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tices which nave need inserted instruction gratestady, with the exception of Marriages and Deaths, will be charged is advertisements. Notices of Deaths, in which a visitions are extended to the friends and relatives of the deceased to attend the funeral, will be charged as advertisements. All letters addressed to the editor n ust be post paid,

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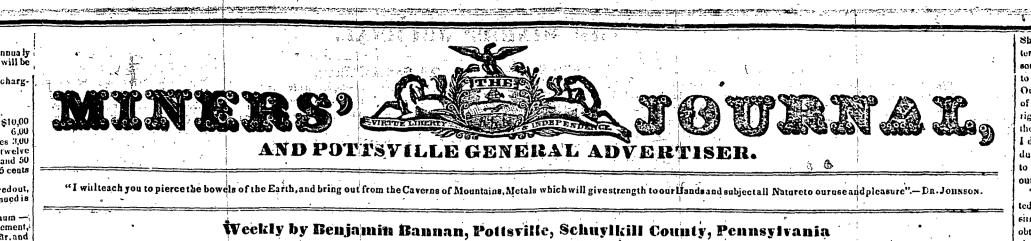
THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

THE LADIES' FAIR, AT THE PENNSYLVANIA BALL.

The large cities of this great, growing and glorious confederacy -with all their regal magnificence and acter for honesty and integrity, but you will be poor. squalid poverty-pleasures and miseries-honesty and rescality-religion and infidelity-virtue and vice-their specie paying and non-specie paying ded to]-you will enlarge your paper on the 1st of banks-their charlatans, quacks, humbugs, and im- | January next-- fa very witch of Eador, save in youth postore of any and every degree-may boast of their soirces, partnes, balls, mat homes," masquerades, the- to the subscribers - fsuch liberality should, ever be atres, museums, circusses, zoological institutes, aqua- | held in gratoful remembrance by our patrons]-this tic regattas, civic and military pogeants, and all the Fair will cost you at least ten dollars - foh! oh ! five other effeteras which form such a captivating and intoxicating aggregate of amusement and excitement ; but, after all, give us a Fair-a Ladies' Fair -such a Fair as is got up in some beautiful inland town-Pottsville, for instance. We had a Fair at the Pennsylvania Hall last week, got up by some of the most intellectual, refined, beautiful and blooming ladies of our flourishing town, for the most commendable of all objects. We then stated that we should probably give this week an extended notice of the goods with a grace peculiarly witching. sayings and doings of that Fairs and we now hasten to redeem the partial pledge we gave.

The Fair opened on Thursday marning, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. -we love to be particular -and closed on the Saturday evening following. The two lage rooms, on the north side of the Pennsylvania Hall, were used for the occasion, and were decorated in a simple yet elegant manner; evincing all that natural, in-born taste and beauty for which woman is so remarkable-no matter in what station of life she may be placed, nor in what clime her destiny may call her. The chandeliers and mirrors were clothed in nature's most entiting dropery, and, from the ceiling, the ivy and the ever-green hung in graceful festoons. The doors were scarcely opened, before the rooms were filled to their utmost capacity. The old, the young, and the middle-aged were there -males and females, swiethearts and wives, demo-

crats and locofocos, matrons and mails, wives, and . widows, husbands and batchelots. What justings and rencontres ! What strange faces, handsome faces, and ugly faces ! Who is that ludy yonder, in all the glow of youth, health and bisuty-just budding forth in all the charms of womanbood---- a thing of light and love?" At her side is a most queenly sparkling beverage! Doctor Sangrado was right.



VOL. XVII.

"You should never interrup a sibyl during her incantations.#

" Beg pardon."

Well. Now attend : Persevere and you will vercome all the difficulties that at present beset our path-your future wife will be troubled with an obliquity of vision, and a fiery temper, to correspond with the sanguine color of her hair-fthis annunciation drew from us an audible groun]-a consistency in politics will always mark your courseat no very distant period you will go out to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary-fanother groan]-you will be obliged to dun the subscribers of the Miners' Journal frequently before they pay up their subscriptions-- [very likely]-you will acquire a high charvery poor-[two groans, one for ourself, and one for the wife, whose ecceptric appearance has been allu-

and beauty ]-- but no additional charge will be made

subscriptions to our paper]--you will-" Enough, Miss, in all conscience. Here is the

A smile and a nod were mutually exchanged, and, as John Bunyan would say, " we went on our way rejoicing." But had we any cause to rejoice ? Ten dollars. mdeed !

