ed 25 cents extra.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines will be shared \$1 for three insertions—and 50 cents for one need to be contained in the share ones in proportion.

All advertisements will be inserted until ordered out unless the time for which they are to be continued is specified, and will be charge accordingly.

Yearly advertisers will be charged \$12 per annum, including 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 one in each paper for three successive times smaller one in each paper for three successive times.

All letters addressed to the editor must be postipaid

otherwise/no attention will be paid to them.
All notices for meetings, &c and other notices which have hereforce been inserted gratts, will be charged 25 centseach.except Mariages and Deaths.

ATP Pamphlets. Checks. Cards. Bills of Lading and Bandbills of every description, neally printed at this Office at the lowest cash prices

PENNSYLVANIA HALL. POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL CO. PA.

This elegant and commodious establish. ment will be open for the reception of travellers from this date. It has been completely refitted, and supplied with Furniture entirely new; the Bedding &c. is of the first quality, and particular attention has been devoted to every arrangement that can contribute to com-

Tort and convenience.
The Wines and Liquors have been selected in the most careful and liberal manner, without regard to expense or labor, and will embrace the most favorite brand and stock.

The Proprietor solicits therefore, the enpport 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 Pottsville, Pa. June 22, 1840. N. B. The Refectory in 'he Basement story, is conducted under the superintendance of Mr. John

RAIL ROAD IRON.

complete assortment of Rail Road fron from 24X§ RAIL ROAD TIRES from 33 in. to 56 in. exter-"nal diameter, turned & un-RAIL ROAD AXLES. 30,3 in. diameter Rail Road

RAIL ROAD FELT. for placing between the fron Chair and stone block of edge Railways.

INDIA RUBBER ROPE manufactured from

New Zealand Flax saturated with India Rubber; and intended for Incline Planes Just received a complete as-sortment of Chains, from § CHAINS. in, to 14 in proved & man-ufactured from the best ca

SHIP BOAT AND RAIL ROAD SPIKES, tautly on hand and for sale by

A. & G. RALSTON. & CO. No. 4, South Front Str Philadelphia, January 18.

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,

Anthracite Pie Plates and Bread Pans.

JUST received on consignment, a supply of Anthracite Pic 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

A Farm for sale.

FARM of land, in the immediate vicinity of A Pottsville, containing 20 Acres, 10 Acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

ALS), a valuable (ract 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 Turnbike 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 acres 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

BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

HESE Pills are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the aterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalent, or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, all obstructions are removed, the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

REWARE 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

REGULAR AGENT. B. BANNAN, Potteville

Pit's! Pills!

THE safest, the book most efficacious any truly vege

DR. LEIDY'S BOOOD PILLLS, A component part of which is Sarsaparilla, and known to be the most effectual and thorough purifier of the blood and animal fluids ever discovered. As a gentle or acthem no change of duet or restraint from occupation is necessary. They may be taken at all times and under all circumstances—they will not reduce or weaken the sys-tem by their effect as most purgatives do—much comment upon their virtues is innecessary—their reputation is well established, numerous proofs of their efficacy having been published at different times. Suffice it to ray that in addition to thoir efficacy in diseases of the stomach, liver, intestines, &c., they are the only pills in existence that cleanse and purify the blood and animal juids, removing all noxious and diseased humors therem, and thereby removing all cruptions from the skindry and watery pumples from the face, neck and body, tetter, rash, or breaking out of the skin, and all cutane-

cious affections whatever.

They are prepared from vegetable extracts. (warranted free from mercury and the minerals) and by a regu-lar physician, attested by Drs. Physic, Horner, Gibson, Jackson, James. Dewees, Hare. Coxe. &c. te merous other physicians throughout the United States, who daily employ them in their practice, administering them to their patients in preference to all other purgatives, and in preference to all other preparations of Sar saparilla, in consequence of their possessing the com-hined effects of correcting the diseased humors of the blood and fluids, and by their purgative properties, re-moving or carrying off the same from the system, with out producing the slightest inconvenience, or requiring

restrictions, &c.
Numerous testimonials, certificates and recommendations of those Pills, from physicians and others, accompany the directions with each box. Dr. N. B. Leidy's signature accompanies the genuine on two sides of each

Price Twenty-five cents a Box. B. BANNAN. For saly by

Sole Agent for Schuylkill County.

