

POTTSVILLE. SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1842.

Job Printing Office.

The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses. &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Ollice to his Establisement, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills of Lading. Carus, rampniers, trandonis, Checks, kills of Lading, &c., will be printed at the very lowest rates, and at the shortest notice. Being determined to accommodate the public at the very lowest rates, at home, he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Printing in different colors executed at a short notice

Card-Press. A Card Press has been added to the establishment, which will enable us to execute Cards, of almost every description, at very low rates. B. BANNAN.

Important.

Let every citizen bear in mind, that it is not only his interest, but his duly, to purchase every thing that he can at home. By pursuing such a course, he encourages the mechanical industry of his own neighborbood.on which the prosperity of every town and city mainly depends,—and besides, every dollar paid out at home forms a circulating medium, of which every citizen derives more or less benefit, in the course of trade. Every dollar paid for foreign manufactures purchased abroad, is entirely lost to the region, goes to enrich those who do not contribute one cent to our enrich those who do not contribute one cent to or

During this month we have several heavy sums of money to raise, and find it necessary to call upon all those indebted to us, to pay up their arrearages as speedily as possibly. We have performed our part of the contract in furnishing the paper regularly; and we hope our patrons and friends will comply with theirs, by promptly responding to this call.

Loco Foco Trickery.

In last Saturday's Journal, we published the proceedings of the Locofoco meeting at Orwigsburg, and accompanied them with a few hasty remarks. As far as we are concerned, we would be perfectly willing to let the matter rest here, but knowing that the whole affair was concocted for the especial purpose of humbugging the people, we have thought proper to refer to several points contained in the Preamble, omitted in our comments of last week, one of which is the fol-

Not more than two years since, we were told by these very men, who at that time resorted to all manner of fraud and deception to elevate themselves: that the moment it was ascertained that a Whig President and Congress were elected, confidence would at once be restored—the price of our produce and labor would immediately rise—business of eyery description would be brisk and flourishing, and, nothing would be wanting to make us a prosperous and happy people."

This is the charge, and the inference is that the Whig party, by these promises, have imposed upon and deceived the people. We now appeal to every honest and impartial man in this region, whether every pledge, therein contained, was not, as far as Whig agency is concerned, fulfilled to the letter. Is it not notorious that, immediately after the election of the lamented Harrison every portion of business assumed an appearance typical of increasing and certain prosperity !-Confidence was restored—the price of produce and labor immediately rose, and until it was as certained that the imbecility of his successor had yielded to Locofoco machinations, every promise was being verified-and turther, even since this shameful seduction, have the Whig party in Congress struggled unflinchingly at their posts never yielding one jot of the principles for which they at first contended. The argument contained in such charges is puerile and unmanly.-Locofoco policy joined to Free Trade doctrinism. assisted by their joint tool, the President, having upon which Whig promises are based, it is as foolish, as it is unfair, to ask them for the fulfill. ment of their pledges, Another complaint is the

Look at their late tyrranical apportionment actour own state deprived of her usual representation in our national council, and commanded to elect the small number of representatives allowed her, not in the way she had heretofore been accustomed, but in a particular mode pointed out by the act."

We give the above only for the purpose of showing how desperate that game must be which relies upon such frail props for support. It is true that the representation of Pennsylvania has been decreased (which may be a bitter pill for some few office seekers,) but have not all the States suffered impartially ? and was not this an unavoidable result of increasing the ratio of representation The latter portion of the charge, however, is more amusing on account of its evident simplicity. The mode of election is not (as is alleged) in any respect altered. We have always elected by districts, and a special clause in the act referred to provides for a continuance of the very same

We have now done with the Loco Foco meetink, and have noticed it thus far only to show the drowning eagerness with which they grasp at every shadow, vainly endeavoring to torture them into blame against the Whigs. The pertinacity of that party is proverbial; they cling to their dangerous principles to the very last, and when in error, are always found struggling with the greatest apparent sincerity to shift the errors from their own shoulders to those of their opponents. The time has gone by when such subterfuges can avail them. The people, seeing the folly of confiling in them, are now reasoning for themselves, and the intricacies of politics in this country are fast settling down into the two great principles of right and wrong. Let the people then judge which of these titles belong to the Whig party; and to our opponents we say give us a trial of the measures for which we are striving, and after that your questions will be fair-the happiness and increased welfare of the whole people will be your an

Tus-Vero.-John Tyler's Veto Message will be found in another column, and we call the attention of our readers particularly to it. Let it be conned over carefully by every man in the community, and if he does not blush for his country, he deserves to be pitied. It is scarcely deserving a comment, and only worthy the indignation of put it in his preket—and has issued orders to the the whole community. He is now opposed to Sheriffs to hold no election. Yet all this is done the Land Distribution, because there is not suf- in the name of Democracy. When will the peoficient revenue in the Treasury-yet at the same ple put a stop to such proceedings? Are we to time he vetoes the Fariff Bill, which is the only measure by which sufficient revenue can be rid the country of these petty tyrante! raised. We have not sufficient patience to dwell upon the conduct of this man any longer at pre-

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn that the train of Coal which left Mount Carbon on Thursday evening last, met with an accident at the Orwigeburg Landing, which resulted in the death of a worthy individual, Mr. Wannen, the conductor. The upward train carelessly left the switch open at the place where the turnout conusets with the main road—this was not observed colds, &c. by the downward train-consequently the engine and several cars were thrown off the track, and Mr. Warner, in attempting to jump, fell between and Recorder of Schuylkill County. Mr. Voute two Coal cars, the collision of which killed him is tired of waiting upon the action of delegates instantly. He has left a large family. The En- for a portion of the "loaves and fishes," and now gine and Cars sustained but little injury.

