



POTTSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1842.

Job Printing Office. The subscriber has procured the necessary type, presses, &c. and has attached a complete Job Printing Office to his establishment, where all kinds of Cards, Pamphlets, Handbills, Checks, Bills 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, 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.

R. BANNAN.

THE ELECTIONS.—In North Carolina, the jobs have both branches of the Legislature by a considerable majority, but the Democratic Whigs have elected their Governor by nearly the same majority he received at the election in 1840, which was 4,935.

Table with 3 columns: County, 1840, 1842. Rows include Moorehead, Saunders, Henry, Illinois, and Alabama.

As soon as the results are known in these States, we will give them to our readers in full. In Indiana the contest is very close. The Whigs have the Senate, and the Locos the House. The majority either way will be small. The vote is not large—the Whigs did not turn out as usual.

RISE IN CEMENT.—A difficulty occurred in this city on August 8th, in which a German Volunteer Company and a number of citizens were the principal actors. It appears from the particulars, that Lieut. Heckle, the commander of the company had, during the parade, struck several boys, following them, with his sword so severely as to cause blood to flow. After the Company had been dismissed a number of boys attacked the Sons Society House in which they were quartered, with stones and other missiles.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.—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 possible. We have performed our part of the contract in furnishing the newspapers, and we hope our patrons and friends will comply with theirs, by promptly responding to this call.

WE HAVE CROWDED out a number of articles to give place to John Quincy Adams' report from the Select Committee, on the subject of the late veto. We have no room for comments—but let all read it and judge for themselves.

THE COMMITTEES accompanied the report with a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, for the purpose of restricting the veto power. The resolution provides that in case a bill is vetoed, and Congress, after considering the objections urged in the veto, should again pass it by a majority, it shall become a law without the signature of the President. This is a democratic measure—but the locos who profess to be democrats will no doubt oppose it.

LECTURES OF INDIA.—Mr. Housers delivered several very interesting lectures in this Borough during the past week, on the manners and customs of the inhabitants of India. As this is a country with which the people, as a mass, are very little acquainted, we would advise all those who have not yet heard Mr. R. to neglect the opportunity of attending his lectures at the German reform school on Monday evening. The exhibition of scenes in India, by means of the Magic Lantern, is worth double the money charged for admission. Our friends in Minersville have a rich treat in store for them, as he intends also lecturing there next week. See advertisement.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—At the election for officers of the different Volunteer Corps in this Borough, held on Monday the 15th inst., the following were the result:

NATIONAL LIGHT INFANTRY.—Captain, William P. Best; 1st Lieut., James M. Henry; 2d Lieut., D. J. Briggs; 3d Lieut., E. B. Bond; First Troop Schuylkill Co. Cavalry.—Captain, George C. Wynkoop; 1st Lieut., M. Mortimer; 2d Lieut., E. Q. Henderson; Cornet, Charles Koch.

WASHINGTON YOUNGERS.—Captain, M. Dorrings; 1st Lieut., John Harig; 2d Lieut., a vote the election for this office is yet open.

A SERENADE.—Such a one as we are obliged to list Thursday evening may not be heard of elsewhere. A guitar, fiddle, and violin in the hands of three of our German friends, carried their sweet sounds to our dreaming senses, and woke us up to a full reality of the compliments we were receiving. Several difficult and beautiful tones were executed with the greatest skill and harmony, and in thinking of the persons for their gentlemanly attention, we can only say that we never listened to more delightful music.

THE WHIG MEMBERS of both houses of the Legislature of Ohio, have all resigned their seats, in consequence of the Locos in the Legislature attempting to pass an Appropriation Bill giving them but 6 or 7 out of the 21 Congressional districts in the State—consequently there was no quorum, and the Legislature was compelled to adjourn. The times look revolutionary. They have appealed to the people to sanction their conduct.

WE LEARN that it is the intention of our citizens to get up a letter to John Tyler, requesting him to resign. We believe that nearly every individual in this community would sign such a letter, except a few free-traders, who ask the community to support them—while they are using every exertion to encourage the workshops of Europe, and stave out our mechanics and working men.

THE BARRAIN COMPLETE.—The Union, the official Tyler paper, published in the city of New York, declares that his name will be submitted to the Lococo National Convention, and by its decision, clearly and honorably made, Mr. Tyler will cheerfully abide. The Locos have now got him—and they must assume the responsibility of his acts.

