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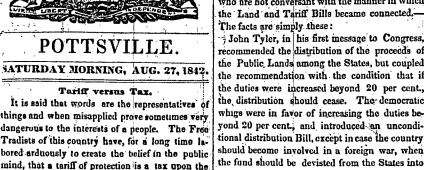
This periodical will be issued monthly, in the same style as Robert Merry's Museum, with plates, price \$1 per annum. The first number s now issued. Any number supplied free of post. sge by applying at this office. Subscriptions also received for the Dublin University Magazine, 81 00 Bentley's Miscellany, 5 00 4 00 Blackwood.

Christian Family Magazine. All delivered free of postage. Subscribers to any of the weekly publications in Philadelphia and New York can make arrangements to their advantage by applying to the subscriber. BENJAMIN BANNAN, Miners Journal and Periodical Agency Office. June 18, 25-

COUNTERFEITERS' DEATH-BLOW.

THE public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are genuine, unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side and the bottom.) each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, the -B BRANDERTH, M.D. These labels are engraved on steet, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,060. Therefore it will be seen

expense of over second, in increase in whit or second that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine is spurity, is to observe these labels. Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The sufficient protection, is at the present time enjoying its healthy influence. Before the restrictive Certificates of Agency for the Sale of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. Wm. Mortimer. Jr. Pottsville. Huntzinger & Levan, Schuylkill Haven, E. & E. Hammer, Grwigsburg. S. Seligman, Port Carbon, James Robunson & Co., Port Clinton, Edward A. Kutzner, Minersville, Benjamin Heilner, Tamaqua. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certifirate of Agency.) containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upn which will also be seen eract copies of the new bels now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes. Philadelphia, office .No. 8, North Eighth St. Babuars 19. February 19, -8-1y



jority could be obtained in favor of a Tariff Bill, a

majority could also be procured for repealing this

period, it seems, the connection did not appear so

All are acquainted with the history of the pas-

"The two following paragraphs are taken from

exceed twenty per cent."

By uniting two subjects so incongruous as Tariff

and Distribution, It inevitably makes the fate of

"By the first it appears that he recommends

It was this doctrine, asserted by George the III,

that caused the American Revolution-and are

John Tyler's last veto

contests of party."

dious to John Tyler.

inhabitants. This impression, we are sorry to say, the National Treasury. During the progress of this bill, a section was introduced which formed has made some progress, and in every instance the connection, and which was based on the 20 when objections are urged against a tariff, this word (Tax) is the strongest argument used ; and although experience joined to every fact in the opsection, Mr. Berrian frankly stated that his obperation of trade and commerce, go to deny the ject was to defeat a Protective Tariff, and to renresult, yet this said impression has done more to injure and retard the progress of a Tariff than any der the Bill more palatable to the President .--

ther. For the purpose of showing the error contained in such a belief it is only necessary to instance the history of our own commerce. In no instance has the price of a foreign article decreased in ratio with the duties taken off; the immediate result might be a reduction, but the interests of a foreign producer would lead him to increase the price eventually ; thus is it that a reduction of the Tariff holds out a bounty to the foreign manufacturer. But on the other hand we could offer many facts to prove the reverse in cases where protective duties have been imposed, the domestic enterprise is thus fostered and in many instances the price of the domestic article has sunk below the

actual duty levied upon the foreign. The example of Russia is another argument by which to lay bare the fallacy of the idea. At the instigation of Great Britain that Government threw

off for a while the safeguard of protection and exsage of the last Tariff Bill.-A number of those perimented largely upon the delusive basis of Free who opposed a Tariff at the extra session were Trade. What was the result !-- the price of labor found among its advocates at the present--a bill, immediately fell-the importations into the country after mature deliberation was passed; a majority doubled the exportations from it, and the whole of was also found in both houses of Congress to rethat vast dominion was threatened with universal peal the 20 per cent. clause, which seperated the and general poverty and bankruptcy. The good Land Bill from the Tariff Bill, continuing the sense of the Autocrat pointed out to him the cause, former in force, and leaving both stand on their and a Protective Tariff was immediately resorted own merits. Now, mark reader-the two Bills to as the only method left of saving the country were not connected in the last Tariff Bill which from ruin. The effect was almost instantaneous passed Congress-that Bill contains a clause -labor immediately rose from 16 cents per day to double that smount-the whole operation of trade was roused-her exportations, doubled her makes the connection which he approved, and importations, and instead of being tributary to other countries for their products, there are many of them dependent upon her. -