Exculuous.—We have received a large number of papers recently requesting an exchange. Our exchange list is already so large that we find it incovenient to comply with the numerous re-

OUR DIFFIGULTIES-THEIR CAUSE.-We co-Immediately after the late riots in Philadelphia py the following from the Plebian; a locofoco pawe noticed in the papers of that city, that the per, published in New York. It certainly shows symptoms that light is beginning to shine in up Grand Jury had presented the Temperance Hall, on that benighted quarter: n Bedford Street, as a nuisance. Since then the building has been torn down by the Commissioners of Moyamensing, in obedience to an order of the Court. At the time, we supposed it to be

Legalized Mobbism.

an old delapidated structure, which from danger

of fulling, or some other cause, it was necessary

o have removed. But the case proves to be en-

tirely different; the edifice was erected about

three years since for benevolent purposes, and

has been used as a church, but principally as a

room for Temperance Lectures. It has proved

of great benefit to that portion of the city, nearly

one thousand persons have signed their total

abstinence pledge, and it is stated that fifty-two

anlicensed dram-shops have been already sup-

pressed through their laudable exertions. And

yet this sagacious Grand Jury has presented this

building as a nuisance, in consequence, as we are

informed, of threats having been uttered against

it, subsequent to the riots. As a precedent, such

an act is fraught with the very worst consequen-

ces; it is nothing less than a legalized mob, striv-

ing, as it were, in their indecent haste, to antici-

pate the destruction with which their no less cul-

pable brethren had threatened it. Actions like

this, hold out not only an example, but a bounty

for violence. Disregarding every principle of

right and justice, they have sanctioned and advo-

cated a deed which would disgrace the most law-

ess district in the South-west. We have heard

ness such a proceeding, and that the press of that

city should quietly sanction it, is, we must con-

fess, a paradox to us. The name of every mem-

ber of that Court and Jury should be held up to

the public gaze, that the community might know

and impartial administration of the Laws.

sture, of course, is decidedly Whig.

The Elections.

In KENTUCKY, as was expected, the Whigs

NORTH CAROLINA. -In this State the Whigs

have been caught napping—and there is every

probability that the Locos have a majority in the

Legislature on joint ballot. This is peculiarly

unfortunate-as a United States Senator must be

selected by the Legislature elect. Mr. Moore-

head, the Whig candidate for Governor, is re-

elected by a very handsome majority. The last

Legislature, which was elected in 1840, a short

ther favorable to the Whige, though the Locos

ALABANA.-In Mobile the whole Whig Tick-

et for the Legislature was elected. Partial re-

turns from other counties represent a Whig gam

ILLINOIS.—The returns, as far as received from

this State, exhibit an increased gain for the Loco-

Taking the returns, all in all, with the excep-

of offairs. Betraved and disappointed, as the

Whige have been, it is hardly to be expected

that they would rally in their full strength at this

Some say that John Tyler would sign the Tar-

iff Bill if it was seperated from the Land Bill-

John Tylor does not say that he will-but on the

ontrary does he not intimate that he will not sign

t, even if the separation was to take place. In

addition to this, hear what the Madisonian, his

"Let Congress repeal the Distribution law, (or sus

Who after this will pretend that John Tyles

would sign the Teriff Bill, if the Land distribution

is given up.? And would you have Congress spit

upon again by seperating the two at his bid?

Did he not veto his own Bank Bill which Con-

gress passed to suit his views--and does not the

above extract declare that he will not sign the Bill.

if seperated from the Land question—unless they

pass such a Revenue Bill as the President re-

Who made the connection between the Land and

the Tariff Bill? The connection was proposed

by a friend of John Tyler in Congress-every Ty-

ler man and locofoco voted for it, in opposition to

the Whigs-but unfortunately at that time they

were not strong enough to prevent it-and John

Tyler, not only sanctioned the connection by sign-

connexion exists. Is Congress to change when-

ever John Tyler chooses to change his principles?

When Benedict Arnold turned traitor to his coun-

try, ought every patriot at that day to have turn-

ed traiter also? God, forbid that such should

Governor Porter has undertaken to play the

Despot also. The Legislature was convened ex-

prossly to pass an Apportionment Bill-they pass-

ed a Bill at an expense of about one hundred

thousand dollars to the people-the Governor

be doomed to slavery without making an effort to

VISITORS-THE WEATHER, &c .- Our Hotels.

at present, are tolerably well filled with visiters

from the east, and every train of Cars brings an

addition to the number. The cool and invigorat.

ing mountain breeze is a strong inducement to

the cribbed cenizens of our cities, and we are not

The weather for the last week has been unu-

Mr. Voute, of the "Stimme des Volks," is out

Mr. Chandler's letter to his old Arm-chair

dated West Point, is an excellent article and ought

Martial Law has been suspended in Rhode Is

as a volunteer candidate for the office of Rezister

shows a disposition to run at all hazards.

to be read generally.

land until September next.

saully squally—every day a thunder gust, with

surprised at their determination to enjoy it.

foco party. This was expected.

mouth piece, says :-

commended."

have been the case.

a se could be expected under the Di

islature, if the statements are correct.

claim the State.

inve succeeded by large majorities. The Legis-

to what solens they are indebted for such just

"RUINOUS EFFECT OF THE GREAT VETO—In 1832, the aggregate banking capital in the United States wiss 8145,000,000 In 1837, the aggregate banking capital of the state banks in the Union was \$140,000,000! So much did the veto decrease the circumous calcium."

