

POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 3. The person who borrowed the file of the Miner's Journal for 1840, will please return it.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH. We publish to-day, to the exclusion of a number of other articles, Gen. Harrison's great speech, delivered at the Dayton, (Ohio) Convention on the on the 10th ult., the anniversary of Perry's victory, which numbered about ONE HUNDRED THOU-SAND freemen. The honest sincerity, its simple language, and the clear exposition of principles set forth in this speech, must commend it to the attentive perusal of every person. Let it be published far and wide-place it in the hands of every unprejudiced voter in the country, and it will scatter to refoceism to the four winds of Heaven.

Extra copies of the Log Cabin, containing the speech, can be obtained on Wednesday next.

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 Collieries.

JOSEPH BROBST. ESO. 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 on as a volunteer, and should he 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 steeling integrity, talents and business habits, give assurance that he will fill the station with credit to himself and his constituents.

Mr. B. 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. He is a democrat in principle as well as in profession, and is now one of the Commissioners of Columbia county, having been elected by a handsome majority in 1837-he is respected wherever he is known for his strict integrity and industry, and as Commissioner has given general satisfaction to all parties.

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. We call upon all good democrats to give him their support, and we shall have an honest and good man to represent us for the next four years.

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

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

long address to the Working men of the United Working Men in Washington city, to which the name of Amos Kendull, late Post Master General. was attached as a toorking man.

The Levis affair. - Since we penned the article on the first page, we have read a statement made by the Board of Directors, which we think completely exonerates them from all blame with regard to the errest of Levis, and places Mr. W. Newell, the Agent of the Bank, in rather an awkward situation. He will of course reply.

Foreign News .- The Great Western has arrived at New York. No news of importance, except that the crops promised an abundant harvest-and there were symptoms of a general war in Europe. As soon as the Election is over we will present our readers with the usual variety of foreign intelli-

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

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. BANKAN-The other day I saw a Hawk in the neighbourhood of some chickens, who all appeared unconscious of their danger except one. which, by its head erect and eyes standing out as if by instinct, seemed to fear their common enemy. several seconds The idea suggested itself to my mind, whether it was not the case with the working men of our country, that they are not fully alive to their danger. Remuneration for labour is already reduced, and some of their servants say it must be reduced still lower to equal laborto the slave or serfit of Europe, which would enable those aspiring to power the more easily to deprive them of their liberty, compelling them to submit through necessity, to the chains which they themselves have forged, by supporting the present Administration in power, who have illegally grasped the purse and are aiming at the sword and arise in their might, and show those whom they trust with the destiny of the Nation, that it is ture. [You have, you have. the Constitution of the United States they must take for their guide-not the laws and customs of European Nations. It amuses me, while I am sorry to see the disposition evinced by office holders and espirants to office (around here at least) -it appears as if they wish all those opposed to them " had but one neck, that they with one fell stroke might pierce," so that they could retain and obtain places of profit without regarding the honour and good of the country, or else they would not declaim against those who have the honesty and courage to differ with them in sentiment, but give allowance for difference of opinion, and adduce arguments and sound reason to convince the understanding. If they have tenth on their side they cannot fail to do so. I here particularly allude to the stigma they wish to throw on the English, Welsh, and Scotch-the best epithets they have for them are scoundrels and cowards, merely because a large majority of them are known to be in favor of a change of Administration, and we all know we cannot change for the worse; we need a better regulated currency, and a protective Teaff as a stimulant to industry. Pardon this digression. 'If I do not tire your reader's stude all prejudice and partiality, I contend that that part of our community make good and peaceable citizens, and in case of foreign invasion would defend their liberties with bravery equal to any. The atuation of this country is peculiar to itself, and its growing importance is an asylum to those of all Nations who conform to the laws of naturalization and become citizens—all distinctions are lost and blended in the mass—their interests become identified with the welfare and prosperity of the country and they enter zealously into the support of the liberal institutions, freedom and equality that prevall, and endeavour to preserve them uncontami-

Taking this view of the subject, hew mecessary it is that every citizen should become acquainted with the Constitution and laws, to give their influence to prevent encroachments which these in power will undoubtedly make, unless they are the more virtuous. The approaching election is for one to preside 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 honour in both capacities, which gives us a foretaste 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.