by John Tyler himself in the following extracts Russia is not the only instance that can be adcopied from his last Veto Message. For the erduced. We have the example of France who tracts and the comments appended, we are inhaving for some time suffered from the want of debted to the N. Y. Tribune :

vote for both these measures passed unanimously, We attended one of these conventions-and the most able speech made in that body, was by Judge Burnside, a leading locofoco, who explicitly stated that so clearly was Pennsylvania entitled to her share of the Public Lands, and so absolutely

immense resources, and create trade for our canals and rail roads, and to employ our own hardy and per cent. recommendation, by Senator Berrian, a industrious citizens-that in Pennsylvania, at Southern anti-tariff whig. In introducing the least, all parties ought to unite in the support of these truly Pennsylvania measures.

The Judge was also one of the committee who drafted the resolutions, from which we extract the Unfortunately, at that period, (the extra session) | following:

"Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the States, and they have a legal and just right to them, or the price received for them; and so great a revolution of sentiment on this subject had not taken place in the South-and a portion of the Southern anti-tariff whigs, uniting with all that any other appropriation of them or their price, inconsistent with the original grant of those lands, would be equally unjust and impolited. Our state greatly needs her fair proportion of ther proceeds; the wants of the general Government can be benefi-cially supplied in the way we have suggested; [by means of a Protective Tariff] and this fud can be le-rally anylied to the stid of the State. the locofocos of the North and South, voted in this section of the Bill, and formed the connection directly in opposition to the views and wishes of the friends of the Distribution Bill, and a Protective Tariff, all of whom voted against it. A gally applied to the aid of the States. Many and powerful considerations seem to us to demand the immediate passage of a law to this effect, and to demquestion then arose among the Whig members of Congress, whether the Bill ought to become a law in this shape-but upon consideration they agreed to pass it-knowing that as soon as a ma-

immediate passage of a law to this electrana to dem-onstrate the great danger from delay. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for the Convention to touch any question, however important, which is the subject of party controversy. Compased as it is of men of different political predilections, we desire to present an undivided and phywavering front in sup-ment of indirectible Penneyisania nolicy." port of indisputable Pennsylvania policy." Even last year the prominent men of all par

section. The Bill was passed-the President signed it, and sactioned the connection. At that ties in this State did not consider the Tariff and Land Bill party questions-and notwithstanding this truly Pennsylvania expression of public opin ion, every Locofoco member of Congress from this state, voted against both these bills. Do they represent the wishes of their constituents

The Loco Foco Policy as set Forth by it. Own Oracles. "Out of thy own mouth shall thou be condemned." The Newhampshire Watchman and State Jour

nal presents the following texts of Loco Foco poliem speak. icy, from the scriptures of the party. " Mr. Reynolds of Illinois concluded by depict ing what he thought would be the result of a De-

severing the connection without destroying either Bill, and yet John Tyler vetoes this Bill, and mocratic Administration-FREE TRADE & SOUND METALLIC CUBBENCY, no broken banks, and no unjust and partial legislation."-Debate in Conwhich the whigs in Congress repealed, the ground gress, July 9, 1842, reported in the National Inwork of the Veto. This statement is confirmed telligencer.

government could raise revenue, and expressing

A curse upon all traitors, John, John Tyler, air, my Jo. John Tyler, sir, my Jo John, when nature first begun, To try her canny hand, John, her master work was man, But when she tarned out you, John, she swore it was

ciples received its first impetus under the name of HENDY CLAY, are buildly following up the " no go. necessary was a Protective Tariff to develope our You proved to be but journey-work, John Tyler, sir, charge, and vindicating the ground they stand on my Jo.

John Tyler, sir, my Jo John, why will you be a fool nd sneak around the Locos, John, who use you as a tool? They're laughing in their sleeves, John. to think that

which our adversaries have thrown sround the Whig platform-some clouds of smoke, drifted you'll veto The only bill can save you, John, John Tyler. sir. myJo. from the other side, to be dispelled, in order that the contest now beginning may be conducted or

John Tyler, sir, my Jo John, the higher monkics go The more they show their tails, John, you know its Then get you out the While House, John, and home-ward do you go, And make the people happy, John, John Tyler,- sir, my Jo

my Jo.

