Payable semi-annually in advance by those who rewide in the county—and annually in advance by those
who reside at a distance.

To paper will be sent unless the subscription

s paid in advance.

Five dollars in advance will pay for three years By Papers delivered by the Post Rider will be

charged 25 cents extra.

TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisements not exceeding a square of twelve lines will be charged \$ 1 for three insertions, and 50 cents for one insertion. Five lines or under, 25 cents for each insertion. Yearly advertisers will be dealt with on the following terms:

VOL

Those Flowers.

The power that in their bright cells dwelt.

Oh they were bright and beautiful,

To days gone by-the while

When I was silly and have felt

Do they not breathe a holier spell,

On all within their sway; Does not within their petals dwell,

A sweeter, lovelier ray; When blest affection's subtle tone,

And though I know the gentle art.

That lovers oft employ
To tell their love; yet to my heart,

It bringeth now no joy:
For certain reasons I know not

But these are beautiful and sweet,

My heart with feelings new, And I can thank thee, Lady fair:

Emblems aside -'tis all I dare.

Employs them for her thoughts alone

Their language-that is, I've forgot.

Fragrant as morning dew; And in their bright hued costumes greet

THE FRUITS OF CRIME.

A PLAIN TALE-FOUNDED ON FACT.

In a town bordering on the ocean, in one of the

Eastern States, is an old one-story house, connec

ted with which are associations that invariably

introduce themselves to my mind whenever I pass

unless it be its deserted and poverty stricken ap-

pearance. Though originally a respectable look-

ng country habitation, it is now so much decayed

that it hardly deserves to be ranked as a human

some miserable outcast, who may not have it in

his power to find a more comfortable shelter from

the pitiless storm. Thistles and other rank weeds

have undisputed possession of what was formerly

a neat front yard; the fence, that stood around

the house, is decayed and fallen, and the well

by a family, consisting of four persons-Robert

Thornton, his wife, and their two children. At

the time referred to, the oldest of the children was

a sprightly and active boy of twelve years; and

the other, an interesting girl of ten. The stand-

ing of the family, as well as their connexions in

life, was considered very respectable; and none

wise than comfortable and happy .- Passing by

late one night, however, the attention of a neigh-

bor was suddenly arrested by a frightful outcry

proceeding from the house, resembling the noise

of violent contention. Hesitating whether or not

to enter the house, he listened and distinctly heard,

as he thought, the sound of blows. Doubting,

quil, without calling to ascertain the cause of the

singular occurrence, he passed along to his own

residence—thinking it possible that his apprehen-

But the following morning brought to light

most hideous spectacle! In that house lay the

mangled and lifeless form of a woman-the wife

of Robert Thornton! The children, half distrac-

ed, weeping for the loss of their mother; but the

father was not to be found! Neither of the chil-

dren could give any account of him-they had not

seen him in the evening previous, when they re-

tired to rest in a remote part of the house-no

until they arose in the morning, had they the least

knowledge of the dreadful tragedy by which they

Immediately search was made for Thorton, re

sulting successfully. He had not left the neigh-

borhood; but, on being charged with the murder

not only peremptorily denied all knowledge of i

the whole night-but manifested the deepest sor-

row and grief for the loss of his companion. But

notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he

was examined on the charge of murder and com

mitted for trial. On examination, his clothes were

found to be stained with blood, which fact, togeth-

or with the circumstances of being unable to show

where he was on the night in question, was deem-

The day of trial arrived. The court room was

proper officers, soon entered and took his seat at

the bar. His countenance exhibited the appear-

-pale and haggard. Being apprized in a formal

nanner, usual on such occasions, of the charge

for which he was arraigned, and required to an-

swer to it, he plead Not Guilty. The trial con-

tinued nearly two days, during the progress of

which, much testimony was introduced by his

counsel, intended to satisfy the court and jury of

his former respectable standing in society, and of

his uniformly good reputation up to the time when

the deed for which he stood charged, was commit-

ted. On the part of a few of his friends, the ut-

most efforts were made to procure his acquittal.

Indeed, by his care-worn and death-like appear-

ance, a considerable degree of sympathy was ex-

cited in his favor among the spectators generally.

But the evidence of his guilt was of too substantial a

nature to allow of his going free. The testimo-

ny, even of his own children, was against him-

showing, as it did, not only that he was at home on

the evening of the night in which the supposed

murder was perpetrated, but that he had, in fact,

not unfrequently, under the influence of passion,

inflicted severe blows upon the person of his wife.