It is well known to every sensible and intelligent citizen in the United States, that all the difficulties with which this country has been af flicted for the last twelve years, were caused by the veto of the United States Bank Bill, and the destruction of the Tariff which then existed for the protection of American Industry, accelerated and increased by the subsequent removal of the Deposites. The removal of the Bank as a National Institution was the signal for the incorpo ration of the numerous State institutions, which caused an expansion of the paper currency un exampled in the history of the country-and to the gradual reduction of the duties on foreign nerchandize, in connection with the inflation of the currency, is to be attributed the excessive importations of Foreign merchandize and products From these prolific sources of evil flowed all the peculation and extravagance that followed, and to these acts alone are the people indebted for the present scene of unparalleled distress which pervades the whole length and breadth of our widely extended country. The paragraph quoted plainly indicates that some of the deluded supporters of these measures, are beginning to see of Lynching, but this conduct (we speak comhe error of their ways-and attribute the present paratively) is infinitely more reprehensible than state of affairs to their right cause. This we reany thing of the kind we have ever read of .-joice to see! When the cause of the disease is That a city like Philadelphia should calmly wit-

> CONGRESS.-The disposition manifested in ome quarters, to abuse Congress for not having lone any thing, is fast dying away-and some of the papers that have fallen into the error without sufficiently reflecting, now acknowledge that they were wrong. It is notorious that more was transacted at the Extra, and at the present Session of Congress, than there were by any two other sessions for the last thirty years. In support of this assertion we quote the following from some remarks on this subject made by John Quincy Adams, on Saturday last

discovered, the proper remedy can soon be ap-

plied to the suffering patient.

No person will dispute the authority: "No Congress in the history of the United States had done more than the present for the country. He could not approve of all that had ne, and what had been done, and wha had been ill done he hoped would be reversed and done better. But Congress had done all in its

time before the Presidential contest, when all the power.
It had passed a Bank bill once and again, and Whig votes wers polled, contained a majority of once and again it had been vetoed. It had pre-38 on joint ballot. The Locos already claim a pared for the vacuum also of a lack of revenu gain of 20 members, which revolutionizes the legn consequence of the time approaching for th operation of the compromise act. The hopes of the country were blasted by the repetition of the INDIANA. In this State the contest is pretty loss—last year the Locos had a majority on joint This day, this moment, the speaker had given his signature to a revenue bill. If the Presballot of 8. In this State there is also a United ident would sign this bill he predicted the best States Senator to be elected, which tenders the onsequences to the country. The public pulse could beat quicker, and not twenty-four hours contest of considerable importance with regard to the Legislature. The latest information was raould pass before there would be evidence

RUMORS .- That the recent Treaty will be ratified by the Senate. -but they have no hope of revolutionizing this That Webster will resign his seat in the Cab

> That the Hon. Mr. Choate will resign his seat in the Senate, for the purpose of giving place to Mr. Webster, who will take ground against the present Administration.

tion of North Carolina, they are quite as favoraplace in the Cabinet. That Walter Forward, who is now rapidly r overing from his recent illness, will not resume his station in the Treasury Department, unless

Tyler signs the Revenue Bill. And that John C. Spencer is to be superceded by Henry A. Muhlenberg as Secretary of War.

HENRY CLAY. - No man in Congress is more bitter in his invective against Henry Clay then Henry A. Wise. It appears, however, from the following that this gentleman entertained quite a different opinion of Mr. Clay in 1840 -and ac-Let Congress repeal the Distribution law, (or sus pend it for twenty years, till the national debt is paid), and pass such a revenue bill as the President recommended, and the welfare of the manufacturing, as well as other classes, will be fixed on a permanent basis. If this is not done, it will eternally be a party question, and always subject to mutability. If this Whig Congress could fix this will of abominations on the People this penn, it mudd be form to seem the most many the confidence of the penn at mudd be form to seem the most many the confidence of the penn at mudd be form to seem the most many the penn at mudd be form to seem the most many the penn at mudd be form to seem the most many the penn at mudd be form to seem the most many than the penn cording to his own declaration, all his recent attacks upon Mr. Clay cannot detract one iota from his fame:

"Written opinion on Mr. Clay by Mr. Wise, delivered in 1840: "He (Mr. Clay) has already acquired what neither friends nor foes can take from him—a fame for which himself has fought—and to which no man's praise can add, and from which so man's censure can detract, and that fame is his reward. Office ple this year, it would be torn to pieces the next, when the Republicans will be in Fower. Even now we have a Republican President, who will not shrink could not add a cabic to his stature.

If Congress submits to the dictation of John Tyler, they will deserve the execuation of the people and every friend of liberty throughout the world. It was the base truckling of Congress to the dictation of Jackson that caused our difficulties-and a similar course now would only result in perpetuating them. We would sooner see John Tyler meet the fate of his great prototype, Charles the 1st, than the principle should be established that Congress must bow to the dictation of a would be despot.