Facts to be Remembered.

brief Inquiry into the True Nature and Character There are many charges made against the of the Federal Government, being a Review of Whigs, says the Baltimore American, by their Judge Stong's Commentaties on the Constitu- stabilitypolitical adversaries which have been so often retion of the United States." It is clear and forcipeated and so loudly proclaimed, that multitudes ble. How far the practice of the President acof people, without investigating facts have been cords with the theories of his Sucretary, we leave led to believe that there must be some truth in our readers to judge. what was so often and confidently reiterated. The

are other topics also alluded to in it which we

cannot touch upon now. But we are rejoiced to

see that the gallant Whigs of North Carolina,

where the renewal of the contest for Whig prin-

by appeals to facts which cannot be set eside .---

There is a great deal of rubbish to be removed

Mr. Upshur on the Veto.

The National Intelligencer quotes the following

passage from a work written by the present Sec.

retary of the Navy in 1839-'40, entitled " A

a fair field and in the clear light of day.

Another striking imperfection of the Constituevils which have fallen upon the country from tion, as respects the Executivo department, is over-banking, for instance, and the consequent de found in the Veto power. The right to firbid rangements of the currency, have been imputed the People to pass whatever laws they please, is to the Whigs. They have been called the BANK the right to deprive them of self-government." It PARTY-the special friends of the credit system is a power which can never be entrusted to one and of paper money-the upholders of corporaman, or any number of men, short of the People tions-the advocates of monopolies-and so on. themselves, without the certain destruction of While this clamor is issuing from the lips and public liberty. It is true that each department presses of the exclusive "democracy," one would of the Government should be armed with a certain hardly suppose from the air of virtuous indigna- power of self-protection against the assaults of tion and injured innocence with which they tell the other departments; and the Executive, probatheir tales of woe, that they themselves were the bly, stands most in need of such protection. But chief agents in bringing upon the country the ve- the Veto power, as it stands in the Constitution, ry ills which they complain of so vehemently. goes far beyond this object. It-is, in effect, The facts of the case belong to history. Let power in the Executive department to forbid ell

action in any other. It is true that, notwithstan-When General Jackson in 1832 vetoed the bill ing the Veto of the President, a law may still be pre-charter the United States Bank, the aggre- passed, provided two-thirds of each House of gate banking capital in the United States was a- | Congress agree therein ; but it i obvious that the bout \$ 145,000,000. In 1833 the deposits of the cases are very rare in which such concurrence General Government were removed from the Bank could be expected. In cases of plain necessity or of the U. S. and placed in various State Banks, policy the Veto would not be applied; and those with official injunctions to discount liberally upon of doubtful necessity or policy would rarely be the fundeso deposited. An increase of local banks carried by a majority so large as two-thirds of " Mr. Smith of Va. followed [Mr. Summers] followed, so that in 1837 the aggregate banking each House. And yet in these it may be just as

-After pointing out the various modes by which capital of the State Banks in the Union was four important that the public will should be carried

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION .- The Raloigh Register of the 12th inst. in an article showing North Carolina to be a decided Whig State, and safe for Henry Clay,--ss proven by the fate eloc-tion ---concludes as follows: -From nin .con-ties (Orange, Burke, Chatham, Northampton, Granville, Surry, Beaufort and Hyde) giving together a majority of more than two thousand Whig votes, have been returned 17 Locofoco members of Assembly, making a difference of thirty-four on joint ballot, while but a single Whig member has, for any cause, been 'returned from a county giving a Locofoco majority for,

Our Whig friends abroad will, therefore, perceive that the state of parties in the Legislature furnishes no criterion by which to determine the sentiment of North Carolina on general politics. The result has been produced by L cal abuses and particular combinations. And they may rest ssured that if there is a Whig State in the Union that State is North Carolina. If, distracted as the Whigs have been by the local concerns of security by confidence in their strength, we have yet carried the election of Governor by a decided

majority, in 1844 we will, under more favorable circumstances, support the MILL Bor or THE SLASHES by a vote at least equal to that by which.] in 1840 we manifested our confidence on the Farmer of North Bend. ON 'THIS OUR FRIENDS THROUGHOUT THE UNION MAY CONFIDENTLY RELY;