A WOKKING MAN.



MAINE.

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday re-affirms all its occounts in relation to the election of the Whin candidate sa 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. The Atlas adds:-"Several of the most prominent members of the administration party have, within a few days publicly admitted in this city that Kent was elected by about 200 majority. We could give their names were it necessary, but we do not think sufficient doubt hangs over the result to make it necessary

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

Governor. Senate.

House of Representatives, and 5 out of 8 Members of Congress.

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 t, 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 citi- that if I ever should arrive at the dignified station oczens, to express to you from the bottom of a grateful heart, my warmest thanks for the kind and flattering to retain the power enjoyed by the President of the manner in which I have been received by the representatives of the valley of the Miami. I rise to say been on this occasion, I am not so vain as to presume phal entry was designed for one individual. No, I influence of the National Executive! [It is impos- | Great huzzaing.] that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him | claration.] Is this federalism ! [Cries of no, no, for honor. It is the glorious cause of democratic rights | several seconds.] In the Constitution, that glorious that brought them here. (Immense cheering.) It is charter of our liberties, there is a defect, and that dethe proud anniversary of one of the brightest victo- fect is, the term of service of the President .- not

mandous cheering 1 Fellow citizens, it was about this time of the day, ited to one term, the incumbent would devote all his 27 years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that | time to the public interest, and there would be no 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 announc- you may in that case, conceive that I am aiming for ed 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. With the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe. The anniversary of the feet of the people! [Here the multitude was so that day can never be forgotten, for every American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant hero of that victory is gone, gone to that home whither elected, no human being shall ever know upon whom we are all hurrying, and to his memory let us do that I would prefer to see the people's mande fall : but I reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven, does his soul look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in recurring to his noble and glorious career while on earth. Great sensation for

I am fully aware, my fellow citizens, that you ex- war, and as a party, there never existed a purer band pact from me some opinion upon the various ques- of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded. tions which now agitate our country, from centre to circumference, with such fierce contention. Calum- patriotic as they were, I do know that I was not one ny, ever seeking to destroy all that is good in this of them ! [cheering.] I was denounced in unmeasworld, hath proclaimed that I am averse from declaring my opinions on matters so interesting to

you, but nothing can be more false. [Cheers. Have I not declared, over and often, that the president of this Union does not constitute any part or | say that he was mistaken in his views of my policy, portion of the legislative body. Cries from every quarter, you have, you have.] Have I not said over also. These things should not be,-let them reflect and often, that the Executive should not by any act dian war. He told me that I acted rightly in that of his forestall the action of the National Legisla-

Have I not, time out of mind, proclaimed my opposition to a citizen's going forward among the people [Three cheers.] Is this a proof that I was a federalist? 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 allegations to notice. I am not a professional speakhigh office by the unbought wishes of the people! [Cheering.] If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority think, you will excuse me it I do it in my own way. 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 surer bar 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 patience, I may revert to this another time. Laying up by promises and pledges, would not stop to break Illinois and Michigan. I was the sole representative them when once in office. [Cheering.] Are my of that immense extent of country. [A voice here viewe on this topic correct or are they not ! [With

one voice the multitude indicated they were.] 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 states-

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. But of late years the corrupting system of requiring pledges has been adopted. The Presidency hath been put up to the highest bidder in my fellow citizens, to arrest this course of things .-Cries of we will, we will.

While then, fellow citizens, I have never hesitated great questions before the nation, I cannot consent to make more 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. That life is a pledge of my future course, if I am elevated by your suffrages to the highest office in your gift. Immense cheering for several seconds.