Also for sale by J. F. Taylor & Co., Minersville,—
Hugh Kinsley, Port Carbon.
May! I 19-jt

BOOK-BINDERY

BANNAN has commenced a Book Bindery his dominions, which are generally considertercommunications.

notice at low rates.

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

VOL. XVI.

From the Southern Literary Messenger

THE POWER OF DEATH.

Inexorable death!

Come when thou wilt in thy terific power,

At the approach - thy my riads of the sea,

Of earth and air-submissive bow to thee.

All tribes and people, civilized and rude,

Like unremembered generations passed.

In earthquake, avalanche, and lava form,

In fire and famine, pestulence and storm.

Thou ridest furious on the arrow's wing,

When carnage tires, in sullen state alone

Blest sturdy labor with a rich increase-

Tell, that the rustic in his humble bield,

Obedient as a slave.

In holy aisle for worship congregate;

And where the independent crowd debate

A real or fancied wrong;

Thou hoverest near, with dart uplifted hand.

Gaze on the father's face,

How happy is the place!

Around my humble hearth;

Whose winning ways my weary cares beguile

Yet, in the moment of his pride or prayer,

A loving wife and pratting children smile,

Destroyer death! thy visit there delay-

O spare the loved, till some far future day!

But soon the feeble hand

Shall passive sink beneath thy awful sway.

Then, Heaven, on thre the father will rely,

And the immortal soul-

The precious gift—he only comes to free,

Dissolve, the good and guilty shall arise

And join the spectre band.

To shield his orphans, and their wants supply !

Thou, who from pole to pole

But dares not touch-it soars unharmed to Thee.

When dawns the day of doom

At the dread trumpet's sound, and sun and skies

Thy sceptre, Death, and reign on earth no more !

Foreign Extracts,

recently destroyed thirty four dwellings and

a considerable quantity of cattle at Thervay,

near Dole, France. Its inhabitants, for want

of water, used casks of wine to stop the pro-

A Valuable Lamb. - The Duke of Rich-

mond lately offered Mr. Jonas Webb nearly

\$700 for a male lamb, which the latter re-

The Baths of Wisbaden. - More than

The Fisheries .- The ship owners of St.

Brieux, France, engaged in the Newfound-

for the mutual insurance of their ships

British Prison Discipline .- A fine heal-

thy boy, who had offended his master by at

tending a wake and neglecting his duty, was

brought before the magistrates at the police

office, and for that offence he was sentenced

to be imprisoned one month, and be well

flogged. On the morning his imprisonment

expired he was tied up and most inhumanly

flogged, and then turned out of gaol to roam

where he pleased. On his arrival his dis-

tracted mother put him to bed, and he dd

not rise from that bed for fifteen days. His

life was despaired of. A surgeon attended

him for one month, and he received for his

attendance from this boy's relatives, who

are poor people, the sum of six pounds six

A Relic. - A silver coin, of Titus, was

found in the rubbish of an old house, which

was lately pulled down in Eastgate street.

Chester, Eng. In digging the foundation

for the new building, a pavement was dis-

covered at about eight feet below the pre-

sent level of the street. This gives strength

to the prevalent opinion, that the level of the

city was originally that of the floor of the

ancient cathedral, to which persons have

France and Holland.—The ratification

of the Treaty of Commerce between France

and Holland were exchanged Sept. 3, at the

office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The text of the ratifications was as usual

richly bound and gilt, and presented with all

the accustomed formalities for the signature

A Russian Cattle Fair .- The fair of St.

year been numerously attended. The Tar-

ars, Cossacs and Cabardians, brought in

30,000 wild horses. It also collected 10,000

horses of finest breeds, 50,000 oxen, cows,

bulls, steers, and heifers, 100,000 sheep,

The King of Bavaria has abolished dur-

now to descend by several steps.

of the President of the Council.

10,000 swine.

17,000 visiters are now sejourning at the

gress of the flames.

baths of Wisbaden.

against risk of war-

shillings!

Wine Cheaper than Water. - A late fire

To judgment from the tomb! Then, to the King of kings thou shalt restore

Sustain'st with wond'rous skill earth's mighty round

And guidst through space, bath Death in limits

With unrestricted mirth.

That vainly pens this ineffectual lay

There, thy recorded tales

Thou strik'st as sure as warrior on the field.

And cup mebriate:

In infidel revenge, and bigot zeal,

O'er all thou rul'st elate-

Thou madly flam'st the pile, or baro'st the steel.