AMERICAN ALOS.-We visited this superb plant vesterday at the Masonic Hall. It is a givin gantic flower and one of rare form and great beauty. This plant grows in the luxuriant prairies of the far West, and also in South America and Moxico. The leaves confine themselves to the lower . portions of the plant, and are long and thick, the edges serated and full of oily matter. The flowering-stem rises from the centre of the tufk of leaves rom thirty to forty feet; branches that bear individual clusters of flowers come off very gracefully in double curves, which have the bend downwards near the stalk, and upwards near the flowers. The appearance is not unlike that of a majestic

candlustice, with successive branches, for a great portion of its height, and tall as the stem is, the form of the leaves give it the sppearance of great

The plant is rare in this region. But two have ever flowered in Philadelphia. The first was owned by Mr. Hamilton, at the "Woodlands,"-It blossomed in 1804 and contained 104 flowers, It was visited by 20,000 people. The second blossomed subsequently at Lemon Hill, while owned by Mr. Pratt, and was visited by upwards of thirty thousand persons, the proceeds of which were given to the Orphan Asylum. The third one belongs to Mr. Duke, and is now on exhibition at the Masonic Hall. The flower stem exhibited itself first on the 17th of may last, and since that time it has reached the beight of twenty feat. It now contains twenty-two flowers at the head of the stalk, and as they are now daily exhibiting themselves, it is supposed from 1500 to 2000 will appear in the course of its four or five, weeks of exhibition .- Phila. Evening Journal.

CONPLIMENT BY A LATE BRITISH TRAVEL-ER TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. HARRIBON .- At toon we passed North Bend, the residence of the amented WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the President of the United States. With somewhat of that feeling which worth, humble or exalted, excites in us all, which prompted British officers to bare their heads as they passed Mount Vernon, I gazed long and steadfastly on the modest farm house which peeps through the thick trees. He had given law to all this vast, territory when its inhabitants lay scattered and spart, wesk in numher but gallant in heart, the pioneers of a new world. He had watched over men and fought for them, and laid down the sword when its work of necessity was done, to retire into private life, and spend his days in domestic duties, and hardy yet pleasing toil. From beneath this homely roof he had gone forth at the affectionate, urgent call of his countrymen, and looked back at its distant woods for the last time. From the adjacent city to the distant capital, his a step was one triumphant arch, whose keystone was the unbought voice of myriads, whose buttresses were the appirations and blessings of all hearts. Those hours of enthusiasm in the life of nation and party are no more, for the fine old man went out like a victim on the altar, crowned with flowers, but marching to the grave. Within one little month of his inauguration as chief magistrate, he died, amidst the flush of national enthusiasm and the full tide of national joy. The eagle had soared + to die at the sun. NEW AND NOVEL SETTLEMENT .- A Society called he"Fraternal Community" has lately been es. tablished in Milford, Mass. The views of the association were generally imbibed by the members of a religious society, mostly residing in Mendon (Mass.) and vicinity, and known as "Restorationists. The conditions and regulations upon which this novel organization is to exist, are very live those adopted by the Shakers, through varying in some particulars. All the property of the members is thrown into one common stori and its pussessors ate to labor for its increase and live together as one family. Two hundred acres of land have been purchased, together with water privilege. One large dwelling, house has been already erected, and a saw and grist mill, and quite a large machine, shop, are now in process of erection. The community have also a printing office there, and publish a small paper. "The Practical Christian." This embryo ttlement has been christened "Hopedale," of Fraternal Community, No. 1. It now contains some thirty or forty inhabitants, and it is said that great numbers stand ready to join, as soon as sufficient accommodations are provided. abors of the people will be principally agricultural and mechanical "

GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL, (.REVIVED,) No. 69 N. Third st., above Arch, Philadelphia

TP BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY. CHARLES WEISS has leased this old-estab. lished hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of

stravelling and permanent boarders. It proximity to business, renders it esirable to strangers and residents the city.s Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The culmary cepartment is of the first order-with good cooks and servants selected to insure attention to guests -Has accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their custum, may be assured of finding the best of

fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. IF Single day 81 25. Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

IF Germantoun and Whitemarsh Stage Office. 50-if Philadelphia, December 11, 1841

EXCHANGE HOTEL, 7 CENTRE STEET, POTTSVILLE. NEARLY OFFOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

DAVID CI

RESPECTFULL z informs his friends and the travelling exponentity in general, that he has taken the above well known estabhas taken the above went above with new lishment and fitted it up with new furniture, and in the best style, for the accommodation of all those who bay favor him with their patronage. The above ness. There is an omnibus leaves the house ev. "y day for the Rail Poad depot in time for travlers to take the Cars for Philadelphia.

