures. No American citizen should be deprived of his power of voting as he pleases.

I have detained you fellow citizens, longer than I intended, but you now see that I am not the old man on crutches, nor the imbecile they say I am—[cheering]—not the prey to disease—a voice cried here; nor the bear in a cage, nor the caged animal they wittily described me to be, [great laughter and cheering.]

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon. The violence of party spirit, as of late exhibited, is a serious mischief to the political welfare of the country. Party feeling is necessary in a certain degree to the health and stability of a republic, but when pushed to too great an extent, it is detrimental to the body politic, it is the rock upon which many a republic has been dashed to pieces. An old farmer told me the other day, that he did not believe one of the stories circulated against me, and he would support me if I were only a democrat. [Laughter.] But if I support and sustain democratic principles, what matters it how I am called? It matters a great deal, said he, you don't belong to the democratic party! [Laughter.] Can anything be more ruinous in its tendency to our institutions, than this high party spirit, which looks to the shadow and not to the substance of things? Nothing, nothing. This running after names, after imaginings, is ominous of dangerous results. In the blessed book we are told that the pretension of false Christs shall be in future times so specious that even the elect will be deceived. And is it not so now with democracy? The name does not constitute the democrat. It is the vilest imposture ever attempted upon the credulity of the public mind to array the poor of the country under the name of democrats, against the rich, and style them aristocrats. This is doing in fable. The natural antagonist of democracy is not aristocracy. It is monarchy.

There is no instance on record of a republic like ours running into an aristocracy. It can hurry into a pure democracy, and the confidence of that democracy being once obtained by a Marius or a Caesar, or a Bolivar or a Bonaparte, he strides rapidly from professions of love for the people to usurpation of their rights, and steps from that high eminence to a throne! [Cheering.] And thus in the name of democracy the boldest crimes are committed. Who forgets the square in Paris, where ran rivers of the people's blood, shed in the name of democracy at the foot of the statue of liberty? Cherish not the man, then, who under the guise and name of democracy, tries to overthrow the principles of republicanism as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and Madison. [Immense cheering.]

Gen. Harrison here advertised to the calumnies put forth against his military fame by that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms exposed the falsehoods of these vilifiers. He proved they were guilty of falsifying the records of the country, and in a brief and lucid manner vindicated himself and the honor of the nation from the aspersions of these and other reckless politicians. He showed that the received history of his brilliant career in the North West had been stamped by the impress of truth, and he will soon find that a generous and grateful people will testify their admiration of his glorious services in their cause by raising the brave old soldier to the highest office in their gift.

A precious inheritance, continued the General, has been handed down to you by your forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, and they watched over the gift with eager eyes. In America, a glorious fire has been lighted upon the altar of liberty, and to you, my fellow citizens, has it been entrusted in safe keeping to be nourished with care and fostered forever. Keep it burning, and let the sparks that continually go up from it fall on other altars and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk buses himself no longer with his harem or his bow string. To licentiousness have succeeded the rights of man, and constitutions are given to the people by once despotic rulers.

Whence came the light that now shines in that land of darkness? It was a branch snatched from your own proud altar, and thrust into the pyre of Turkish oppression. Shall then the far-seen light upon the shrine of American liberty ever be extinguished? [No, no, no.] It would not be your loss only—it would be the loss of the whole world. The enemies of freedom in Europe are watching you with intense anxiety and your friends, like a few planets of heaven, are praying for your success. Deceive them not, but keep the sacred fire burning steadily upon your altars, and the Ohio farmer whom you design to make your Chief Magistrate will, at the end of four years, cheerfully lay down the authority which you may entrust him with free from all ambition. It will have been glorious enough for me to be honored as those pure and honest republicans, Washington, Jefferson and Madison were honored—with the high confidence of a great, noble, just and generous people! [The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes, and the multitude were swayed to and fro, as the leaves of the forest in a storm wind.]

MARRIED. On Monday morning, September 28th, by the Rev. Alfred A. Miller, Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, Merchant of this borough, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., to ELIZA, daughter of James Silliman, Junior, of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 1st ult., by the Rev. C. Morton, Mr. DAVID H. GILBERT, formerly of Pottsville, to Miss ELLIEN HARVEY, of Wooster.

On Saturday September 26th, at St. James church, Schuylkill Haven, by the Rev. Samuel Buel, GEORGE PATTON, to ANN, daughter of Joseph Wrightman, all of Minersville.