TEXAS.—It is reported that a body of Mexicans, to the number of seven hundred, attacked the Texas camp, near Lipanillo, on the 7th ult., and were repulsed with a loss of thirty killed. The Texas force, (so says the report) was but 200 men, not a single one of whom was injured.

PARTIES ALWAYS will exist in a free country—but the cause of all our difficulties rest with people themselves—they do not adhere to principle. Let the people support principle without regard to men, and not men without regard to principles, for public stations—and all our difficulties will soon be at an end.

THE LOCOS in Congress can pass the Bill for a Tariff of Protection now before Congress, if they will only vote for it, in spite of the President. Will they do so—or will they vote in favor of sustaining the only lawful veto in our Constitution, the Veto power? We shall see.

THE LOCOS form their County Ticket to-day. As Col. Stuart acknowledged his ignorance on the subject of a Tariff, in the Legislature last winter, we hope they will select some person to represent us, who is more enlightened on this subject.

A new volunteer corps, called the Independent Blues, has been organized in this Borough, under the command of Capt. Nagle. Their first meeting was on Tuesday last, and was creditable to the members.

All sorts of Items.

Samuel Sloan, only son of George Sloan, of Bloom Township, Columbia county, was drowned in a lock on the Pennsylvania canal, near Middletown, on the 8th inst.

In the tariff of 1828, the duties averaged about 46 per cent.—for this Bill Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright voted. In the Bill which Tyler vetoed, and which the locos opposed, the duties only averaged about 36 per cent.

We observe by the Daily Chronicle, that the statement that the Middletown Bank had issued Relief Notes to the amount of \$2,100,000 is incorrect. The error occurred in copying the Bank reports from the Harrisburg Reporter.

The price of Flour at Pittsburg, is \$3.50 per barrel. Dorr is at Keene, New Hampshire.

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, in giving an account of the defeat of the Sheriff's posse on the 6th, says "he numbered at least 600 able, hardy-looking men, all with scarcely an exception, firemen."

A Tyler State Convention was convened in Ohio on the 21st of August. After six months exertions only 21 persons, a number of whom were office-holders, could be prevailed upon to attend.

The Legislature of Ohio has introduced a bill imposing a severe tax upon Brokers.

STRANGE.—A gentleman in New York lost a pocket book containing \$4,250. He cannot be a citizen!

A Mr. Halfman endeavored to put an end to his whole existence last week in Barrett's Shooting Gallery at Philadelphia. Cause—pecuniary embarrassments.

COURT MARTIAL.—Charges have been prepared against R. H. Burth, Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 1st Div. P. M. and a Court Marshal has been ordered for the 25th inst.

Number of deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending August 13th—128.

The Providence Herald says that T. W. Dorr has thrown aside sword and rapier, and taken up the rake and pitch-fork among the haymakers of Westmoreland, N. H. The plough share and the reaping hook have infused taken the place of the sword and the spear.

The citizens of New York are full of a fever, to be given in honor of Lord Ashburton, some time soon. O tempora! O mores!

"Do not be frightened," said a good magistrate to a man who was brought before him charged with some petty crime, "do not be frightened, you shall have justice done."

"Arrah, be jesus," said the culprit, "and its only that I'm afraid you, yer honor."

Captain James S. Briley has hoisted quite a beautiful pole on his splendid establishment in Centre Street. Not a broker's but a barber's pole.

The Military parade in this Borough on Monday was a beautiful and spirited affair. At the target-firing by the Infantry the medal was awarded to Sergeant George Penrose for the best shot in the mark.

A stable in the rear of the Farmers' Park of Reading, was consumed by fire on Saturday evening last.

Mr. R. Peale's exhibitions at the Town Hall are both amusing and instructive. Mr. P. evinces a determination to please all who patronize him and our citizens should accordingly reciprocate. Go and see the Hydro Oxygen Microscope and then eat cheese if you dare!

Weather in Pottsville is almost as deceitful as a pretty woman's smile. The sun breaks forth, and every thing looks joyful and happy as if all was bliss beyond—a ray and little black speck is seen which swells and increases until, oh wonder! what a hubbalo! a cross woman's angry voice and tears are nothing to it.

GIRLS REMEMBRANCE.—A man who bows, smiles and says many soft compliments, has no genuine love; while he who loves most sincerely, struggles to hide the weakness of his heart, and in doing this he often appears decidedly awkward.