P. S. Good stabling attached, with attentive ost-April 16 ⇒ 16—tf

POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE." TVIE Winter session of this institution comhenced on October 25th, and will continue welve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is carnestly requested that all having wards or child fren to enter, will do so at the commencement if the session, as much of the success of the pu- citizens to view this matter in its proper light beruls depend upon a prompt and judicious classifi-ition. No allowance will hereafter be made for abachce except in cases of protracted sickness. tion.

· · .	TERMS.
Plain English	branches, \$4 00
fligher "	6 00
Classics	8.00
Stationary,	25
Ć. W.	PIPMAN, A. B. Principal,
N. B. Books wi	It be furnished to the pupils at-
the customary gri	ces when requested by the pa-
"this,	October 31. 25-1f

PRESH SPRING GOODS. WE have just' received and are prepared sell at reduced prices scheral assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, natisting of Frinte, Lawns, Muslins, Checks, Linens-Fancy Hand'fs, Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hdfs., Nankins, Gents, Summer Wear, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cords, Drills, Beaverteens, Tickings, Laces, Corsette, Miners Wear, &c., &c., Those wishing to purchase are invited to call E. Q. & A.' HENDERSON'S. starvation. May 28, -22

system instituted by Napoleon, labor in that country was much lower than it is now-manufactures decreased; and foreign products flooded the market whilst domestic enterprise was clogged and palsied. Under the present Protective policy the face of things has completely changed-ber neople are all cheerful and happy-manufactures and exportations have increased, and but a short time since we read a petition to the English Parliament from the shoemakers of London, praying for an additional duty upom foreign shoes, because the French manufacturers were driving them from their own market. The case in Germany has been entirely the same since the establishment of the German Tar-

two measures to be coupled together which are by the last considered so incongruous as to be iff League, they have flouded the English market good cause for returning a bill; and yet he signed with their produce to such an extent that Engs law where they were coupled together; and land, although she formerly supplied a number of the German States with her manufactures, she is section separated them, so that hereafter no when a law was laid before him which in its 27th now compelled to lay a Tariff upon such goods to | allusion ne protect her own manufactures from the competiindependent measures, to stand or fall on their several merits, he vetoed it, and assigned the tion in that quarter. We can witness the operacarrying his own recommendation into effect as a tion even in our own market, where they both ause for so doing! Can any thing be said but-On meet upon equal footing, German cloths are actu-CONSISTENCY ! OH, CONSCIENCE ! OH, John TYLER ! ally supplanting the English manufacturer, and In speaking of the Veto, the North American although a much finer article, can be sold considerable cheaper. In every country where both very properly remarks: "This doctrine converts the great National systems have been tested, the result has gone in-Legislature into a mere cypher, an instrument in variably to prove the fallacy of Free Trade docthe hands of the President to be used for any purtrines. It is a notorious fact, that under the highpose at his pleasure. His will must first be ascerest protective Tariff we ever had, that of 1828, the price of all foreign products that entered tained and all legislative acts must be brought to that complexion. The claims of Executive suinto competition with our own, absolutely fell in premacy, these efforts to become the fountain of we not only drove the English Manufactures out all power and all honor, are neither constitutional of our market, but out of the South American nor democratic. It is a stretch of perogative far market also, which we supplied under a protective beyond that which any constitutional monarch of Europe would presume to make. Above all, in system-but which under the present system of a scheme for revenue, it is a pretence which Free Trade, or rather want of protection, has withwould never be tolerated under any form of gov in the last two years been wrested from us again ernment in which the people delegate their pow

by England. The whole experience of this and er to a deliberate and legislative body." every other country, conclusively proves that instead of protection being a tax upon the consumer it is a bounty-a premium held out to him; and the people now less tenacious of their rights and the reason is very evident. When one nation, is liberties than they were then ? forced from the policy of its government to depend stablishment, is located in the centre of busi- entirely upon another for its products and manufactures, they threw themselves completely in the power of those for whom they receive the supply, who oppose such a measure, is more to be detestand while they are liable at any time to the grossed than an open free-tradist. He is a base hypoest impositions, they have given up all means of resistance and defence. The moment we place. ourselves under the guidance of Free Trade, the cheerful sound and hum of domestic industry ceashave a number of such persons in this communies, and we lay helpless, unprotected, and at the