When war awakes in wrath,

And sabre's edge thou rushest with the sling,

And tread'st the charger's path :

Thou brood'st unseen, to hear the wounded groan

And sweet sequestered groves where smiling peace

Though mightiest of the brave-

Kings, priests, and sages, like the unlettered clown Who turns the sod, shall to the grave go down.

Look, where the pious throng,

Or look, where judges sit, and statesmen stand,-

When wife and children gather round the hearth,

While he instructs, she, partial, guides their mirth

Thou com'st unscen, and strik'st the dearest there

At whose great bidding nations bend the knee-

Must, at thy summons, yield his life to thec,

I've passed through pleasent vales,

In busy scene, in peaceful solitude,

Thou com'st unbidden-in unwelcome hour-

And all whose life is breath.

All climes confess thy reign-

And on the bounding main,

Must sink 'neath thy dominion firm and fast,

SATURDAY MORNING. OCTOBER 17, 1840.

NO. 41

Punishment on the French Government Steamers - A sailor of the Lavoisier, attached to the Levant squadron, having been guilty of insubordination, was ordered into the coal hole, and was sufficated. The second officer of the ship has been sent home under arrest, and the father of the deceased

du Roi at Toulon. East India Mails.-Iron boxes are in fufure to be used instead of leathern bags, for the letters and packages of the mails from

has laid a complaint before the Procureur

Bombay to Europe. Old Coins .- Somé coal-rakers in the river near Blackfriars, have found several pieces of the reign of Edward VI., and about 200 silver coins of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 1565. A large parcel of pins, which are of gold, but of the same make as the common pin, have also been Joy in the foam, but in the dregs despair; discovered. They are probably of the date of Elizabeth.

Diminution of Crime in Ireland .- The Bring me cold water, for my parched brow, following are from the homicide charges in the constabulary returns:—In 1836, 141; in 1839, 125; in 1840, 69. The decrease has equally taken place in crime in general.

Distress in Ireland .- Nearly 250 tenants have been recently ejected from their houses and deprived of employment, on a single es-

Glasgow College .- We understand that Dr. Chalmers is a candidate for the chair of divinity in the university of Glasgow.

The Effect of Transportation .- John Grady, who was transported a boy, to Sydnev, New South Wales, fifteen years since, has purchased there 300 acres of land and 5001. worth of cattle, and has written for several members of his family to be sent out

To Protect Fruit from Wasps .- A gardener near Newbury nas adopted the following novel mode of protecting his fruit from the ravages of the wasp. He destroys the black birds by catching them in an ingeni ous little trap for the purpose, and hangs them up in rows in front of his figit; the wasp immediately fixes on them, and leaves the fruit untouched. This may be seen by the peach, apricot, and plum being without a bite.

The Times in England .- The London Spectator thus playfully discourses of the present state of affairs in England: -

Every thing breathes peace at home. No sound is heard to disturb the placid air, but the crack of the sportsman's rifle; yet that brings with it thoughts of enjoyment, though its immediate effect be death. The harvestwork goes on in the North-now in sunshine, now in cloud-but it still goes on, and well. Some warlike notes of preparation, indeed, reach the ear from the out-ports, but they sound feebly through the distance. Even O'Connell is gone to his lair, and agitation itself seems to slumber.

Effects of the Penny Postage .- A fine stag, a resent from the Marquis of Breadalbane to her Maiesty, was forwarded by the mail last week to Windsor .- Dundee Courier.

The American Minister to England .- His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson left their residence in London Sept. 5th, for the Isle of Wight, and purpose making a tour of visits into Devonshire, Wales, and the north of England. His Ex. cellency will be absent for five or six weeks.

Riot in Lyons.-Lyons has been disturbed by the workmen, as well as Paris: several arrests had taken place, and persons belonging to Republican societies were found among the rioters. The French Government had been prevented from reorganizing land fishery, have entered into an association the national guard in the large provincial towns, by the intimation that the chief citizens would quit if they were threatened with the liability to that service; and to arm the poorer citizens would merely be to supply discontent with weapons.

Van Buren's Idea of Justice.