Never disclose your motives of action. The greatest folly that human creatures are guilty of, is that of having confidants. Delightful sympathy—sympathetic feeling, and all that sort of thing—fudge!

PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.—The following inscription is placed on the public walks of Metz:—"These promenade are under the safeguard of the inhabitants, all of whom are equally interested in preserving them. The Mayor invites his fellow citizens to share with him in his duty."

A WIDE DIFFERENCE.—Between the President and the opinion of John Tyler, and the opinion of the public concerning the same.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Call & Settle is the name of a firm of tailors in the interior of Pennsylvania. How inappropriate! We knew a firm in this State, that rejoiced in the denigration of Moon & Gun. They printed a paper in the western part of the State, till Moon changed his politics, and then Gun went off—Albany Herald.

WELL CHOSERS.—When the Veto Message was received in New York, the Locos first saluted in the Park. The Union says—"The Veto was read at the Lococo's mouth." The position was well chosen. We can think of no other so perfectly appropriate for the promulgation of that arbitrary decree.

SHOOTING MONKEYS.—We learn from the Mountain that two firemen from the neighborhood of Bellefonte, on the Sunday of August 14th, were engaged in the house of Elizabeth Holder, near Ebernsburg, on Sunday the 13th ult. and barbarously murdered her. She was a lone widow, and was thought by some persons to have money in her house. This horrible deed has produced quite an alarm in the neighborhood where the act was committed, and the citizens have turned out in a body in pursuit of the villains. The Sheriff of Cambria county has offered a reward of \$100 for their apprehension.—Keystone.

The Charlotte, (N. C.) Jeffersonian, a lococo paper, is out for Calhoun for the next Presidency. The editor says—"Mr. CALHOUN is the only man who, by his age, experience, patriotism, talents, and commanding position, can successfully meet and put him (Henry Clay) and his measures down."

HENRY CLAY.—The Democratic Review, in its last number, has an article headed, "Clay in the field again." The article thus opens: "Clay is a fine fellow. He is so bold, he is so brave, and in the political market, he rides along at the head of his hosts, in the van of the strife, so gallantly, and with so buoyant a crest! Like the parache of Henry IV, wherever the fight is hottest and the blows heaviest, there streams his white flutter as the signal to his friends of the point of pressure, and the direction to which they should follow. He is a man every inch of him—worth fighting, worth being a bidder."

Correspondence of the Miners' Journal.

Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1842. The results of the late elections have caused gloomy forebodings among some of our Whig friends at Washington, who, however, have abundant opportunities of comparing notes with members of Congress, writes me that the spirits of the party there, are by no means broken by the political disasters it has suffered. You will see in the National Intelligencer of Monday, a view in some length of the contest in North Carolina and the result. It is contended, and with good reason as it strikes me, that the State is still sound and true to Whig principles. Of Indiana it should be remembered, that the real strength of the party has not been brought out. At all events, there is plenty of time yet before us for restoring every loss.

Whigs of the party are all conformable to their honest aim of opinion and purpose, there would be no difficulty—but business has always been the curse of the party, except in the memorable campaign of 1840.

You can hardly expect me to advise you of any better times here, and you will not be surprised to learn that the evidences of general distress appear to be increasing. I have heard within a few days of several cases of individual suffering, sufficient to excite the deepest sympathy.

One family, consisting of a father, mother, and two grown daughters, who have been accustomed to a comfortable mode of living, are now reduced to the level of the poor, by the loss of their property.

I am assured by a friend that for some time past they have been living on one meal a day, and that one almost wholly of potatoes. Another instance was mentioned to me yesterday, of two ladies, whose joint income has been \$4000 a year. They are now literally penniless—their whole fortune having been invested in Schuylkill, Girard and United States Bank Stocks.

Doubtless, hundreds of like cases might be gathered by an enquirer into the late history of Philadelphia. The additional misfortune in all, is that the multitudes so reduced in circumstances, have been permitted to give vent to their universal stagnation of business that there is no call for any employment whatever.

We have renewed rumors, and I doubt not, well founded, of removals in the Custom House, to commerce with the Collector. John Tyler has now passed the rubicon. He may carry invasion as far as his ruthless ambition may prompt, without exciting any surprise. Already he has so amply filled all his explicit professions, all his gratuitous and solemn pledges, that no further breach of faith or honor can add to the moral and criminal guilt which rests upon him.