The St. Louis Republican states that the Courts cannot be held in Iowa Territory, in consequence of the failure of the President to supply the places of the Judges, whose terms of office expired on the 1st of July. We learn from the ing the Bill-but it was intimated that he would Iowa papers that diligent search had been made not sign it unless the connection was made. Now for Tyler men throughout the whole Territoryhe vetees the Revenue Bill on the ground that the but the messenger reported-unone found." This will account for the vacancies.

THE TABLES.-The Whig party in Congress have done their duty to the country-and the loco members of Congress from the North, East and middle States, have it in their power to pass the Bill by two-thirds, in defiance of the Dictator, by voting for it. If they refuse to do so under existing circumstances, will not a fearful responsibility rest upon their shoulders ! We ask the question for the people to answer.

The Board of Alderroen of Boston have resolved that no theatrical exhibition, securic performance, or equestrian exercise, of any description, shall take placed in that city after sunset of the evening precedng the Lord's day."

In Boston the Sabbath generally com it sundown on Saturday evening,—and closes at the same period on Sunday evening. It is cusomary to hold political and other meetings on Sunday evening.

We copy the following startling statement from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

"The Middletown, Pa. Bank has issued new "Re-liel Notes" to the amount of two millions one hun-dred thousand dollars." This issue is authorized by the Governor -and the people, the Tax-payers are bound for the

THE COAL TRADE AT RICHMOND. The Phildelphia Evening Journal of Monday last says We counted, at the wharves of the Reading rail-road at their depot, at Richmond one barque, four brigs, and eight schooners, in all thirteen sall loading with and waiting for cargoos of coal."

A two-cent Administration paper has bee started in Philadelphia. The support of John Tyler is getting to be a two penny business throughout the country.

The annual income of the Marquis of Waterford, from his land alone, is £75,000.

All sorts of Items. (Original and Selected.)

The travelling is rapidly increasing on this oute-upwards of fifty persons took breakfast at he Pennsylvania Hall on Tuesday morning last

The death of John Tyler, would furnish the ccasion for a general rejoicing throughout the whole country—as the death of all tyrants should; and particularly in a country where the people profess to be free.

The Printing business in the United States is timated to give employment to two hundred thousand persons and thirty millions of capital.

The Postmaster General has directed his denity postmaster at Saratoga, to advertise the dead letters, by posting an alphabetical list in one or more of the public places, instead of advertising them in the Saratoga Whig or the Daily Regis-

The number of emigrants that had arrived at Quebec to the 30th ult., was 36,127. During the same period last year, the arrivals were 13.249.

It is stated in a letter from Springfield, that an njunction has been served upon the State Bank of Illinois, for the purpose of appointing Trustees to close the affairs of that institution. The Washington correspondent of the Balti-

nore American says that an effort was made in the House of Representatives on Wednesday "to save the office of Commissary General, but the House agreed with the Senate to abolish it." During his residence in Spain, it is stated that Washington Irving will avail himself of the fa-

cilities afforded to him by his position, to prepare his long contemplated history of Mexico. There is a man at Rochester who has become so celebrated for adjusting difficulties that the ladies in his neighborhood, when they are out of

eggs, send for him to settle coffee ! The Greene Co. (Ohio) Torch-Light has raise ed the flag of HENRY CLAY, with a full exposition of its reasons.

The Madison Express, neutral, has hoisted the

Robert Tannehill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigiam on woman:

" Nature, impanial in her ends, When she made man the strong In justice then, to make amends, Made woman's tonguo the longest."

CAPE MAX .- The visiters are fast leaving the Cape, a vessel on Saturday brought up 250 passongers.

RHODE ISLAND.—A disposition to keep this lifficulty fresh seems to be still affoat. Several papers throughout the country are openly advocating the rebellion, and the effect has made it necessary for the community of Providence to keep up a force at considerable expense.

On Saturday, Mr. A. L. Frosch, against whon there are pending seven indictments for perjury returning prosperity. In connection with the treaty, it would have a salutary effect upon the in swearing to false entries at the Custom House, was surrendered by his bail and committed to prison to await his trial .- N. Y. Cour.

An important decision has just been made at Boston in the Court of Common Pleas. An om. nibus broke down in that city, and Mr. Joseph Ingalls received a contasion in one arm, which has injured it for life. He was awarded \$ 1000 dam-

that " voung ladies were sp carnal sluff in their bosoms."

The Charleston Courier of Wednesday, in speaking of the cold weather there, and the heat at the North, says that the "physical as well as moral and political elements of the country are ou of joint." Indeed they are.

Correspondence of the Miners' Jounal. PHILADEIPHIA, August 10th, 1842.

The Veto Message is now circulating through the city, having been expected since Monday morning. The matter of the document was of course anticipated, and the time of it alone was the subject of interesting conjecture. With regard to the latter it is temperate and in itself is not obnoxious to strong exceptions. The substance of the message however can estisfy no one who is not wedded to Mr. Tyler and the doctrines of the party to which he has linked his fortunes. It is the old story of the impropriety and inexpediency of distributing the proceeds of the public lands when the rate of duties exceeds 20 per cent. It does not touch the question whether the proceeds belong of right to the States and are therefore entirely independent of the revenue derivable from other sources. That important consideration of the case is left out of view altogether. Fault is found with the Bill because it unites the subjects of Tariff and Distribution. This union be it remembered was not originally sought by the Whigs. They desired in passing the Distribution Act to let it be independent and single, but the opposition fettered with restrictions and clogged it by a union of 20 per cents doctrine. It is hardly fair therefore to charge the Whigs with the devising the alliance. This Distribution was qualified against their consent with Tariff provisions, and in selfdefence they have made their Tariff Bill shoulder the Distribution. The President of course finds reasons for opposing the Distribution clause, in the meagre condition of the National Treasury. But the States can find equal reason for approving t in the similar condition of their own treasuries.