In short, the jury, after mature deliberation, unan-

imously concurred in returning a vardict of Guil-

The day for his execution being fixed a mont

distant from the time of his trial, no one, who ob-

served the debility of the prisoner, believed he

would survive for the sentence to be carried into

effect; and indeed, but lew days elapsed before

the news of his death was announced-intelli-

gence welcome to all, save those desirons of in

dulging the savage curiosity of witnessing the ag-

onizing struggles of a fellow being upon the gel-

The children, James and Mary Thorton, or

the death of their mother were taken into the

family of an uncle, where they were carefully

provided for and kindly treated. After remaining

two or three years with his guardian, James chose

the profession of a sailor, and embarked on board

and robust, he was full of spirit and activity.

seeming to have nearly surgetten the loss he had

suffered. Not so with Mary. The more sensible she became of the inestimable importance of a

ty, and he was sentenced to be executed,

ance of one laboring under extreme indisposition

ed violent presumptive evidence of his guilt.

as he affirmed, being absent from home during

had thus suddenly become orphans.

ping several annutes longer and all seem

sions might be without foundation.

knew, or even suspected, that they lived other-

of desolation.

There is nothing peculiar in the house itself,

Lovely as woman's smile; And sent my poor heart wandering off

PERIODICAL AGENCY OFFICE. VIIIE subscriber has opened a Periodical A lishment, and is now prepared to furnish persons residing in this place with all the MAGAZINES published in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Washington, at the publisher's subscription prices, FREE OF POSTAGE, by leaving their names at the office of the Miners' Journal. Persons re riding in the neighborhood, and up the country, by subscribing at this Office for publications, will have them mailed at this place regularly and the postage will be only for the intermediate dis

The following are some of the publications is sued in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and

PRILADELPHIA. Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Ladies' Musical Library, World of Fashion, Young Peuple's Book, Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, New York. Lady's Companion. Knickerbocker, Hont's Merchant's Mogazine,

The Boston Miscellany, Robert Merry's Museum Washington.
Democratic Review,
Cold Water Magazine.

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

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.

COUNTERFEITERS DEATH-BLOW. THE public will please observe that no Brandreth Pills are gename, unless the box has three labels upon it, othe top, the side and the bottoms, each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand writing, thus—B. Brandreth, M.D. These labels are entered to a stell best fall. thus—is. Brandrette, in. D. I nesse mouse are car-graved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000. Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels. Remember the top, the side, and the bottom—The

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, Orwigsburg.
S. Seligman, Port Carbon,
James Robinson & Co., Port Clinton,
Fdward A. Kutzner, Minersville,

Benjamin Heilner, Tamaqua. Observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certifi cate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. BRANDRETH'S Manufactory at Sing Sing, and upon which will also be seen exact on els now used upon the Brandreth Pill Boxes.
Philadelphia, office. No.

8. North Eighth St.

8. BRANDBETH, M. D. 8, North Eighth St. February 19,

8-17 GOLDEN SWAN HOTEL, No. 69 N. Third st., above Arch, Philadelphia BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY.

HARLES WEISS has leased this old-estab lished hotel, which has been completely put in order for the accommodation of travelling and permanent boarders.

It proximity to business, renders it desirable to strangers and residents of the city. Every portion of the house has undergone a complete cleansing. The cultury cepartment is of the first order-with good cooks —Has accommodations for 70 persons. Those who may favor the house with their

costum, may be assured of finding the best of fare the best of attention, and, as is stated above, very reasonable charges. CF Single day, \$ 1 25.
CF Room for horses and vehicles. Also horses

DF Germantown and Whitemarsh Stage Office.
Philadelphia, December 11, 1841 50-if POTTSVILLE INSTITUTE.

THE Winter session of this institution com-menced on October 25th, and will continue twelve weeks exclusive of the vacation. It is carnestly requested that all having wards or children to enter, will do so at the commencement of the session. as much of the success of the no. pils depend upon a prompt and judicious classification. No allowance will hereafter be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS. Plain English branches. . **4** ñò Stationary. C. W. PIPMAN, A. B. Principal N. B. Books will be furnished to the pupils at the customary prices when requested by the

October 31. 25-1f FRESH SPRING GOODS. E have just received and are prepared

A general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods onsisting of Prints, Lawns, Muelins, Checks, Linens, Fancy Hand's, Lace Veils, Hosiery, Gloves, Silk and Summer Hofe, 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 cal E. Q. & A. HENDERSON'S.

May 28

Eva, by Bulwer, Bulchers of Ghent, Adopted Son, en their Lives and Times, 25

Night and Morning, by Bulwer, 25
All the cheap publications received as soon as suced, and sold at Philadelphia prices.