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 actuated in its course by no improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. Tremenclous 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 Masons of that perind. He who declared that the seeds of monarchy were sown in the soil of the Constitution, was a dustrious man may become a rich man without bowleader in my school of politics. He, who said that wif this government be not a monarchy, it has an awful squinting towards a monarchy," was my Mentor. Immense applause. Sometime elapsed before order could be restored, at hearing these emphatic declarations of the General.] If I know my own feelings, if I know my own judgment, I believe now, as I did then, with the patriarchs of the Jeffersonian school, that the seeds of monarchy were indeed sown in the fertile soil of our federal Constitution; and that though for nearly fifty years they lay dormant, they at last sprouted and shot forth into strong and thriving plants, bearing blossoms and producing ripe fruit, This Government is now a practical monarchy! [Loud and long cheering indicating that the people felt the full force of his declaration.] Power is power, it matters not by what name it is called. The head of the Government exercising monarchical power, may be named King, Emperor, President, or Imaum, [great laughter] still he is a monarch. But this is not all. The President of these United States exercises a power superior to that vested in the hands of nearly all the European Kings. It is a power far greater than that ever dreamed of by the old federal party.

It is an ultra federal power, it is despotism!-Cheering.] And I may here advert to an objection that has been made against me. It has been said, cupied by my opponent, I would be glad and eager United States. Never, never. [Tremendous cheeting.] Though averse from pledges of every sort, I use all the power and influence vested in the office able to describe the sensation produc ries that glows on the pages of our country's history, limited. This omission is the source of all the evil which bath summoned this multitude together. [Tre- | under which the country is laboring. If the privilege of being President of the United States had been limcause to misrale the country. I shall not animadvert on the conduct of the present administration, lest the Presidency, to use it for selfish purposes. I should be an interested witness, if I entered into the subject. But I pledge myself before Heaven and earth, if elected President of these United States, to lay down at the end of the term fuithfully that high trust at excited as to defy description.]

I go farther. I here declare before this vast assembly of the Miami Tribe (great laughter) that if I am shall surrender this glorious badge of their authority into their own hands to bestow it as they please !-(nine cheers.) Is this federalism ! (no, no, no.) -Again in relation to the charge of being a federalist. I can refer to the doings previous to, and during, the late war. The federal party took ground against that they rallied under the banner of their country. But ured terms as one of the authors of that war, and was held up by the federal papers of the day as the marked object of the party. I could here name the man who came to me, and a more worthy man never lived, to as Governor of Indians, when I was charged by the federalists as uselessly involving the country in an Inmatter, and that the war was brought on by me as a matter of necessity. [Cries of name him, name him.] It was Mr. Gaston, of North Carolina.

I have now got rid, my fellow citizens, of this baseless charge-no, I have not. There are a few more er, not a studied orator, but I am an old soldier and a farmer, and as my sole object is to speak what I Shouts of applause, and cries of the old soldier and

I have said that there were other allegations to notice. To prove that I was a federalist, they assert that I supported the alien and sedition laws, and in doing so, violated the principles and express words of the Constitution. I did not, fellow citizens, ever participate in this measure. When those laws passed. I was a soldier in the army of the United States!

[Applause.] Again, they consure me for my course in Congress, when I served you in that body as a representative of the North West Territory. And here I will advert to the fact that I represented, at the time. a territory comprising now the States of Indiana, Ohio. cried,-" And you are going to be again!" Tremendous cheering.] As I understood federalism to be in its origin, so I understand it to be now. It was and is the accumulation of power in the Executive to be used and exercised for its own benefit. Was my conduct in Congress then such as to entitle me to the appellation of federalist? Cres of no. no. and

cheering.] I had the honor as Chairman of a Committee in the year 1300, to devise a bill which had for its object to snatch from the grasp of speculators all this glorious: Rated, so that their children may enjoy them also. man was bound to carry out the principles of his the hands of the honest, industrious and virtuous state governments. Should I ever be placed Tobias Wagner, of Upper Bern township.