Court Martial, on sun-

Wealth. Poverty. Sailor Livingston was Commodore Elliot was lately tried by a Naval found guilty of disobedience of orders, unruly dry charges preferred a conduct, &c. amount-gainst him, found guiling in all perhaps, to the criminality, of Elliott's ty, and sentenced to be iuspended—not by the offences. He was senneck, thumbs or any tenced to receive one such way, but simply to hundred & twenty lashleave the service for es on his bare back, and four years, during 2 of be dismissed from the which his pay as also service forever, without to be stopped Martin any pay. The Presi-Van Buren th. ht this dent saw nothing unjust too cruel—he derefore or cruel in this sentence disapproved of so much the judgement of the PROVED it—Livings-Court, as deprived the received the one hunworthy Commodore of dred and twenty mercithe two years pay, ma- less lashes, and was disking the sentence a- missed a mangled outmount to the dreadful cast upon the world!

severity of going into retiracy, or doing nothing for four years, and to receive therefore aboot TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Renunciation .- Jonathan Allen, Esq. Post Master at Pittsfield, Mass., has openly enounced Van Burenism. Mr. Allen was a supporter of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Van Buren, but the notions of the latter have at last convinced him that he is no longer entitled to the support of the old Jeffersonians. - Boston Mercantile Journal.

Onoufre which lasts four weeks, has this An Auspicious Sign .- Old, staunch, unwavering Republicans-men who supported Jefferson and Madison and Tompkins and Jackson, are leaving Van Buren.—They opposed the TREASURY BANK and and they cannot, without a sacrifice of coning his Royal pleasure, the highway dues in sistency and abandonment of principles, support a TREASURY BANK AND STAN. Journal.

TEMPERANCE RECORD. FROM THE SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL. COLD WATER.

Bring me cold water from the icy fount, That rises gurel ng o'er the mossy brim, Then weeps its way through herbago and dark rocks, Down, down the moist declivity, till joined By many a kindred wave it flows amain A rill, a broke, a river, to the sea. Bring me pure water from the fountain head, Tasting of rocky depths and uncombined With maddening mixtures of the press or pipe. Who would drink fever! Yet the furnace glows Little less fiercely than thy skin and breath When chafed to fury by Circuan bowls. Who would drink madness? Much is in a name; The drunken man is mad, and mad by choice, And, in a thousand cases, mad for life. Who would drink wee? The cup is at thy lip, Horror in life, and then the damning sting Of hopelessness, in realms where all is woe My panting bosom, and my aching heart. Taint not my table with the murderous glass, Which viewed but as an emblem, brings to mind Ten thousand self destroyed and lost for aye. Tempt not my blessed children-tempt not me; I would die peaceful in a Christian bed. Avaunt ye hell-born furies from my hearth. Haunt not my threshold-and, I lowly pray,

Eternal Providence and grace preserve Me and my loved ones from these tastes of death !

A RIDDLE.

H 0 M These letters in the proper place, Will show the world and thee A cause of sorrow and disgrace,

And source of misery. The above riddle we cut from an old paper. The solution will be found in folding the upper line partly over the line of capitals .- N. Y. Times.

FOR THE MINER'S JOURNAL.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE. "I have never joined a Temperance Society,-I can keep my word, and I think it is degrading to give up one's right of free agency." Such is the language ometimes used by young, and inexperienced men; and, sometimes, too, by those who have lived long enough in the world to know the fallacy of man's resolve. There is reason to believe, that many, who use such sentiments, do it for the purpose of excusing themselves in their indulgence in intoxicating liquors. It is such men, as "can keep their words," that ught to join Temperance Societies, and sign Total Abstinence Pledges. It is not the man who is incapable of keeping his word, that will be benefitted the only way to disprove one, at least, of the many by so doing but he who, when once pledged, will consider his honor at stake to support it. Those men who take a glass occasionally, are the persons most benefitted by pledging themselves. A man may take old man on crutches, nor the imbecile, they accuse a glass a-day, for months, without going beyond the prescribed limit; but, as the excitement produced by it wears off, and as the coat of the stomach becomes inpaired, (as it eventually must,) the victim gradually begins to feel a depression, equal, if not greater, than the stimulus which he has been in the habit of taking, and he then is obliged to have recourse to another glass; and so on, till he becomes a confirmed drunkard! such is the slow, but certain progress of

the destroyer-intemperance! Let those who oppose the pledge as unnecessary, reflect on the importance of a correct public opinion. Public opinion is the secret law that governs men; more is thought of it. than of self, generally :- it is to give a correct and virtuous feeling to public opinion, that Temperance Societies are formed. Besides, associations of men exercise more influence, and have more sway, with the generality of men, than individual exertion. Men, who are incapable of abstaining from strong drink, are incapable of supporting their honor when mem. bers of Temperance Associations. If a pledge could have any other than a good effect on the mind, there would be reasonable ground for objecting to it; but I