The Riots of the last fortnight leave now no trace except the ruins of Smith's Hall and of the Church. The police regulations keep perfect peace in the District, and the blacks are no longer molested. The two buildings destroyed must be paid for out of the County treasury. An impression has prevailed that the indemnity law had been repealed-but this is an error. The law of 1840, although repealed, was revived and bears date the 31st May, 1841. Under this Act the County is liable for the property destroyed. If I may judge from the tone of the press here, the indemnity will be paid without contention. The Pennsylvanian hus from the first taken the strongest ground a gainst the rioters - and all the Whig journals have of course been equally decisive in denouncing

their atrocities. We have a new Loco Foco Tyler two cent pa per here. It is well printed, but if it is to depend on Tylerites for support, I question its success. The city is very dull-many families being in the country. The Brokers seem to be doing literally

In the Coal Trade there is but little doing-There are a considerable number of vessels loading at the Wharves of the Reading Rail Road Company. The arrival for several days up to the 8th have been I barge, 4 brigs, and 10 schooner This is truly the commencement of a large busi

"A" Parsident.—The Evening Journal says," A President without a majority in both Houses to support him, is a statue of clay, untouched by the spark from heaven that imparts vitality." We suppose the whige would rather see the real Clay there than the Certainly they would, Mr. Aurora-and so.

would at least one-half of the Locofocos, if they date express an opinion independent of their party leaders.

From the Chronicle Extra of vesterday. VETO MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT TYLER. To the House of Representatives of the Uni-

ted States.

It is with unfeigned regret that I find myself under the necessity of returning to the House of Representatives, with my objections, a bill entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports and for other purposes." Nothing can be more painful to any individual called upon to perform the chief Executive duties under our limited constitution, than to be constrained to withhold his assent from an important measure adopted by the Legislature; yet he would neither fulfil the high purposes of his station, nor consult the true interests of the people, the common constituents of both branches of the Government, by yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference.

The exercise of some independence of judgment in regard to all acts of legislation, is plainly implied in the responsibility of approving them. At all times in the responsibility of approving them. At all times a duty—it becomes a peculiarly solomn and impera-tive one, when the subjects passed upon by Congress two one, when the europeus passed upon by congress happen to involve, as in the present instance, she most momentous issues, to affect variously the various parts of a great country, and to have given rise in all quarters to such a conflict of opinion, as to render it impossible to conjecture, with any certainty, on which ende the majority really is. Surely, is the pause of reflection, intended by the wise authors of the Constitution by referring the subject back to

On the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, in the existing state of the finances, it has been my duty to make known my set the denviction on various occasions during the pres-cut session of Congress. At the opening of the ex tra session, upwards of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution: but that re credit, I recommended such a distribution: but that re commendation was even then expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent provided by the Compromise act of 1833. These hopes were not a little encouraged, and these views strengthened by the report of Mr. Ewing then Secretary of the Treasury, which was should these the land before Congress. report of Mr. Ewing then Secretary of the Treasury, which was shortly thereafter laid before Congress, in which he recommended the imposition of duties at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valurem on all free articles with specified exceptions, and stated, " if this measure be adopted, there will be received in the Treasury. from customs in the last quarter of the present yea [1841] \$5,300,000, in all the year 1842, about \$22,500 The Madison Express, neutral, has hoisted the flag of Henry Clay, with John Davis for Vice President.

Horse shoes are male by machinery, at Troy, N. Y., at the rate of fifteen per minute; turned, grooved, and punched. The invention is by Mr. H. Burden.

Robert Tangebill. Scotch page, is the author.

1000; and in the year 1843, after the final reduction under the act of March. 2, 1833, about 8 20,800,000; and adds, "it is believed that after the heavy expenditures required by the public service in the present year shall have been provided for, the revenue which will accrue from that or nearly proximate rate of duty, will be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, and leave a surplus to be annually applied to the grad and payment of the national debt, leaving the proceeds of the public tands to be disposed of as Congress shall see fit." 000; and in the year 1843, after the final reductio shall see fit."

the Constitution, by referring the subject back to Congress for re-consideration be ever expedient and

necessary, it is precisely such a case as the pre

I was most happy that Congress at the time, seemed entirely to concur in the recommendations of the Executive, and, anticipating the correctness of the Secretary's conclusion, and in view of an actual zer plus passed the Distribution act of the 4th September last, wisely limiting its operation by two conditions, having reference both of them, to a possible state of the Treasury, different from that which had been an ticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to paramount necessities of the public service

the paramount necessities of the public service.

It ordained that, "if at any time during the existence of that act, there should be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provision of the act of the 2d March, 1838, and beyond the rate of duties fixed by theact, to wit: 20 per cent on the value of such imports or any of them; then the distribution should be suspended, and should so continue suspend ed until that cause should be removed." By a previous clause it had, in a like spirit of wise and cautious atriotism, provided for another case in which all are ven now agreed that the proceeds of the sales of he public lands should be used for the defence of e country.
It was enacted that the act should continue and be

in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States should become involved in war with may foreign power, in which event, from the com mencement of hostilities, the act should be suspended ntil the cessation of hostilities.