ty, and we are glad the people are beginning to complete mercy of the foreign producer. These find them out. are all plain and simple facts, and we wish our Bad as John Tyler is-is not the party fore they give their sanction to a policy calculated that advocates and approves of his course, ten times worse. They had it in their power to reonly for their individual and national destrucmove all the difficulties under which we labor, in a few hours by voting for this Bill. They could

have done it without sacrificing one lots of princi-One of our coal operators visited the city a few ple, if they were really in favor of a tariff as they days ago, for the purpose of effecting a sale of coal-he failed in doing so-and his mines are nrofess to be. now idle. While in the city, he witnessed no less The present duty on foreign coal is about fifty than four vessels in the Schuylkill, discharging cents per ton. This the Locofocos say is suffiforeign coal, while a cargo of Pennsylvania Bitocient. The Bill which the President vetoed levminous Coal was lying at the wharf, without a ies a duty of \$ L 75 per ton. Who advocates the purchaser, the English article having been furnishbest interests of the community, the democratic ed at a cheaper rate. Is it not enough to make Whige or the Locofocos ! the blood of our citizens boil to witness such great

A VOLUME IN A LINE.-The Knoxville Post injustice towards our own miners and working says; at the Temperance Celebration on the glo men-and what is still worse, to find men in our community advocating free trade, and passing resrious fourth' at New Market, Tenn., a little lad olutions in favor of the representative from this which was inscribed the following :- "All's Right district, for voting against a Tariff of protection ! when Daddy's Sober." Shame! shame !! Men who could act thus, at such a time, we verily believe could rejoice and

It is said that the present Lord Mayor of London was a journeyman mason, 40 years ago, in Vista of the past; for, smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for, smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as thon will, Wista of the past; for smile as the will, Wista of the past; revel amidst the groans of our citizens dying from

his preference for a system of INTERNAL TAXAriox,"--Same debate.

" The protection of Domestic Industry I [Bee-"At the opening of the Extra Session, upwards, son of Pa.] regard not as a question of any parof twenty months ago, sharing fully in the gen-) eral hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recomticular words, figures or hieroglyphics in a tariff, It is my opinion, a question of currency, a quesmendation was even then expressly coupled with tion whether money is money, or paper is paper; the condition that the duties on imports should not a dispute which is under a course of settlement be tween the INDEPENDENT TREASURY Democratic "3. A third objection remains to be urged, party on the one side, and the Bank and State which would be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections.

Whig party on the other."-Same debate. From the report of a single day's debate in tration. Congress, furnished by the National Intelligencer, the one dependent upon that of the other in future | we copy the above extracts. We shall give more

ere long, but for the present we add only the following extract from a letter from Washington to the United States Gazette:

" In the course of the day [July 13] Mr. Rosevelt, one of the locofoco Representives from the \$ 5,500,000. city of New York, said he trusted that even if the dever be had to either, except as would be short lived, that the next Congress would be a democratic free trade Congress, which would repeal the bill."

Here we have, then, open and bold avowals of the course which the locofocos in Congress have determined to pursue. These avowals are not made by a single man, on his own responsibility million of dollars.

-but by men from the North, the South, the Centre, and the West ; they speak unreservedly, and the first and the last profess to indicate the course of the entire party. And what really is FOURTEEN MILLIONS. the policy of Locofocaism ? Let the answer be from their own mouths: We go, say they, for Free Trade, Hard Currency, Direct Taxation, that State had 22 Banks with a capital of more and a Repeal of the Tariff, which the Whigs are than \$39,000,000. now trying to pass."-Dan. Democrat.

In addition to the above the Clearfield Banner locofoco paper published in this State, declares that Col. Jack, the member of Congress from that district, did not misrepresent his constituents, by voting against the Tariff Bill,-that " Jack was nominated, supported and elected, as the anti-tariff candidate."

FOR THE MINENS' JOURNAL. TO N. C. A.

"Twas such a morn The man who says he is in favor of a Tatiff As maidens love to dream of-men to breathe,

of Protection, and advocates and votes for those And as the mellow sun streamed with its rays Upon the living green that lined our path ; we Arm in arm strolled out together. Oh ! 'twas A wondrous day for sympathy, and as we crite-he sneakingly supports a measure, and Lingered on our mountain path; did not our Answering hearts beat pulse to pulse? There is a culars answer—thus: then endeavors to shift the responsibility of the act Deep attraction in the soul which clings with from off his shoulders, on to those of others. We Strong tenucity to all its spirit worships. Where Could it find a lovelier power than thes to bind It captive.