Mammoth Boston Notion, which will contain here works. three works complete together with a variety of other entertaining matter, to be embellished with upwards of two hundred engravings, will of a merchant vessel, for the East Indies. Healthy be published and received about the 15th inst. Price 25 cents. Those who wish copies will please leave their names at this office in the mean time. B. BANNAN. mean time. August 6,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

"EWILL TRACH YOU TO FIRECE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH, AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERS OF MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SURJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR LAND PLEASURE —DR. JOHNSON

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842. XVIII. OFFICE LYRICS, NO-14

and continued to grow more and more ill, until, finally, at the age of about sixteen, she was relieved from her sufferings by the hand of death. Two plain marble slabs, denoting the place where her remains were deposited, may at this day be seen in the church-yard, near the sea-shore, in the town of her nativity:

"Bright, glorious flowers, above it spring;
Bende it leaps a silver wave;
The wild-bird droops on changeless wing.
And chaunts sad music o'er that grav."

have lived in the enjoyment of health and happiness—the delight of her friends and an ornament the enjoyment of so great a blessing.

age of twenty years, he was entrusted with the command of the ship Enterprise, the vessel in employed in the East India trade. On his first passage from this country, as master, be encoun tered near the Cape of Good Hope a most severe gale, which for some time, threatened the entire destruction of the vessel. In the midst of a hur ricane, he discovered at some distance off, human beings clinging for life to the shattered fragments of a vessel. He sought to rescue them, but succeeded in rescuing only one of the number-the rest were supposed to have perished, being never after heard of. The storm soon subsiding, all tracting the attention of the neighborhood. She were now interested to learn something of the was fed and turned away, with strict orders new history of the stranger, thus so unexpectedly in- er to show herself there sgain. She left; but dwelling. Indeed, inhabited at all, it is only by troduced before them. His hair was long and shaggy, his beard of a year's growth, and his gen- the woods and ledges adjacent; and in the night eral air downcast and surly. In a scabbard at faint and shivering, she crept to the only place tached to a wide belt around his waiste, he carried a poinard, which, added to his other peculiarities, rendered his appearance altogether fright ful. Indeed, in the minds of both the Captain curb and wooden bucket bear also the same marks and the crew, the strongest suspicions were entertained that they had been instrumental in sav-About the year 1788, this house was inhabited ing the life of a pirate!—one, who in all probability, had the opportunity been offered, would readily have plundered their ship, and put them all to death! But he was now in their power, and with a view of learning his real character and

history, Capt. Thornton entered into conversation with him. Well friend,' said the Captain, addressing him you are safe at last! rather narrow escape for you, this?"

'Aye, aye, Captain, you and your brave crew are entitled to my everlasting gratitude for your successful efforts in my behalf." From what port did you hail! continued the

Captain. New Orleans, sir. We were bound to Spain; still, what course to adopt, he remained in the but, by some means got widely off our course, or highway, a short distance from the house, some we might have steered clear of the dreadful gale moments, until at length the noise ceased. Stop- which stove our vessel to pieces.

'Aye-wide from your course, in ed the Captain, with a look, plainly indicating his doubts of so improbable a story. What may we call your name, friend ! Perhaps you wouldn't credit me were I to tell

you, replied the stranger. May I be so bold as to inquire where you are from, and what's your Certainly, responded the Captain. We haif

from the port of ____, in the state of ____, My name is James Thornton. I have been employed in the East India trade for the last five years. Now, sir, may we have the pleasure of knowing your name and something of your life ?!

On hearing the name of the Captain announce ed, the stranger was observed to manifest great agitation. But, suppressing his feelings and composing himself as much as possible, he replied: 4 would freely inform you of my name and history, but for fear of exciting in your mind reflections of the most uncommon nature? I could give you the desired information, only by bringing to your recollection deeds of your own father, of the darkest and most horrible character!

Doubting still, whether to make himself known plunge a dagger to his own heart thus putting it beyond the power of all search into his history,—he fixed his eyes intently on young Phornton, and remained silent: astonished by what he had heard, the latter hastily replied: My father, I know was a murderer! He was

filled to overflowing-all anxiously awaited the to be hung! But before the day of his execution tried for the crime, proved guilty, and sentenced appearance of the prisoner, who, attended by the arrived, he died to avoid the gallows! These are the only dark deeds of which I ever knew of his being guilty. Painful, most painful reflections it is true; but staining his hands with the blood of my own mother, he was no longer my father. James, exclaimed the stranger, writhing in agony, I-I am the base wretch you describe!

was your futher! What! Robert Thornton! Impossible! The murderer of my mother, it may be but not my father ! Speak! was my father indeed innocen of that awful crime ? and was he to be executed

n place of the wretch who committed it? He alone was guilty of the crime, replied the stranger; and he it was who should have suffered the penalty attached to it! But the jailor was bribed and the murderer fled! Yes! I am the wretch! Here! take this dagger, and thrust it to my vitals, revenge the death of your own mother P

Horror-struck at the astounding declaration oung Thornton, gazing at the terrible figure before him, stood in silent amazement.