At the east end of Tunnel, on Friday 18th Sept., by the Rev. James McGinness, Pastor of St. Patrick's church, Pottsville, Mr. STEPHEN HANDY, to Miss MARY M'CONRICK, formerly of Pottsville. All teltolaters.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. HENRY TAYLOR, to Miss MARY WAGNER, daughter of Mr. Tobias Wagner, of Upper Bern township.

[COMMUNICATED] DIED. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, 23 October 1840, JOHN DUNN, Esq., at his residence in Orwigsburg. At his particular request, his remains will be interred on Saturday 30 October, inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Orwigsburg, by the Masonic Fraternity.

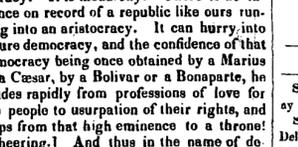
The members of the Masonic order generally, are invited to attend at the Court House in Orwigsburg, at 1 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the procession. Orwigsburg, Friday 23 October, 1840.

HARRISON & REFORM. Democratic Ticket. Congress. Henry King. Assembly. Capt. Daniel B. Kershner. Commissioner. Daniel Shollenberger. Director of the Poor. Peter Laubenstein. Auditor. Samuel Silliman. Treasurer. Jacob Mathews. Charles Witman. James H. Graeff.

To the People of the Senatorial district composed of Columbia and Schuylkill counties. At the solicitation of my personal friends, I offer myself as a candidate for this district. If elected, I will in all things consult the true interests of my constituents and promote the prosperity of every section of the district. And on the great questions agitating the public mind, I will endeavor to act in such manner, as to secure the greatest permanent good of the people. JOSEPH BROBST.

Philomathic Society. Thursday evening, October 8th, 1840. Question for Discussion. "Is novel reading beneficial or injurious to Society?" Affirmative—Messrs. Neville, Werner, Kaebercher and Gillingham. Negative—Messrs. Porter, Palmer, Lawton and Lee.

The Ladies of Pottsville particularly, and all friends of learning and free discussion, are invited to attend the meeting of this Society. Debate to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. R. M. PALMER, Secretary.



Schuylkill Coal Trade. Shipments of Coal for the week ending on Thursday evening last.

Table with 3 columns: Shipper, Tons, and Doz. Lists various coal shippers and their respective quantities.

Per last Report 297 15,533 294,333 309,873

Coal Reports again crowded out by press of Advertisements.

Office of the Mount Carbon R. R. Co. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1840. THE Managers have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders at their legal representatives after the 8th of October.

JAMES C. DONNELL, Treasurer. Philadelphia, October 3, 40-1

Orphan's Court Sale of MINERSVILLE PROPERTY. BY ADJOURNMENT. Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court Sale, THE Subscriber, executor of the last will and Testament of Henry Chitt, late of Minersville, Inkeeper, deceased, will expose by Public Vendue, on Saturday the 7th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the house of Charles Taylor, in Minersville.

All that certain moiety or one undivided Half of a certain LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Minersville, and marked in the Plan of the said Borough, being 100 feet in front, and 120 feet in the Rear by 89 feet in depth.

The improvements are a large Two Story Frame Tavern House, now occupied as such by Charles Taylor, with a large and commodious Stabling attached. Also a two story Frame House, now occupied as a Store and Dwelling.

This property is so well known by the public, that any remarks as to its superior location as a Business stand, is unnecessary. Also, at the same time and place a certain LOT OF GROUND, situate in George Patterson's Addition to Minersville, bounded by lands now or late of Elsie McClintock, by the Railroad in the front, by other lands of George Patterson on the south, and by the West Branch in the rear. The improvements on this Property, are a Two Story Frame Dwelling House. Also one story Frame Dwelling House, late the estate of said deceased.

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. By order of the Court, JACOB KREBS, Clerk. October 3, 40-

National Light Infantry. WILL parade on Wednesday the 7th day of October, 1840, at the Armory, at 9 o'clock A. M. in winter uniform and fully equipped for inspection. By command, CHARLES H. RICHARDS, First Sergeant.

October 3, 40-

Hd. Qrs. 1st Bat. Schuylkill County Volunteers. POTTSVILLE, Sept. 24, 1840. BATTALION ORDERS, NO. 3.

THE Battalion will parade fully equipped, (winter uniform) in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday the 7th October, 1840, at ten o'clock A. M. for Review and Inspection. The line will be formed in Goal street north of Norwegian, fronting the west. THOMAS J. BAIRD, Lt. Col. Comd'g. October 2, 40-110