What a crowd there is about "No. 7." There s Miss A ---- N ---- dispensing her smiles and

Her brow is white and high, her cheeks' pure dye Like twilight rosy still with the set sun; Short upper up-sweet hps! that make us sigh Ever to have seen such; for she's one Fit for the model of a statuary.

- " Ah, Mr. S ......, you here, too." " Of course. Where else could I be ?"
- " Hot-is'n't ?"
- " Very."
- "It produces a singularly unnatural thirst," "Will you take a drink ?"
- " Of water ?"
- " Certainly."
- " Qualified or unqualified ! " Qu \_\_\_\_\_ unqualified !"
- "Allons. But hold. Who have we here? ---- She shone all smiles, and seemed to flatter

Mankind with her black eyes for looking at her. is impossible to resist those glances, S----. There must be a giving of notes instead of taking them here. Oh. that ten dollars !"

The fortune teller was half right. Port Carbon would certainly make a most desirable residence. We left the rooms, and soon after our nose was buried in a glass of ice-water. Pure, delightful, figure. She looks as if she had sprung from the after all. Is there any drink to equal water-genu-

and smoke-- and pick their teeth after dinner. In

looking at a group of the fair and beautiful, one has

not be repressed. Take the group--that's hardly

the proper word-we have just left. A few, short

years, and what a change will come over the spirit

of their dreams ! What a change will be wrought

in their personal appearance ! Many of them are

but just verging into womanhood. They are enter-

ing into the gay, busy and bustling scenes of this

life with hearts beating in unison with high and buo-

vant hopes. How lovely this wicked world of ours

appears to them, filled as it is with every species of

deceit, corruption and rascality. Not the first view

of the promised land to the patient and long suffering

Israelites-not the rich and fertile plains of Italy,

when first they met the ardent gaze of the Corsican

Chief, after he had passed the Alps-not Ithaca,

when first its rugged shores:broke upon the delighted

vision of the Godlike Ulysses, after his long absence

-looked half so beautiful, half so inviting, as the

flawning prospect of this life appears to those gay

and innocent creatures. They look at life through

a false and deceptive shade. The couleur de rose

tints the surrounding objects. All is bright yet soft,

## SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

## Hobbledchons. Oh there's a time, a happy time,

When a boy's just half a man: When ladies may kiss him without a crime, And flirt with him like a fan; When mamma with her daughters will leave him along If he will only seem to fear them; While, were he a man, or a little more grown, They would never let him come near them.

These, Lilly! these were the days when you

Were my boyhood's earliest flame— When I thought it an honor to tie your shoe, And trembled to hear your name ; When I scarcely ventured to take a kiss, Though, your lips seemed half to invite me; But, Lilly! I soon got over this, When I kissed—and they did not bite me.

Oh! those were gladsome and fairy times,

And our hearts were then in the spring When I passed my nights in writing you rhymes And my days in hearing you sing. And don't you remember your mother's dismay When she found in your drawer my sonnet; And the beautiful verses I wrote one day, On the ribbon that hung from your bonnet?

And the scat we made by the fountain's gush, And the scat we made by the function e gas, Where your task you went to say, And how I lay under the holly bush Till your governess went away; And how when too long at your task you sat Or whenever a kiss I wanted, I'd bark like a dog, or mew like a cat, Till she deem'd that the place was-haunted?

And do you not, love, remember the days, When I dressed you for the play; When I pinned your 'keremet, and laced your stays. In the neatest and tidiest way ? And do you forget the kiss you gave, When I fore my hand with a pin, And how you wondered the men would not shave. The beard from their horrible chin?

And do you reinember the garden wall I climb'd up every nicht; And the racket we made in the servants' hall, When the wind had blown out the high-When Sally got up in her petiticoat, And John came out in his shirt, And I silenced her with a guinea note, And I silenced her with a sound!

And blinded him with a squirt? And don't you remember the horrible bite I got from the gardener's dog. When John let her out of her kennel for spite, And she seized me in crossing the bog? And how you wept when you saw my blood, And mumber'd me with Love's martyrs-

And how you helped me out of the mud, By tying together your garters? But, Lilly ! now I am grown a man, And those days are all gone by, And Fortune may give you the best she can, And the brightest destuny; But 1 would tive every hope and joy That my spirit may taste again, That I once more were that gladsome boy, And that you were as young as then.