Not long after the opening of the present session of Congress, the unprecedented and extraordinary difficulties that have recently embarrassed the finances fulfilled. Under the pressure therefore, of the embar rassments which had thus unexpectedly arisen, it appeared to me that the course to be pursued habeen clearly marked out for the Government by the The conduion contemplated in it as requiring a suspension of its operation had occurred.

It became necessary, in the opinion of all, to raise nt occame necessary, in the opinion of all, to raise the rate of daties upon imports above 20 per cent, and with a wiew both to provide available means to meet present exigencies, and to lay the foundation for a successful regociation of a loan, I felt it incumbent on me to urge upon Congress to raise the duties pon in to dig a doi:

coordingly; imposing them it a spirit of a wise dis

rimination, for the two fold object of affording ample

evenue for the Government, at d incidental protec n to the various branches of domestic industry. also pressed, in the most emphatic but respectful language I could employ, the necessity of making the land sales available to the Tréasury as the basis of sublic credit. I did not think that I could stand ex custed, much less justified before the people of the United States, nor could I reconcile it to myself to recommend the imposition of additional taxes upon them, without, at the same time, urging the emplement of all the legitimate means of Government wards aatisfying its wants.

These opinions were communicated in advance o iny definite action of Congress on the subject, either of the tariff or land sales, under a high sense of pub c duty; and in compliance with an express injunction fithe Constitution—so that if a collision, extremely to be deprecated as such collisions always are, has seemingly arisen between the Executive and Legisla uve branches of the Government, it has assuredly not been owing to any capricious interference, or to any want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion on want of a plain and frank declaration of opinion of the part of the former. Congress differed in its view, with those of the Executive, as it had undoubtedly with those of the Executive, as it has underlay tright to do, and passed a bill virtually for a time repealing the provision of the act of the 4th September 1841. The bill was returned to the House in which t originated, with my objections to its becoming aw. With a view to prevent, if possible, an operation of the control of the c issegreement of opinion on a point so important, I took occasion to declare that I regarded it as an indis pensable requisite to an increase of duties above 20 per cent., that the act of the 4th September should

remain unrepealed in its provisions.

My reasons for that opinion were elaborately set forth in the message which accompanied the return of the bill—which no Constitutional majority appears o have been found for passing into a law-The bill which is now before me proposes, in it

The bill which is now before me proposes, in the 27th section, the total repeal of one of the provisions in the act of September, and while it increases the duties above 20 per cent, directs an unconditional distribution of the land proceeds. I am therefore subjected a second time, in the period of a few days, to the necessity of either giving my approval to a precisive which is my deliberate independ; is in conmeasure which, in my deliberate judgment, is in conflict with great public interests, or of returning it to the House in which it originated, with my objections. With all my anxiety for the passage of a law which would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish With all my anxiety for the passage of a two which as would replenish an exhausted Treasury, and furnish a sound and healthy encouragement to the mechanical industry, I cannot consent to do so at the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the country, and the clearest convictions of public duty. For some of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion. I refer to my previous Messages to Congress, and briefly subjoin the following:—

1. The Bill unites two subjects, which, so fa from having any affinity to one another, are

wholly incongruous in their character. It is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. It thus imposes on the Executive, in the first place, the necessity of either approving that which he would reject, or rejecting that which he might otherwise approve. This is a species of constraint to which the judgment of the Executive ought not, in my opinion, to be subjected. But that is not my only objection to the act in its present form. The union of subjects wholly dissimilar in their character in the same bill, if it grew into a practice, would not fail to lead to consequences destructive of all wise and conscientions legislation. Various measures, each agreeable only to a small minority, might, by being thus united, and the more the greater chance of success lead to the passing of laws, of which no single provision could, if standing alone, command a majority in

2. While the Treasury is in a state of extreme embarrassment, requiring every dollar which it can make available, and when the Government has not only to lay additional taxes, but to borrow money to meet pressing demands, the bill proposes to give away a fruitful source of Revewhich is the same thing as raising money ov loan and texation -not to meet the wants he Government, but for distribution, a proceeding which I must regard as highly impolitic, if not

A brief review of the present condition of the ublic finances will serve to illustrate the true condition of the Treasury, and exhibits actual mon table sait.

necessities. On the 5th of August, (Friday last,) necessities.—On the our or case the numbers, there was in the Treasury, in round numbers, \$2,150,000

Necessary to be retained to 9360,000 meet trust funds, Interest on public debt due 80,000 In October, To redeem Treasury notes and pay the interest, Land distribution, under the act of the 4th September, 1841, 640,000

\$1,970,000 Leaving an available amount of The Navy Department had drawn requisitions on the Treasury, at this time, to meet debts actually due, among which are bills under protest or \$1,414,000, thus leaving an actual deficit o

\$1,180,000

There was on hand about \$100,000 of unissue Treasury notes, assisted by the accruing revenue, amounting to about \$150,000 per week, exclusive of receipts on unpaid bonds, to meet requisition for the Army, and the demands of the civil list. The withdrawal of the sum of \$640,000 to be distributed among the States, as soon as the statements and accounts can be made up and completed, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the 4th of September last, of which nearly a moiety gues to a few States and only about \$383,000. to be divided among all the States, while it adds materially to the embarrassment of the Treasury. affords to the States no decided relief.