Thou of the flashing orb and raven hair, Voice like the fountains music as its tone Floats to the heart upon the perfumed air Of bright young summer ore its flowers a gone, Sad as thy soul is there is, none like thee,

Can chain the feelings with suchtmindrelsy. Art thou coquettish? never let the stein

Of honest, crushed affection soil thy life, And should'st another seek thy love in vain, Oh tell him gently ere the stormy strife Of burning passion fastens on his heart, Making a death-knell of the word depart.

They say that thou art beautiful, and I Love well to linger o'er that angel face, And gazing on it cannot choose but sigh, That human sorrow e'er should leave a trace Of gloom upon its outline. Has it o'er

Yet so it is, bright creature ! We are made for pain as well as pleasure, Bear the yoke. Ere two short years have passe Thy melody will wreathe a chain to bind A minly heart to thee; but whatsoe'er thy lot And whither cast; oh ! let the memory Of that morning walk beam brightly in the Thou never cans't forget it.

ndred and forty millions of dollars.

where occurred under their suspices.

September 26, 1833.

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ut, as in cases of less doubt and difficulty. In 1820 the Banking Capital of the State | may be, also, that a President may oppose the Banks was \$ 102,510,000. In 1830 the aggre- | passage of laws of the plainest and most pressing gate of the capital of the State Banks, leaving out necessity. And if he should do so, it would certhe Bank of the U. S., was a little over \$ 110, | tainly give hin a most improper power over the 000,000-showing an increase of State Bank cap. | People, to enable him to prevent the most neces. ital for the ten years preceding 1830, of only a- ary legislation, with only ene-third of each House bout \$ 8,000,000. Now for the SEVEN years sub- of Congress in his favor. sequent to 1830 the increase was about \$330,-There is something incongruous in this union

000,000. During this latter period the party cal- of Legislative, and Executive powers in the same ling itself Democratic, and denouncing Banks, man. Perhaps it is proper that there should be held the reins of power in the National Adminis- a power somewhere to check hasty and ill-considered legislation, and that power may be as well

If we go to particulars and look at individual entrusted to the President as to any other author-States we shall see the same thing exemplified. ity. But it is not necessary that it should be In 1830 the State of Maine had 18 Banks, with great enough to prevent all legislation, nor to conan aggregate capital of \$ 2,050,300. In 1837, trol in any respect the free exercise of the legislaunder the rule of the Jackson Van Buren Party, tive will. It would be quite enough for the se-Maine had 59 Banks with an aggregate capital of curity of the rights of the Executive, and quite enough to ensure temperate and wise legislation, The State of New Hampshire in 1830 had 18 to authorize the President merely to send back to tariff bill should become a law at this session, if Banks ; and in 1837 they had increased to 27,- | the legislature for reconsideration any law which with an increase during that period in her bank. he disapproved. By thus affording to that body

ing capital of upwards of one million of dollars. time and opportunity for reflection, with all the ad-Pennsylvania, in 1830, had 33 banks with a ditional lights which the President himself could capital of about \$ 1+,000,000; in 1837 the numthrow upon the subject, we should have every ber of her banks had increased to 59, with 18 reasonably security for the exercise of the legislabranches, having an aggregate capital of fifty-nine | tive wisdom, and a fair expression of the public will. But if, after all this, the Legislature in In 1830, Alabama had two Banks with a capiboth its branches should still adhere to their opintal of \$ 643,000-and in 1836 she had 3 Banks | ion, the theory and the sound practice of all our and four branches with a capital of more than institutions require that THEIR decision should

be binding and final."