to be presented against a pledge. An illustration of one of the many good results may be witnessed in the following incident; two friends were conversing of a third person, who, on the previous evening had appeared somewhat more exhilarated than usual; says one, " I think - had been making application to the bottle; he seemed to joke so hard." " That," replied the other, "is not at all probable, he signed the pledge last week." The

defy any objection, worthy a moments, consideration,

application and moral need not be made. As respects the latter part of our text we are much inclined to the belief, that the objection is, equally incompetent ; and at some future time we shall endeavor so to prove. But there is one fact which we should consider: viz.-If a suber man is a better citizen than a drunkard, those individuals who are in the habit of exercising their influence against the temperance pledge, ought to consider how little pretension they have to the character of patriots, or of consistent Christians. А. Н.

I AM NOT A DRUNKARD.

The mind of the individual who is in the habitual use of ardent spirits is manifestly under an illusion. Nothing that relates to itself appears in its true colours. It will often admit in words the correctness of a principle, while it repudiates its application. It will allow that drunkenness is an odious vice, destructive alike of health, of peace, of prosperity, of happiness, and of hope-and yet while the habit is forming, and even when it is formed, he is the last to perceive that he is entangled in its mashes without any prospect of escape. He drinks, to be sure-but, in his own estimation he drinks temperately-to benefit rather than to impair his health—to give rest to life. not to destroy it-to increase his enjoyment, not to diminish his pleasures—and thus he continues, often from year to year, under the impression that "he is not a drunkard"-and deluding himself meanwhile with the belief that he has full power to overcome the habit which he has contracted. The lessons which experience teaches have but very little effect upon unofficer-like conduct by a court martial, and to be him. A father, or a son, a neighbour or a friend, whose habits of drinking are not more inveterate than STANDING ARMY Schemes in 1798, his, may confessedly go down to the drunkard's grave. And he may see it, and admit it and yet he will go it. He was no more capable of taking command of in connection with his Book Store, where ed to have checked the progress of local in. DING ARMY in 1840.—Albany Evening has proved so terrifically fatal. There is no such would be to put the wheels of that instrument to New York Convention, that winds all kinds of Books will be bound at the choest thing as reason with him. Every body may see that gether end set it in motion. He was not competent, verty go hand in hand."

he is a drundark, but himself. And to hear that he also had fallen would create not the slightest surprise. And yethe cannot be convinced that in his case there is the least imaginable danger.

But what would he say, if plainly told that he was terging fast to that terrible " mania" which is one of the fruits of intemperance, and from which so very few recover ! A denial that he is a drankard will not arrest the laws of nature. And if he himself is blind, the community are not blind who are observing the rapidity of his descent to that fearful state. I emment. As physicians who are under the influence of disease commit its management to others, so ought temperate drinkers to consult those who "touch not, sition; for they are often drunkards before they suspect it.

It is, we believe, an admitted fact, that if all the deaths were properly registered many more could be directly traced to intemperance than to any other cause. And yet such is the madness of man that without a shadow of proof, on their naked unsupportwhile he shuns other avenues to the grave he pursues ed assertion, put me upon my defence. What, my this with eagerness, heedless alike of the admonitions fellow citizens, can be more cruel and unjust than of friends, and the reproaches of his conscience, and this! I have been more than forty years before my the warnings of his judgment, and the terrible exam- country, most of the time engaged in active public ples of which he has been the frequent witness with' service-and my votes and my speeches which are no eff. ct but to urge him on to the same destruction. Charleston Observer.

ized citizen lorget on the election day, the memorable remark of Martin Van Buren in the Convention which altered the Constitution. But they cannot do this. No such vote was tion of New York, that " Foreigners will ever given by me, and no such opinion ever expressed. make our elections a curse instead of a On the contrary, I have ever felt the warmest symblessing."

OFINIONS OF GEN. HARRISON.

Gen. Harrison, in his late speech at Chillicothe, speaking on the part of a candidate for the Presidency, in the following manner:

I am not with you to-day fellow citizens, in accordence with my own sense of propriety. I cannot well realise that it is in all respects proper for an individual occupying the position I do before the American people, to leave the retirement of home, and go No one can more deeply regret the course I am compelled to pursue, than I regret it myself. Indeed, I sometimes fear, that upon me will fall the responsibility of establishing a dangerous precedent to be fulside, than to be harrassed by the cares, the difficulimperative duty.