VETO MESSAGE. Message from the President of the United States, returning, with his objections, the Bill " to Provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and Disgursement of the Public Revenue, by means of a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." SEPTEMBER 9,1841. To the House of Representatives of the U.S.

sons, bodies, corporate and politic, by whom its s ock may be held-the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties-its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and busi-ness of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions ; without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic, clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United State, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates per se over the Union by virtue of the

unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguish-able from a bank created by Congress for the Dis-trici of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in hitls of exchange as well as local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress over the whole Unior. The question of power remains unchanged without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed Corporation is to be regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a loca! institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State Bank. Yet ho can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill I :

When I come to look at the details of the bill they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice. First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraini .---The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is no where guaroed against. It may, in fact, assume the most of-jectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real, or substantial exchange basis-a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discount under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Comder. New Jersey; at New York on a border town in New Jersey ; at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain 11, become a more matter of loca.

accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to cx. cite dissatistaction. 2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange; thereby correcting none of the evils under which the commu-nity now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequality Speech on the Tariff вт JOHN BANKS.

NO. 38

Extract from a speech on the Tariff in the House of Representatives of Congress, January 31, 1833.

The great excellence of this system has been, that the nation, no man could say that his means were limited in the smallest degree by its operation. The profits of the laborer were not diminished, nor did his labor yield less. This system, then, not only furnished us the funds to pay out debts, but, in the very operation of raising these funds, enriched the people. This had been its greatest virtue. That this is so, I appeal directly to the people; I appeal to my immediate constituents, and I put to them this question, what were the years of your greatest prosperity ? To this question but one answer can be given ; and that will be, the years in which the highest duties were laid, and the largest amount of revenue collected. Go, sir, to every farmer, every mechanic, every manufacturer, and to every day laborer, and put this question to him, and you will receive this answer. Look, sir, over the face of this wide extended country. The enlarged improvements, the farm houses, villages, towns, and cities, which have sprung up as if by enchantment. within the period of these years, which catch the eye at avery point, stand as living and lasting monuments of the troth of this position. When, in the history of this country, has there been, in the same space of time, any thing like on equal increase in im-

provements and prosperity ? Look into the history of other nations, and no example can be found ut equal advance in the march of civilization and generof prosperity. I then ask, shall we be precipitated in changing a system which has done so much for hs ? One to which we are so largely indebted? One which has made us rich and happy as individuals, and prosperous and independent as a nation ? Above all, shall we exchange this system for that miserable one which cank this country into that state of poverty and bankruptcy from which it is just now emerging ? I ask gentlemen to pauce-I entrept them to refluct before they proceed to this work of destruction; for, sure I am that they who do the deed will be held responsible by an injured people, and an offended community.