There was but one Bank in Mississippi in 1830. Thomas Jefferson and a Protective Tariff, with a capital of less than one million, in 1837 Below we give the opinion of Thomas Jefferson upon the utility of American manufactures, and the necessity of their protection by the gov-Thus if we look to the whole Union, when the ernment. The opinions of this great apostle of government of the Union was in the hands of this Democracy, do not accord with the destructive party who charge the Whigs with all the evils of policy of the principles of modern Democracy, over Banking, it will be found that all the inordibut they are not less sound and practical. The nate increase of Banks and of banking capital political creed of Mr. Jefferson in many other retook place under the " democratic" administration spects, is at as great variance with the spurious of the General Government. And if we look to Democracy of the present day, as upon the quesparticular States in which the same party held the tion of a Protective tariff. - Village Record. ascendency it will be found that the largest infla-

In a letter to Benjamin Austin, in January, tions of the credit system that took place any 1816, Mr. Jefferson says : "You tell me I am quoted by those who wish No doubt both parties participated in those in

to continue our dependence on England for manflations--But who gave the impulse! Who had ufactures. There was a time when I might have charge of the Government when the expansion been quoted so with more candor. But within began and while it continued? As for the first the 30 years' which have since elapsed, how are impetus to the movement let the Treasury circircumstatices changed ! Compare the present state of things with that of 1786, and say wheth-"THEASULT DEPARTMENT, 2 er an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day can be fairly applied to those of the pres-"Sir,---The Girard Bank has been selected by ent. We have experienced what we then did this Department as the depository of the public not believe, that there exists both profligacy and money collected in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

power to exclude us from interchange with other " The deposites of the public money will ena nations-that to be independent for the comforts ble you to afford INCREASED FACILITIES to comof life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We merce and to EXTEND YOUR ACCOMMODATION must now place the manufacturer by the side of to individuals; and as the duties which are paya the agriculturist. The former question is suppresble to the Government erise from the business sed, or rather in a new form. The grand inquiry and enterprise of the merchants engaged in rosis now, shall we make our own comforts or go without them at the will of enother nation ! He. therefore, who is now against domestic manufac-

tution to give, whenever it can be done without injustice to the claims of other classes of the com-R. B. TANEY, Secretary of the Treasury. To the President of the Girard Bank, Philadelcomfort ; and if those who quote meas of a differ. The Government then was in league with the nothing foreign where an equivalent of domestic Banks, It had destroyed the "monster," and fabric can be obtained, without regard to any difwas next employed in rearing a brood of " pets :"

supplying them, with aliment, nourishing their growth, encouraging them to put forth their powers-all to show to the country, and the Whigs has so long wentonly violated it." especially, how well a National Bank could be

dispensed with. If these sucklings of the Treas. It is difficult to persuade mankind that the love, ury and their kindred offspring were bloated to of virtue is the love of themselves,

The Louisville Journal has the annexed hat at the Globe.

The Whigs predicted, in 1840 that, if Harrison and Tyler were elected, the people would have two dollars a day and roast beef. When is the prodiction to be verified ?-Glube.

The Globe, Mr. Benton, and the rest of the Loo Focos predicted in 1832, that if Jackson was e-elected, gold would flow up the Mississippi and glitter through the interstices of every man's purse. Now, inasmuch as the Locofaco prediction was made eight years before the Whig prediction, it ought, of course, he verified eight years sooner. And is there not a pretty strong probability that within eight years of the time when a back-water freshet of gold shall come thundering up the Mississippi and pour itself into every man's purse, the people will be able to command " two dollars a day and roast beef ! "

THE RUSSIAN RAILHOAD .- It is stated that the Emperor has obtained his first loan of \$10,000 -000 at 81 per cent., to commence his grand work of a railroad from St. Petershurg; to Moscow, 460 tures must be for reducing us either to a depen- miles by the present travelled road. \$30,000,000, dence on that nation or to be clothed in skins and it is calculated, will finish the work that distance. to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. 1 Then to complete the grand enterprise naw conam provid to say that I am not one of them. Ex- | templated, the road is to be continued, in nearly parience has taught me that manufactures are a direct line, 740 miles fatther to the Caspien Ses, now as necessary to our independence as to our which will be across the heart of the Russian territory, and from boundary to boundary of the ent opinion will keep pace with me in purchasing | E uperot's dominions; this will furnish a very important facility for the the transportation of troops, &c., and give the Emperor an immense ference of price, it will not be our fault if we do advantage. For the execution of this standardous have a supply at home equal to our demand, and work, we understand that labor in abundance care wrest that weapon of distress from the hand which be obtained at thirty cents a day, and even less Springfield Repub.

"There is time for all things," as the mankey said when he shaved the cat.

phia.

Borne on its bloom the scalding, bitter tear.

BIGN TBADE, it is but reasonable that they should he preferred in the additional accommodations which the public deposites will enable your instimunity. I am, &c.

appeared in the procession, bearing a flag on Only they are wisest who most calmly

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