Under the shelter of your own honesty, command your gratitude and sensibility, would it be strange if the vast responsibility of the nation, entrusted to your hands, were to be carried out in a subordinate sphere, and in which you would have had no power to act otherwise.

It is a true saying that "every man is honest till he is tried." What a fine opportunity was here presented to you to prove your honesty, to show forth your magnanimity and to have immortalized yourself in the minds of this great nation and of the world! But whatever may have been your own resolution, they have been weakly destroyed by corrupt and bad advisers, who, while they professed to provide for your unalloyed ambition, have been secretly designing their own advancement. By following their evil counsel, and the evil working of a chaste ambition, you have forfeited the good opinion of your countrymen, you have advanced too far in obstinacy and perverseness to retreat.

It would be vain for you to hope ever to regain their favour. They too sensibly feel the wound inflicted. They consider your conduct as nothing better than moral treason. They have suffered under the inability of your mind and until their patience is exhausted—until rage and resentment have taken possession of minds hitherto accustomed to the mildest passions.

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It is difficult to conceive of a mind so depraved as to be willing to inflict distress on a whole nation for the purpose of receiving advantage to himself. How much greater than must appear your obliquity and perverseness, when, in bringing injury on the nation, you bring ruin to yourself.

Dismiss your unworthy coteries of evil counselors.—Take this letter to your bed chamber, and when you have dismissed from your mind, if the thing be possible, all intriguing and electing thoughts, give an attention to the general good. Should it have a salutary influence you may again hear from me; should you prove incorrigible, I shall consign you to that high tribunal which will do you no injustice—the Senate of the United States.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.—The Governor having determined not to sign the Appointment Bill, and the reason assigned by his organ, the (The Keystone) for this act, being that the bill does not refer to the Lococo party, we have been induced to examine the bill for our own satisfaction; and will lay the result of our inquiry before our readers, as much as a matter of curiosity, as of satisfaction.

In this bill our opponents call FIFTEEN members of Congress, and allow the Whigs nine, being a majority of four members. Now does the state of parties in the State entitle our opponents to so much advantage? Let us see.

In the Governor's election of '32, Wolf best Riter something over 3,000. (We give round numbers, as we speak from memory.) In '33, the United vote of Wolf and Mullenburg exceeded that of Riter about 12,000. In '38, Porter best Riter about 7,000, and in '41, Porter's majority over Banks was nearly 23,000. In the Presidential election in '35, Van Buren carried the State by something over 3,000 majority, and in '39 the Harrison electors were elected by a little over 300 majority. And how do these majorities compare with this appointment bill! 10,000 votes to each district would be a fair allowance; this would make the entire vote of the State 240,000, full as much as would be given in a Congressional election. The highest majority in the Lococo party has had in the State for seven years, was given last fall, and that was no more, as we refer to the votes of the parties who profess to be innocently, yet, allowing them that majority, it would entitle them to but two members. The appointment bill, however, allows them five of a majority in the representation to Congress, being equal to a majority of 50,000 votes; 25,000 more than the widest lococo vote in the State will pretend to claim. And the Governor thinks this bill does not give his party a fair representation in the State. What will satisfy him? What will give his party a fair representation.—Capitulation.

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The sound of a bugle or the tramp of horses' feet would have cleared Lombard street better than a discharge of artillery. A friend informs us, that he was present at the meeting of a great mob in London some years since. There were 20,000 present. The speakers were violent, and the people frantic, and ready for any excess.—Suddenly the notes of a bugle were heard in an adjoining street and the cry of cavalry went up among the crowd. In five minutes scarcely a hundred rioters were visible. The bugle turned out to be the peal of some of some eagle horn.—Evening Journal.