party. Was his successor, Thomas Jefferson, the husbandmen. [Immense cheering.] Was I a fed- in the Chief Magistrate's seat, I will carry high priest of constitutional democracy called on for evaluat then ! [Cres of no, no, no.] When I was out the principles of Jefferson, and never perpledges ? No. His whole life was a pledge of what Governor of Indiana, ask how the unlimited power mit the interference of office holders in the bestowed upon me was exercised a power as high elections. [Immense applause.] I will do as that exercised by the present President of the United States ! I was their sole monarch of the North West Territory ! [Laughter.] Bid 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 promises, and we see the result. It remains for you, the sir 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 to declare my opinions on proper occasions upon 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! Intense excitement and great cheering.] I never appointed any office whatever, while Governor of Indiana, whether sheriff, coroner, judge, justice of the peace or ought else, 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 chizens, conclusively that my actions do not constitute me a federalist, and it is to them I proudly point as the shield against which the arrows of my calumniators will fall in vain. [Immense cheering.]

Methinks I hear a soft voice asking: are you in favor of paper money ? IAM. (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 ining 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 sample 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 offspring of the human mind that does not savor 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 alone possesses the capability of bringing the poor to a level with the rich. [Tremendous cheer-

I have peculiar notions of government. Perhaps I may err. I am no statesman by profession, but as I liberty! Cherish not the man, then, who unhave already said, I am a half soldier and a half farmer, and it may be, that, if I am elected to the first to overthrow the principles of republicanism to you, that however magnificent my reception has here openly and before the world declare that I will office in your gift, my fellow citizens will be deceived as professed and acted upon by Jefferson and in me, but I can assure them, that if, in carrying | Madison. [Immense cheering.] A good Joke. The Globe last week contained a that it was intended for me, that this glorious trium of President of the Union to abridge the power and out their wishes, the head shall err, the heart is true.

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 exer cise 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 establishnent. 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 hy 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 negistrate 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 complained that the king would not let the people make such laws as they wished. Shall 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

unctions of their government. In this view of the matter, I defend my having igned a well known bill which passed the legislature while I was governor of Indiana. It is true. my opponenst 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 thier 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 heart, and as distinguished for their common sense and high integrity as any who set themselves up for models in these days. [Immense cheerings.] I in glory carryingout 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 Augean stable is to be cleansed, 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 a large power comes in centact with a smaller power, the latter is speedily destroyed or swallowed up by the former. So

more. While I will forbid their interference in elections, I will never do aught 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 please s.

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 cheer-

But before I conclude, there are two or three other topics I must touch upon.

The violence of party spirit, as of late ex-

hibited, 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 good deal, said he; you don't belong to the democratic party! [Laughter.] Can any thing 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 dealing in fables. 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 Cæsar, by 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 de-mocracy 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 statute of der the guise and name of democracy, tries

Gen. Harrison here adverted to the cal- Charles Lawton, umnies put forth against his military fame Bennett & Taylor that noble pair of brothers, Allen and Duncan, and in severe but just terms expos. G. Bast, ed the falsehoods of these villifiers. He C. M. Hill, proved they were guilty of falsifying the re- F. B. Nichols, cords of the country, and in a brief and lucid | George Thompson manner vindicated himself and the honor of Sillyman & Evans, the nation from the aspersions of these and Milner & Haywood, other reckless politicians. He showed that | W & G Payne, the received history of his brilliant career in R. Kear, the North West had been stamped by the Sundry Shipper 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 inherstance, continued the Ge-

neral, has been handed down to you by your

forefathers. In Rome, the sacred fire of fabled gods was kept alive by vestal virgins, Office of the Mount. Carbon 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 alters and light up in distant lands the fire of freedom. The Turk busies 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 riends, 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, Wash. ngton. Jefferson and Madison were honored -with the high confidence of a great, noble, ust and generous people! [The excitement and cheering continued for several minutes. and the multitude were awayed 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. Alexanden Henderson Merchant of this borough, formerly of Portsmouth N. H., to Eriza, daughter of James Sillyman, Junior