If this bill passes, it will affect the labor and industry of thousands of our citizens. It will reduce them to want and poverty. They will be left destitute of employment, and thrown into a state of idleness, one of the worst conditions of man. These people are now happy and prosperous. By their labor, from day to day, which is their own capital, they are earning, by the strength, of their arms, and | which, when paid, is a clear loss to him. In saving skill of their hands, a comfortable subsistence. They in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. any of our laws would amount to on the articles he are educating their children, and thus preparing them or are these the only consequences. A resump to be useful and honorable members of society, to take their places when they are removed from this scene of in lustry and action. Blot from existence chiefly consist in settling bills of exchange, and ) all the magufacturing establishments of the country scatter abroad the many millions of capital now employed in them; compel that capital to seek other channels of employment ; throw the many thousands of people now ca.ployed in manufacturing business upon the world, destitute alike of means and employment, and I ask, how great will be the shock ?-Why, sir, no just estimate can be formed-no branch of business will be beyond its reach. No business se high, perfect, and secure, as not to be affected by it; and none so low as not still to be pressed lower .--Change of employment, both of capital and labor, i always attended with greater or less loss. In this case all employments, even including that of the far mer, will be so paralyzed that neither capital nor la bor will find profitable employment. It will sacrifice millions of money, and blast the hopes and mar the prospects of thousands of our people. The manufacturers will no longer want the wheat, the flour, beef, bacon, and other products of the farmer. He will no longer want buildings erected, foundations dug, or metals which give much employment, and furnish a valuable market; all of which are now paid for at high prices. The farmer and laborer will no longer be enabled to get those things which he needs for himself and his family, in exchange for his commodifies and labor. The only market the farmer now has will be destroyed. No man can for a mo. ment doubt that the prosperity of the country must rapidly decrease, under this depression of these great and vital interests. The truth of this representationappears to me as clear and indubitable as the exisence of matter itself. Much has been said about nonopolies. Pass this bill, sir, and then we will have monopolies which are to be feared, which confer no benefits, give no employments, but are enriched solely by the distresses of the poor; granting them no relief, but by taking their property for less than onetouth of its cost. I mean, sir, the men of capital, who never buy but from him who is forced to sell, The manufacturers are not now before us asking for further pretection: they only desire that they may be permitted to enjoy the benefits of the existing laws; of laws which brought their Lusiness into existence; of laws in the faith of which their money was invested and labor employed. I have already said that their calculations have been made so as to conform to these laws. The nation stands pledged that they shall enjoy the promised protection. It would be unjust now to withdraw it i changes in legislation are always injurious; in this instance they would be ruinous. It is time that we should have arrived at something like stability in our actions. Much has been said on the subject of free trade. We now import many millions more than we export. This is a constant drain upon us. It takes our specie out of the country. Our importations, under all the duties which have been imposed, are much too great. We now admit foreign goods into our ports. under moderate duties, while Great Britain prohibits most of the valuable productions of our country from entering into her ports. Many foreign Governments now impose heavier duties upon our productions than we do upon theirs; and we are urged to reduce our duties still lower. To do this, would be injudicious and unwise on our part, while other Governments retain their rigid rules of prohibition Great Britain never has adopted, towards us, the policy which we are now urged to adopt in regard to people. She does not now, and never has bought rom us because we bought from her. She never has, and, I hazard the assertion, she never will adopt

She crases to take them as soon as she can do bet" ter, or whon the necessity ceases. With what reason can it now be urged apon us to open our ports' to foreign importations under these circumstances ? Our legislation should be such as to meet the wants of our people. We should guard and protect the rights of the people and interests of the nation against the influence and effects of foreign legislation. I his desm to be one of our highest and most important duties. When other Governments open their ports to our products, it will then be time for us to open ours to theirs.

The free trade policy is designed and well calculated to mislead the people. It is addressed to a desue that is very prevalent in a man-the desire of obtaining the largest portion of goods he can in exchange for what he has to give. The friends of free trade say, let us buy where we please, and where we can buy cheopest; and this is called free trade. Mr. Chairman, indulge me a short time, while I briefly examine this doctrine. T.have already shown that to destroy the manufacturing interests of the country is to destroy the only market which our farmers now have. This being done, let us adopt the free trade sytem. Lot the farmer take a cargo of his agricultural products to a foreign market and go to the foreign merchant and offer him his best wheat, whitest flour, best beef and bacon, in exchange for his

goods, he will be told that he cannot obtain the exwhile it raised funds to enable us to pay the debts of change, much less sell them for money; and, in some instances, he would not be permitted to enter with his products into a British port, under penalty of confiscation. This, sir, is the right, and also the benefit of free trade; and what right does it give to the farmer ! It, to be sure, gives him the right to buy where he pleases; but, in giving him this right, it totally destroys his ability to buy. It gives him a right, without any corresponding benefit. I feel well assured that no farmer who once tries this experiment will be much pleased with free trade.

> For argument sake, let us suppose that this free rade sytem could secure the foreign market; how would it operate on the farmer; mechanic and laborer ! When the farmer sells his produce, he has always to deduct the cost of transportation to market from the price. The merchant who gives him for it, in exchange, articles of foreign manufacture, always adds the cost of their transportation to the price which he charges for them; so that the farmer has to pay for carrying the produce of his farm to the foreign market, and also for bringing the foreign article to his own door. Every farmer, in his own experience, knows this to be so. It is always so. Wo may add to this the pr fit which each one must have through whose hands the foreign goods pass. All this expense and charge is borne by the farmer who consumes the foreign article of fabric. I then submit to intelligent nien to say whether these costs and charges would not operate more heavily upon them han any duties which have ever been hid by this Government. I do insist, sir, that they would be the heaviest tax ever paid by the people of this country. It would operate severely upon all, but particularly so upon those who live in the interior of the country, far from market, and this distance land transportation. Many agricultural products are so bulky as not to admit of transportation to a distant market. Destroy the home market, and the farmer would find to sale for these articles. And, what is strange, these free trade gentlemen all oppose every measure alculated to faciliate or cheepen transportation, by means of roads or canals. How are the evils which I have stated to be avoided or removed ! Adopt a policy which will erect in every neighborhood a manufacturing establishment. This will furnish the farmer with a market. He can take his produce there, and get in exchange for it, those articles which he needs. He then saves all cost of transportation, this, he will save more than any duty ever laid by