I am here, at the urgent solicitations of my friends, and because to appear among my fellow citizens was allegations that unscrupulous enemies have laid against me. And thus much you must already have perceived, that I am not cagen, that I am not the me of being, nor the prey to disease my enemies would have it believed.

In reference to his own claims, Gen. H. said : I solicit no man's vote in opposition to his better because he deems me a persecuted man, he is wrong. the pretensions of my distinguished opponent better than mine.

We quote the following sentences from the speech, referring to a variety of topics:

PROSCRIPTION.

The removal of public officers merely for a diversity of sentiment I have never believed in. Were I elected to the Presidency I should consider the officers the servants of the people, and should never seem it my duty to remove them without cause. The public offices should be filled by freemen, and they should be allowed the right of private opinion, and of casting their votes as they choose.

MILITIA.

By the measure of Mr. Poinsett, all are obliged alike, the poor and the rich, to submit to the same expense in procuring the same arms. This is bringing the poor and rich upon the same footing. My proposal was that arms should be furnished at the cost of the government. I admit that there should be a well organized militia, but it should be under subjection to the state governments. Men should not be punished for not purchasing arms, when they show their inability to do it.

PLEDGES.

Washington and his immediate successors in office, and not been required by their countrymen to pledge themselves in advance. The uprightness exhibited in their previous careers, was sufficient, and the only proper guaranty, that they would administer the government for the honor and happiness of the nation. By this test, Gen. Harrison wished to stand or fall. He would be grateful and proud to receive the high trust upon these conditions, but upon no other.

MILITARY CAREER. I have a delicacy in commenting upon acts in which I am personally interested. But I cannot well exculpate myself without doing so. 💌 💌 💌 💌

miles from the scene of action at the memorable battle on the Thames. Now I will here propose a bargain. If any one will show that I was two miles at any one time during the engagement from the front of the battle-that I was one mile from the front of the battle-that I was half a mile from the front of the battle—that I was quarter of a mile from the front of the battle-that I was one hundred feet from the front of the battle-that I was fifty feet from the front of the battle, then I will give up the contest. COL JOHNSON.

Suppose I had entrusted the command to Col. Johnson, I would have been responsible for the result But I did not give the command to Col. Johnson; I did not give him any discretion as to his course. And for more reasons than one. In the first place,

had such discretion been extended to him, I should have been liable, by the laws of war, to be tried for cashiered. But for still another reason, I did not submit any

discretion to Col. Johnson. He knew nothing about staggering to the funeral, and seek an abatement of an army for hattle, than either of you, gentlemen, who

secause he had not been educated to military tactics

nd had no experience in war. TESTIMONY FOR COL. JOHNSON.

Having said this much of Col. Johnson, I must now say what I know of him that is good. His whole military career, as I have previously remarked, did not exceed four months; and yet while he was a member of the army, he served his country with un surpassed fidelity. A purer patriot I never saw. During the campaign, when I took command of the army, he was a member of Congress, and all the time that he could be spared from his duty there, he was in active service under my command; sometimes with one company, sometimes with two, and finally with a regiment. His wounds attest his bravery in the field, and if he had been killed in battle, or had died since, he would have deserved a monument to perpetuate

GENERAL HARRISON AND THE NATU-RALIZED FOREIGNERS.

Irishmen and Germans Read!! General Harrison while at Lancaster, Ohio, had his attention called by some friends to a report extensively circulated, in which he is charged with unfriendly feelings towards toreign emigrants, and with a design either of withholding from them the privileges of citizenship, or of extending the period assigned by the

law for the enjoyment of these privileges. In reply to this most foul and infameus charge, the worthy Old Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, perate drinkers ought not to trust to their own judg- addressed the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, in the following manner:

"I am accused, fellow citizens, of entertaining unfriendly feelings toward foreigners who emigrate to taste not, handle not," in order to ascertain their poof a design to throw obstructions in the way of their naturalization. Nothing can be more false than this charge. Indeed it has become the custom of my political opponents to ascribe to me opinions and feelings the very reverse of those that I entertain, and upon secord and before the public, are a true index to my opinions on this, as well as other important subjects. And if those who thus accuse me will point to Naturalized Citizens.-Let no natural. a single vote or any expression of a me which can in the least support their asser ion, then I will agree that I am bound to come forward and explain or admit its pathy for the victims of tyranny and oppression in the old world, who have fled here for refuge, and I have on all occasions given my support, whether in the national councils or as a private citizen, to all the Ohio, expressed his opinion of the propriety of stump laws which have been passed to render their condition better or their naturalization more easy. Nay more, I have on several special occasions lent my aid to bands of oppressed foreigners exiled from their homes, when the general lows of our country were not ef-

fectual for their relief. "When Ireland was crushed in the attempt to throw off the British yoke, and when her enthusisatio trom place to place in the capacity of a public speaker. sons, the United Irishmen, were defeated and driven into exile, and the exiles sought our shore—they came poor and without a home-I was one who sympatl.ised in their sufferings, and advocated a law for their relief-a law setting spart to them a tract of land suf-Liwed in future time. Much more consonant would ficient for their wents, to be given to them on long it he with my feelings to remain at the domestic fire- credit and on the most moderate terms. I advecated, too, a like grant of land to the French exiles, on which ties, and the anxieties of a struggle like this. But they proposed to cultivate the vine and olive. In we have fallen upon evil times: such, at least, is our short, whether in or out of public station, I have alopinion. And what once might have been justly con- ways done whatsoever was in my power to relieve sidered wrong, circumstances seem now to render an the burdens and add to the comforts of the foreign | emigrant and where I could not serve th efficiently I have given them my counsel and my sympathy, and they have rewarded me with the strongest marks of their gratitude and affection.

" In the last struggle of Poland for l.berty, and in the last battle, fought under the walls of Warsaw, in which the fate of that gallant nation was scaled, there was an eminence immediately under the walls, obstinately contested and three times lost and won by the contending armies. The spot was overgrown with small alder shrubs, and every bush was steeped in the blood of the patriot Poles. When the contest was judgment. If there is any man led astray by feeling, over and Poland had sunk into a Russian province, her people who mingle a strong degree of religious I acquit him of all obligation to vote for me, if he find devotion with a patriotic enthusiasm, flocked to the spot to cut and preserve as holy relics, pieces of those shrubs steined with the blood of their countrymen who fell as martyrs in the cause of liberty and their country.

The Russian Government, fearing the effect of this feeling, ordered the hill to be cleared and the bushes burned, so that no more of these relics could be procured, hence those sheady gathered, became in the estimation of the Poles, a treasure above all price. Only one of them, perhaps, has found its way to America, and that was presented to me but three days ago by a delegation of the exiled Poles, as a token of their gratitude for some services which I was able to render them, and for the kind feelings which they know I entertained for them and their country. It is as you see a cross, made of small stems of the elder and beautifully wrought with silver. These unfortunate men esteemed it the most precious gift they could bestow on one whom they knew to be their friend, and I prize it as they prized it."

Who, after the expressions of these frank noble and generous sentiments, will still dare to accuse General Harrison of hostility towards toreigners ?

Nr. Steenrod of Virginia.

This Loco Foco member of Congress from Virginia is now stumping it in Michi. gun. In one of his recent speeches he observed that for some things which he intended to say " he would probably be called a LIAR by Whig editors and Whig orators ofter he had left the city, but that THEY DARE NOT DO SO WHILE HE WAS

With this premise he went on to assert that Gen. HARRISON was "never in a buttle." Mr. STEENROD found that he calcuilated "p-obabilities" right. The editor of You have been told, fellow-citizens, that I was two the Detroit Daily Advertiser thereupon denounced him as a "consumate fool and deliberate har"-and to make sure that Mr. STEENROD should be early apprised of his intentions in this respect, he sent him the following note:

DETROIT, Sept. 28th, 1840. SIR-I intend to publish you to morrow a consumate fool and deliberate har," for having a serted that "Gen. Harrison had never been in a battle."

I give you this notice now, because I have heard that you have asserted that you would probably be called a liar after you had left; but that no one would dare do so while you

were here. Yours, &c. GEO. DAWSON. Mr. STEENROD was exceedingly indignant, but concluded to pocket the affront. and hurried off to Ann Arbor to reiterate his infamous slanders against General Hanns.

Martin Van Buren and Poor Men-Let the laborer recollect the never-to-be forgot, his grief by taking poison from the same cup that had not been instructed in the mechanism of a watch, ten calumny of Van Buren, uttered in the