No immediate relief from this state of things is anticipated, unless, what would most deeply be deplored, the government could be reconciled to the negotiation of loans already authorized by law, at a rate of discount ruinous in itself, and calculated most seriously to affect the public cred-

it. So great is the depression of trade, that even if the present bill were to become a law, and prove to be productive, some time would clapse before sufficient supplies would flow into the Treasury, while, in the meantime, its embarrassments would be continually augmented by the emilannual distribution of the land proceeds Indeed there is too much ground to appre hend that even this bill were permitted to become a law, aleniating as it does the proceeds of the and sales, an actual deficit in the Treasury would occur, which would more probably involve

he necessity of a resort to direct taxation Let it also be remarked, that, \$5,500,000 of the public debt becomes redeemable in about two cars and a half, which, at any sacrifice, must be met, while the Treasury is always liable to demands for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes. Such is the gloomy picture which our fi nancial Department now presents, and which calls for the exercise af a rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the rendering available of all the means within the control of the government. I most respectfully submit, whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitude a fund which, of all others, may be made most useful

in sustaining the public credit.

Can the Government be generous and inunifient to others when every dollar it can command is necessary to supply its own wants? And if Congress would not hesitate to suffer the provisions of the act of 4th of September last to remain unrepealed in case the country was involved in war, is not the necessity for such a course now just as imperative as it would be then?

3. A third objection remains to be urged, which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to re turn the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of one dependent upon that of the other in future contests of party. Can any thing be more fatal to the merchant or manufacturer than such an

What they most all require is a system of moderate duties, so arranged as to withdraw the Tarff question, as far as possible, completely from the arena of political contention. Their chief want is permanency and stability. Such an increase of the Tariff I believe to be necessary, in order to meet the economical expenditures Government. Such an increase, made in the spirit of moderation and judicious discreminainjured it for life. His was awarded \$ 1000 damthe Senate, for the purpose of giving place to
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for the tion, would, I have no doubt, be entirely satisfuethe Executive.

This is all that the manufacturer can desirand it would be a burden readily borne by the People. But I cannot too carnestly repeat that in order to be beneficial it must be permanent & in order to be permanent it must command gen eral acquiescence. Bat can such permanency be justly hoped for if the Tariff question be compled with that of Distribution, as to which a serious conflict of opinion exists among the States and the People, which enlsts in its support a bare majority, if indeed there be a majority, of the two Houses of Congress? What permanency or stability can attach to a measure which, warring upon itself, gives away a fruitful source of revenue at the moment it proposes a large increase of taxes on the People? Is the manufacturer repared to stake himself and his interests upon uch an issue?

I know that it is arged, but the most errone ously, in my opinion, that instability is just as apt to be produced by retaining the public lands s a source of revenue, as from any other cause, and this is ascribed to constant fluctuation, as it is said in the amount of sales. If there were any thing in this objection it equally applies to imposition of duties on imports. The amount of revenue annually derived from duties are constantly liable to change. The regulations of foreign governments, the varying productiveness of other countries, periods of excitement in trade, and great variety of other circumstances are constantly arising to affect the state of comnerce, foreign and domestic, and of consequence

he revenue levied upon it. The sales of the public domain in ordinary times are regulated by fixed laws, which have their basis in a demand increasing only in the ratio of the increase of population. In recurring to the statistics connected with this subject, will be perceived that for a period of ten years ng 1835, the average amount of land sales did not exceed \$2,000,000.

For the increase which took place in 1834-5

and 6, we are to look to that peculiar condition of the country which grew out of one of the most exteordinary excitements in business and speculation that have ever occur-d in the his ory of commerce and currency. It was the fruit of a wild spirit of adventure engendered by a victious system of credits, under the evils. which the country is still laboring, and which is fondly hoped will not soon recur.

Considering the vast amount of investment

made by private individuals in the public lands hose three years, and which equalled during those three years, and which equalled \$43,000,000, equal to more than 20 years purhase, taking the average of sales of the ten preeding years, it may be safely asserted that the result of the public land sales can hold out nothing to alarm the manufacturer with the idea of instability in the revenues, and consequently in he course of the Government.

Under what appears to me, therefore, the sound est considerations of public policy, and in view of the interests of every branch of domestic dustry, I return you the bill with these my objections to its becoming a law.

I take occasion emphatically to repeat my anx-

ious desire to co-operate with Congress, in the passing of a law, which, while it shall assist in supplying the wants of the Treasury, and re-establish public credit, shall afford to the manufacturing interests of the country all the incidental

protection they require.

After all, the effect of what 1 do is substantial. y to call on Congress to re-consider the subject. If, on such re consideration, a majority of two thirds of both houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding my objections. In a case of clear and manifest error on the part of the President, the presump tion of the Constitution is that such majorities will be found. Should they be so found in this case, having conscientiously discharged my own duty, I shall cheerfully acquesce in the result.

Washington, August 9th, 1842.