mould of Juna. They are evidently under the esine, unadulterated spring water ?- in the morning cort of Mr. ----. What a lucky dog ! The heat of course. Mahomet proved himself to be not only an impos-

is almost stifling, but still let us take a look at the tables, and see who are the fair merchants. At table, tor but a brute, when he asserted that the daughters No. 1, we have Mrs. J. W. No. 2, Miss C. H. (of of Eve had no souls. They have souls, and their Port Carbon, we believe.) No.3, Miss L. No. 4, souls are frequently encased in forms the most at-Mrs. W. T. E. No. 5, Miss W. No. 6, Miss O. tractive and bewitching. What a contrast to the and Miss M. No. 7, Miss A. N. and Miss M. No. lords of the creation ! He-fellows, in breeches, that 8. Mrs. McC. and Mrs. A. No. 9. Mrs G. and Mrs. drink colblers, juleps, and slings-that chew, snuff. E. No. 10, Mrs. M. No. 11, Mrs. J. E., Mrs. W. and Mrs. M. No. 12, Mrs. G.C. W. and Mis. J. W. D. No. 13, Miss V. H. No. 15, Miss C. and sometimes strange and queer thoughts. They can-Miss B. No. 15, Miss A. and Miss M. No. 16. Mrs. C. and Mrs. B. During the first day, nearly all-if not quite all-

the fancy articles prepared by the ladies, were promptly disposed of, and readily commanded liberal prices. In the evening we visited the rooms, and our readers are already awate of the effect produced by beholding such a gay, glorious and gorgeous group of congregated beauty, then and there assembled :

Who hath not proved how feebly words essay To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray? Who doth not feel, until his failing sight Faints into dunness with its own delight, His changing cheek, his sinking heart confess The might-the majesty of lovelness!

Groups of purchasers were gathered about the several tables in a delightful state of confusion ; some bargaining with much apparent earnestness for the many beautiful trilles that were displayed before them-some bolting down cakes ind confituressome sipping coffee-so ne eating creams and icessome flirting-some talking loud-some laughing Loud-eves flashing-heads tossing-glanc.senchanging, &c., &r. Let us change the tense, take a brilliant yet mellow. The most rough and forbidramole through the rooms, and have a gossip with the fair ones.

"Ah, Mrs. H., how fire you Delighted to see . you."

"I wish I could return the cou	npliment."	
" You are not in earnest ?"	×'	
. Never was it' earnest [laugh	hing] in my life	."
" Not when"		
" Hush !"	-	
Who is that lady coming th	is way !"	، د
"Don't know ; but I do know	she has a very	pru
dish look, and prudery, you are	aware <sub>r.</sub>	
	a beldam,	₽,

Seen with wit and beauty seldom "Tis a virgin hard of feature, Old, and yold of all good nature : Lean and fretful-would seem wise-Yet plays the fool before she dies.

Here is a fortune teller. Shall we tear the veil of futurity aside, and take a peep at coming events ! present loveliness. Those buoyant and elastic forms What is to be, (this is a recent discovery) cannot be avoided ; and if disappointment is in store for us, by facing it, we may rob it of half it's sting. The smiling goddess who is thus disposing our fates, at only a levy a head, is far too beautiful to be related to the all is vanity. What profit bath a man of all his "Weird Sisters." It is more than probable that she is a near relative of the White Lady of Avenel. What a beautiful countenance So full of thought but the earth abideth for ever." But this is digresand feeling !

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tipts that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent; A mind at peace with all below, A heart whose love is indocent.

We must speak to her.

"You see, Miss L ......, that Saul's example has not been lost upon us. We seek to penetrate into the mysteries of the future."

"Your wishes can be accomplished by the payment of one levy only. Unlike you newspaper publishers; I'don't require the money in advance." Its already too long. 1.