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Robert Morris £2000 Abm. Bickley £2000 B. M'Clanaghan 10000 Robert Bass 2000 A. Bunker Co 9000 Owen Biddle 2000 Trench Franco 5300 John Brown 2000 8000 Charles Pett 2000 Wm. Binham 5000 Jno. Mitchell 2000 Richard Peters 5000 Robert Knox 2000 Samuel Meredith 5000 John Bullock 2000 John Bennett 5000 John T. Moore 2000 Thomas Barclay 5000 Francis Gurney 2000 Sam'l Morris, Jr. 5000 Geo. Campbell 2000 Rob't L. Hooper 5000 John Wort 2000 Hugh S. Reid 5000 Benj. Rash 2000 Philip Moore 5000 Thos. Lawrence 2000 Henry Irwin 5000 Jos. Biever 2000 Thomas Irwin 5000 William Hall 2000 John Bennett 5000 John Patton 2000 Henry Hill 5000 Benj. Foster 2000 John Morgan 5000 Meade & Fitzsim 2000 Thomas Willing 5000 mons. 2000 Samuel Fowle 5000 Andrew Hodge 2000 John Nixon 5000 Henry Keppel 2000 Robert Bridges 5000 Francis C. Hasen. 2000 John Dunlap 4000 Isaac Melcher 2000 Michael Hillegas 4000 John Conner 2000 William Coates 4000 Alex. Tod 2000 James Bodden 4000 Jno. Parviance 2000 John Jesse 4000 John Wilcocks 2000 Joseph Moore 4000 James Wilcox 2000 James Moore 4000 James Logie 2000 John S. Leiper 4000 Jno. Kenner 2000 Keen & Nichols 4000 Nath. Falkner 2000 Samuel Morris 3000 James Caldwell 2000 Isaac Miles 3000 Geo. Clark 2000 Chas. Thompson 3000 John Shier 2000 John Pringle 3000 Samuel Caldwell 2000 Samuel Miles 3000 Samuel Penrose 2000 Gad. Harris 2500 Wm. Turnbull 1000 Malachi Jackson 2000 John H. Johnson 1000 Jno. Donaldson 2000 Sharp Deboy 1000 Jno. Donaldson 2000 Andrew Dox 1000 John Seaman 2000 Peter Whiteside 1000 Benj. Randolph 2000 Andrew Robinson 1000

The following letter addressed to the Dictator at Washington, which we copy from the Baltimore American, speaks the sentiments of a large majority of the citizens of the United States.—We should like to see a similar letter generally signed by the people, and forwarded to the palace.—

To His Excellency, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States.

Sir,—Accept some hasty remarks from one who has lived long and observed much—who has watched the operations of the human mind as well in his own breast as in those disposed to do good.

Permit me, on this occasion, to lay aside those formalities which might be expected from one in the lower walks of life when addressing the chief magistrate of the United States. In this republican country no real distinction is recognized that is not measured by the capacity of mind. While I address you, then without flattery and dissimulation, be assured it will be in the language of sincerity and of truth.

You hold a situation as exalted and as much responsibility, as I ever felt to the lot of man to occupy. It is true you hold it under peculiar circumstances, it therefore behooves you to act with the more circumspection. You owe the occupancy of your exalted station, not to any peculiar fitness of your own, not to transcendent talents, but to an absolute dispensation of Providence—a national calamity.

When this, by fortuitous circumstances, you become the occupant of the executive chair, the honest dictates of a well regulated mind should have influenced you to act in strict accordance with the wishes of the party who elected you to act in a subordinate sphere, and in which you would have had no power to act otherwise.

And contented to be your own honesty, command your gratitude and sensibility, would it be strange if the vast responsibility of the nation, entrusted to your hands, were to be carried out in a subordinate sphere, and in which you would have had no power to act otherwise.

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MAJORITY REPORT ON THE LATE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. ADAMS rose, and, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, audible in every part of the Hall, read his report as follows:

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States returning to this House the act, which originated in it, to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes, with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of executive measures, the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the Legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the People, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a condition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress, to provide a remedy for this deplorable state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity.

Four years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient, a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that Administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond the amount of the ordinary revenue of the country, and had accumulated in the Treasury notes, and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetence.

The sentence of a suffering People had commanded a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the People should be substituted in the Administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress; and the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive car were already in other hands. By an inscrutable decree of Providence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title with totally different principles, though professing the same as that of his election, which, far from harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new and most unfortunate condition of the General Government, was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country by the establishment of a National Bank—a failure caused exclusively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the Executive is not only separated from the Legislative power, but made dependent on the Legislature by his call. He is a member of our history, all reference in either House of Congress to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spurn the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subservience to the Executive; and any allusion to his wishes in debate was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the Bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinion entertained of their expediency by the majority of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt, caused, under a sense of the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the nation, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communication had been a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the United States himself, might secure by compliance with his opinions a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for its refusal to approve the second bill are in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, annulled by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the people, invested with that terrible power, as if prophetic, by a description by one of his own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the right to deprive the people of self government."