At Wooster, Wayne county, (Ohio.) on the 1st olt., by the Rev. C. Morton, Mr. DAVID H. GIL-LESPIE, formerly of Pottsville, to Miss EMELINE HARRY, of Wooster. On Saturday September 26th, at St. James church,

Schuylkill Haven, by the Rev. Samuel Buel, Grongs PATTON, to ANN, daughter of Joseph Wrightman, all of Minersville, At the east end of Tunnel, on Friday 18th Sept.

bythe Rev. James M'Ginnes, Pastor of St. Patrick's church, Pottsville, Mr. STEPHEN HANDING, to Miss MARY M'CORNICK, formerly of Pottsville. All tetotalers.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. HENRY TRUM-BORE, to Miss MARY WAGNER, daughter of Mr. [COMMONICATED]

DIED. On Friday morning at 3 o'clock, 2d October 1840, JOHN DREHER, Esq., at his residence in Orwigsburg. At his particular request, his remains will be interred on Saturday 3d 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 occessary arrangements for the procession. Orwigsburg, Friday 2d October, 1840.

HARRISON & REFORM. Democratic Ticket.

Henry King.

Capt. Daniel B. Kershner.

Daniel Shollenberger. Director of the Poor! Peter Laubenstein. Auditor.

Samuel Sillyman. Trustees. Jacob Mathews. Charles Witman James H. Graeff

To the People of the Senatorial districts composed of Columbia and Schuelkill counties.

At the solicitation of my personal friends, I offer my-elf 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, Sentember, 21st 1840.

Philomathic Society.

Thursday evening, October 8th, 1840. Question r Discussion. "Is novel reading beneficial or injurious to Society. ' Affirmative. - Messrs, Neville, Werner, Kaorches

and Gillingham,
Negative.—Mossrs, Porter, Palmer, Lawton and

The Ladies of Pottsville particularly, and all friends of learning and free discussion, are invited to attend the meetings of this Society. Debate to commence at 7½ o'clock R. M. PALMER, Secretary.

Schuylkill Coal Trade. Shipments of Coal for the week ending on Thursy evening last. Shipped by Boats Delaware Coal Co. 50 2667 Miller & Haggerty, 18 967 Milnes & Spencer, 870 15 T. C. Williams 783 8 Heilner & Son 13 703 13: Bell & Bolton. 69/ George H. Potts, 13 676 13 Charles Ellet. 642 John Pinkerton, 10 554 J. K. Olwine & Co. 10 *5*26 James Downey, 10 525 477 Potts & Bannan 419 373 367 317 270 265 212 1990 297 15,533

309,872 Coal Reports again crowded out by press of Advertisèments.

Per last Report

R. R. Co.

294,339

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28. 1840. THE Managers have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, for the last six months, pays ble to the Stockholders or their legal representatives

after the 8th of October

JAMES C. DONNELL, 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 Christ, late of Minersville, Innkeeper, deceased, will expose by Public Vendue, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the house of Charles Taylor, in Mi-

All that certain moiety or one undivided Half of

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

The improvements are a mage Story Frame Tavern House, now occupied as such by Charles Taylor, with 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 Rusiness 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 Blair McClenehan, by the Rail Road 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 S. SILLYMAN, Executor. By order of the Court, JACOB KREBS, Clerk.

National Light Infantry,

TILL parade on Wednerday the 7th day of October, 1840, at the Armory, at 9 o'clock A. M. in winter uniform and fully equipted for inspection. By command,

CHARLES H. RICHARDS.

October 3, Hd. Qre. 1st Bat. Schuylkill County Volunteers. POTTSVILLE, Sept. 24, 1840.

BATTALION ORDERS, NO. 3. HE Battalion will parade fally equipped, (winter uniform) in the Borough of Pottsville, on Wednesday the 7th October, 1840, at ten o'cluck A M., for Review and Inspection. The line will be formed in Goal street north of Norwegian, fronting

> THOMAS J. BAIRD, Lt. Col. Com's.

October 3,

the west.

.40--1ip