We have often opserved with eminent gratification the innocent and interesting circumgyration of a cat following her own tail. How deightfully sublime is the idea!

be instantly temoved by the application of com- certainly had never had seen the proposition

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter from Washington. & It discloses some new and strange doctrines recently advanced by Caleb Cushing and John C. Calhoun:

Correspondence of U.S. Gazette-Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1842 J. R. CHANDLER, Esq :-Yesterday was a memorable day in both Houses of Congress. In the southern wing (H. R.) the first business which come up in the morning was Mr. Cooper's resolutions on the relative powers of the House and the Executive, in favour of which Mr. Adams spoke for about one hour. A portion of his remarks, which were fraught with sound views of the Constitution, and the powers of the House and the Executive, was in reply to his colleague, Mr. Cushing, who had denied the right of the House to demand of the President, papers or copies thereof in the archives of the Departments, except for the purpose of sustaining an impeachment, and, in fact, maintained the general doctrine, that the Executive might withhold any and all papers he choose. Mr. Cushing had sustained this doctrine by the practice, or analogy of the British government. Mr. Adams showed the difference netween the two governments, and consequently the fallacy of the reasoning. Here, he said the President was responsible for every Executive officer; there the King was trresponsible and could do no wrong. The first maxim of that government was " the King can do no wrong:" the first maxim of our government was that the President was responsible for his acts and the acts of his officers. "What a change," said Mr. Adams, than come over the people of this country since the days of the Revolution! I say what a change has come over the people; for if the people had not changed, no man would dare stand up on this floor, and advance unblushingly doctrines such as we have heard announced here!

Mr. Adams was here cut off by the expiration of the morning hour, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on private bills, Mr. Boardman in the Chair, to whom is due the high credit of having so driven business that the private calendar was cleared of every case not contested from A to Z-a thing that has not been done before within the memory of . the oldest inhabitant' of this Hall. Mr. Boardman has had experience in legislative business in the Speaker's Chair of the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and he has shown what can be done by one

ready, experienced, and energetic. The attractive power, after the morning hour, was in the Senate chamber. Mr. Calhoun having the floor, come prepared to make one of his best efforts, as his speech undoubtedly was. He maintained with his usual ability, sophistry, and subtlety, his peculiar notions of political economy, that is to say, free trade, hard money, low prices. He put forth some very extraordinary propositions, among which was this: that high duries would lead to high prices, and that high prices would ruin the manufacturers! Another was that high prices and low wages went hand in hand, and that low prices and high wages always were inseparable !! Another, that high prices would inevitably result in large importations of gold and silver, which would produce a redundant currency, greatr to be deprecated!!!

In his peroration, Mr. Calhoun distinctly anaunced the inscription be placed upon his flag, which was, ' FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, SEPAR-ATION FROM ALL BANKS, AND STRICT ADRE-HENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Evens spoke in reply to Mr. Calhoun, and some others who had taken part against the bill in the course of its debate in the Senate, and particularly Mr. Woodbury. He noticed the oft repeated objection that this bill gave too much rev. enus. All we ask, said Mr. Evans, is the revenue which you had, and we will support the government, pay your debts, and distribute among the States the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The amount of revenue which you had, was more than this bill will yield, and yet it is notorious, ndisputable, and undenied, that you spent eight millions a year for several of the last years you were in power, over and above the receipts from the customs and the public lands? You left the country in debt and without a revenue to meet its current expenses, -at the extra session we passed laws which put a stop to frands, upon the revenue to the amount of five millions a year, which you winked at and permitted. The extra session therefere, of which you complain, saved its own expenses more than ten times told. But what do you propose? This question has been often asked, but never answered. The gentleman from South Carolina, when asked what he would do, or have us to do, very cautiously said, he would think of it, and when the exigency come for him to act, would do what should seem to him the state of the country-required. This was very explicit. But the gentleman from New Hampshire, Mr. Woodbury, did say he would levy a duty of 20 per cent. on all imports except free articles, and if that did not raise revenue enough he would resort to direct taxes for the remainder. The rate of 20 per cent. he thought, was the natural rate of duties, and therefore no higher ought to be faid! The natural rate of duties! it was the first time he had ever heard of a natural rate of drities.

The Senator from South Carolina had spoken of the Tariff of 1828, as a bill of abominations. and had applied other harsh epithets to it. But who made this a bill of abominations? Not its friends-its enemies undertook to make the bill as onerous as they could, in order to defeat it, but they got caught in their own trap. Instead of tis friends voting against it on account of the amendments inserted in it by its opponents, they took its enemies at their word, and went for it-it was a dangerous game to play. But who voted for it! -Mr. Benton, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Woodbury voted for some of the most chiectionable features of it. Nay, more, Mr. Vau Buren himself supported the bill. This allusion to so many Senators present who voted for the bil' of '28, which laid heavier duties than the present one does, which they oppose, and the manner in which Mr. Evans did it, created considerable merriment, and a fluttering among the wounded pig-

Mr. Evans went on to notice and refute Mr. Calhoun's extraordinary pasitions, referred to a hove, and did it in a plam, unostentatious, simple manner but with a force of reasoning utterly in resistable. He showed himself perfect master, of the surject, and able to break the cobwebs of st phistry which Mr. Calhoun had spun around it with as much ease as an elephant would brett through a net of tow yarn. Mr. Evan's speech deserved to rank among the best specimens of Congressional and fiscal debate, and high as he stood before as an able statesmin and political s conomist, his speech yesterday raised him sull higher in the estimation of every man who listered to him. Had be made the speech he did after a night's preparation, it would have been a very different matter; but it was delivered imprompto. and without a moments time for thought and st rangement. I trust his remarks will be given to the public in full, in pamphlet form, widely atculated, and extensively read. He said it was the first time he ever heard that by getting high prices abroad for their products, manufacturers, any other class of men would be ruined and bro ken up, or that a balance of trade in favor of country which balance was paid in gold and sil-Recipe. All wine stains in silk or cotton can ver, was ruinous and to be guarded against. down in any work on Political Economy he had