"Ah, if you had but one year's experience in a newspaper office, you would find that your politeness would give way from a serie of prudence." " Shall I turn the magic card ?"

" Agreed."

"Now listen : Your life will be a short, but a happy one."

"Whom the Gods love, die young."

laugh.

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself coustrained, by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the U. States, to return to the House in which it originated, the bill " to provide for the better collection, sale-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise " of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union ;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution I readily admit, that whilst the qualified veto with which the Chief Majistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occusions, a merc representative majority might urge the Government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its fra. mers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, im periously requires its exercise. In such a case he

has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power intrus ted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence, or commit an ict of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the wil of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this solemn and sacred duty of a ding landscapes are changed into flowery meads; and sworn officer. The Constitution itself I regard and even the two-legged male descendants of our first cherish, as the embodied and written will of the parents seem to them purged and purified, until the | whole People of the United States. It is their fixed leaven of Old Adam is no longer a part and parcel and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries-their mere of their nature. It's delusion ; but are we not all trustees and servants. more or less deluded, from the prince to the peasant ?

This, their will, and the law which they have We said a change would ere long be wrought in the given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection and defence personal appearance of that lovely group. Those but the oaths which it prescribes to the public offiflowing locks and clustering curls will soon be whicers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously tened with the frosts of age. Those smooth, unrufobserve those oaths, and the patriotism with which u- fied brows, will soon show the effects of care and the people shall shield it by their own sovereign anxiety, of trouble and disappointment, and the will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It marks of Father Time himself-that relentless old must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. villain ! Those glowing orbs-the mirrors of the

It is alone in pursuance of that will that any soul-will soon lose their fire and eloquence. The measure can reach the President; and to say that beautifully chiselled nose, the well formed mouthbecause a mojority in Congress have passed a bill, now wreathed in smiles-the dimpled chin, will the President shall therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insersoon become misshapen, and loose all traces of their tion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. 'The duty is to guard the fundamenta -those steps, firm, yet light, graceful and agile, will of the people themselves: from (in this case I must soon give place to the feebleness and helplessadmit unintentional) change or infraction by a maness of accumulated and accumulating years. "Vanjority in Congress. And in that light alone do ity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; regard the constitutional duty which I now most eluctantly discharge.

Is this bill now presented for my approval or labor which he taketh under the sun ? One geneisapproval, such a bill as I have already declared ration passeth away, and another generation cometh: could not receive my sanction ? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution. sing with a vengeance. The "previous question" must be, called, and we must return to our duty. by creating a national bank, to operate per se over the Union ? Its title in the first place describes its We gave the reader some idea of the occurrences general character. It is "An act to provide for of the first day of the fair. The second day there the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation. to was a slight falling off in the number of visitors, and be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the U.S. "In consequently in the amount of business transacted. style, then, it is plainly national in its character. There was a rally the next day ; and the finale, that Its powers, functions, and dutier, are those evening, passed off in the most agreeable manner. which pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbur. We were present when the last of that gay throng sing the public revenue. The means by which retired. We watched their retreating forms until these are to be exerted is a corporation, to be styled they were lost in the perspective ; listened to their the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United merry taugh until all was hushed and silent, and States, in the character of a National Legislature for then --- but we had better cut short this article. the whole Union, to perform the FISCAL purposes meet the FISCAL wants and exigencies, supply the

FI: CAL uses, and exert the FISCAL agencies of the Treasury of the United States. Such is its own de-RASH - A violent and unprincipled partisan ediscription of itself. Do its provisions contradict-its tor in Tennessee had the hardihood to assert just before the election, that if a majority of the people title? They do not could be prevailed on to vote for Gov. Polk he would it shall be established in the District of Columbie, win the applause of men by a sacrifice of my duty be elected ' The unblushing effrontery of some of but the amount of its capital-the manner in which those political editors is enough to make a horse. I its stock is to be subscribed for and held-the per-

tion of specie payments by the banks of the se States would be hable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the inte-ior would the purchases could only be made in specie or in notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage.

Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the scat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might affore, by a positive prohibition of the Bank from all discounting. within the District.

These are some of the objections which promi nently exist against the details of the bill; othere might be urged, of much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them: suffice it to add that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor : that the defects to which I have alluded being found in the fundamental law of the Corporation, are irrevocable; and that if the objections be well tounded, it would be over instandous o pass the bill into a law. In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully t

say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet he wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections. should harmonise conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others ; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same ses-

At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burthensome to the People, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be it. gretted that this Department of the Government caniol, upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain this desirable object.

Owing to the brief space between the period of the leath of my lamented predecessor, and my own in stallation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definitive recommendation in my own regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the Legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution to give to Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as 'I shall judge necessary and expedient.' And I must respectfully submit in a spirit of har. nony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspici. us period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which I trust will-prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations.

It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this, and why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be. I too have been burdened with extraordina. ry labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our ommon country.

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought inyself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on just view of the Constitution, that, in arriving at it I have been actuated by no other desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hauds of our god like ancestors ; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain It is true, that by its first section, it provides that then, even though I perish, more honorable than to and my conscience. JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, September 9, 1941.

The contest is really one between the labor of our citizens and that of foreigners, particularly of Great Britain The question which is presented is this: Shall we protect the labor of our citizens, or shall we support that of the people of Great Britain ? She protects her own labor by her laws. Her people are customers to none but their own laborers. Our laborers find no market there. Shall we become customers to her labor also, or shall we be customers to our own, and protect our own ? Shall we, by our legislation, force our hatters, tanners, shoemakers. tailors, calmet makers, and the entire list of our mechanics, into a market, to compete with labor that costs but nine pence a day ; I mean the pauper labor of England ? This would, indeed, be a most unequal contest : a contest which would not be of long duration, or of doubtful character. It would, indeed. be most disastrous to our laboring people. It would reduce this most valuable and very numerous class of citizens from the present high and honorable place which they now so deservedly hold in society, down upon a level with the most degraded and enslaved population upon the face of the earth.

Who are those citizens that are thus to be handed over to misery and degradation! Sir, permit me to: say they are our farmers, manufecturers, mechanics, and laborers, many of whom are men of the highest moral and political worth; mcn of the finest intellectual attainments; men firted for the highest stations in this Government. They may emphatically be called the " bone and sinew" of the country .----They are the men that support the Government by their money in time of peace, and they are the men who stand forth, as strong towers of defence to the country in time of war. These are the men who, by this bill, are to be postponed to the pauper labor of England. Those who dare to produce this effect by their votes may do so; I must be permitted to say that I cannot go with them. It would be treacherous to the trust reposed in me if I did not resist this bill. It is the farmer and mechanic that I repreesent here. They are my neighbors. It is with them, sir, that I have the pleasure to associate, when

at home; and theirs are the interests which I shall support, advocate, and defend, while Fam bonored with a seat here, or have the privilege of raising my voice in this hall.

A few words more and I have done. . The prosperity of the people of this country depends almost entirely upon our agriculture. It is from that source that we draw the largest portion of those things which are necessary to sustain life, as well as those which contribute to our highest comforts and most substantial enjoyments. Let us then guard well the capital and labor that is employed in the cultivation of the roil. Let us secure to this labor and skill the most aniple returns and rich rewards. Agriculture may well be said to be the foundation of all other pursuits: on this they mainly depend for support and success. It is so now, and must necessarily continue to be so. It is our duty to lay a foundation firmly; without this is done, manufactures, commerce. and the arts, never can flourish. Withdraw from agriculture that protection which is necessary for its support, and they will all languish and die; they will sink into one common grave.

This protective policy has a most auspicious influenco upon the morals of the people, it stimulates to habits of industry. The practice of virtue is always against us. This has not the semblance of free in proportion to the industry of the people. An intrade in its character. It is free on our part, and dustrious people is always a healthy, peaceful, indeprohibition on theirs. There is no reciprocity in it. pendent, and virtuous people. In proportion to the prevalence of industry, intelligence, and virtue among the people, will the community which they compose the whole world. She very wisely makes her laws ever rise in wealth, influence, dignity, and power. & for herself, and for her people, and not for us or our The history of every nation furnishes abundant esa idence of the truth of this fact. It also holds equally good to individuals as it does to communities. - And wherever you find the people contract habits of idiethat principal as the rule of her action towards us. cess, you will find them dissipated, miserable, degra-She takes our products when she can profit by it, or | ded and enslaved, wholly unfit to discharge the spwhen compelled by the necessities of her people. I propriate dutics of good citizens in a free Govern-