But the tale was soon unravelled, showing not only the truth of all the wretched man had acsnowledged, but confirming the suspicions previmaly excited of his being a pirate! He declared that in a fit of rage he took the life

of his wife; that by the aid of money and a few friends, he induced the jailor to practice a deception, by which he was released from prison; and that he fied on board a vessel in readiness for the purpose, to one of the West India Islands. But, though his life was saved, there was no place for

After living a wretched vagabond for the space I two years, incessantly harrassed by the spectre of his bleeding wife before his eyes, and the constant fear of death, he joined a band of pirates, and gave himself up to all the enormities of predatory life! Thus becoming hardened in deeds of repine and blood, and supported by a band of assassins as vile as himself, he sudeavored to exclude from his heart every feeling of humanity. Obdurate, however, as he became, he was neverthe

less an evidence perpetually of the fact, that: The heart may be a dark and closed up temi But memory stands again smid the gloom

mother's unceasing kindness and care, the more Indies, where, being recognized as one of a bloodshe mourned her loss. Indeed, shortly after the thirsty gang of pirates, who had long been a terdeparture of her brother, she began to decline, for to the Indian Ocean, he was condemned and executed. A STORY OF CRIME AND WO .- SIX YEARS ago

wealthy and influential widower of forty five samed - of Cheless, VL, bired an amiable and beautiful girl of eighteen pamed Mary T-, to assume the care of his children and household. A few months after, they were seen to ride away together, and in the next Woodstock paper appeared an announcement that they had been mar-ried at that place, by an Episcopal clergyman. But for the loss of her mother, long might she They returned as man and wife, and have so lived notil a short time since, when ____ dismisse the unfortunate woman from his house, alleging to society. Alas! many but too lightly appro. that they never had been married! Whether she ciate a mother's love and watchful care, while in had been utterly deceived by a sham marriage, or the enjoyment of so great a blessing.

James continued to follow the sea; and at the munimevitable them, cannot now be ascertained.

The poor victim, driven in disgrace from the house in which she had so long been regarded as which he first embarked as a sailor, being still a virtuous wife, and thus rendered an outcast from society, dared not to return to ber relatives; she went elsewhere and procured employment; but the finger of scorn was pointed at her, and in whatever company she found herself alone-fallen. loathed and shunned. She could not endure this; and returned at length by night to the house of her destroyer and begged piteously for shelter and protection, declaring that ale had wandered long without food and was starring. At length the door was opened to her, from a dread of atwhere could she go ! All day she wandered in where she could justly claim presection, and cried for a home. She was repelled; but the noise a roused usighbors, who insisted that she should be allowed a shelter. It was agreed that she might stay that night, but should leave in the morning, a neighbor agreeing to take her to her nearest rel atives. I will go if alive, was he only promise that could be extorted from her. She went to her room and the next morning was found in it ____ dead! Deserted, loathed, despairing, without friend or a hope in the world, the wretched vic

tim had committed suicide! (And yet the world will go on punishing the starving thief with tigor, and leaving the wan ton, deliberate, calculating destroyer of female innocence and of the peace and happiness of families, utterly untouched and uncensured by its laws! How horrible the profession of the name of Justice !- N. Y. Tribune.

HARDING GARDERS OF BARYLON.-These oc cupied a square of four plethra, or 400 feet on each side, and are described as rising in terraces. one above another, till they attained the height of the city walls, the ascent to each terrace being by a flight of steps ten feet wide, the pile resting u on a series of arches, tier above tier, and strengthened by a surrounding wall 22 feet thick. The doors were formed by a pavement of stones, each 16 feet long by 4 broad, over which two courses of brick, camented together with platter, were laid in a bed of bitumen ; over these were spread thick sheets of lead; and on this solid terrace was placed suitable mould, deep enough to nourish and support the largest trees. On the lighest of these erraces was a reservoir, which, being supplied by an engine from the river, served to water the plants. Such, according to Diodorus, were the celebrated hanging gardens of Babylon, erected by Nebuchadnezzar. The temple of Belus, which at all events, was enlarged and embellished by that monarch, is described by Herodotus as two furlongs square, in the midst of which rose a tower of the solid depth and height of one furlong, upon, which, resting as a base, seven other turrets were built in like manner and in regular succession. The ascent, which was continued to the highest tower, and in the middle of the vast structure there was a convenient resting place. In the last tower was a large chapel, in which was placed ble of solid gold; but there was no statue, No man was suffered to sleep there; but the apartment was occupied by a female, who, as the Chaldean priests affirmed, was selected by their deity from the whole nation, as the object of his pleasures. They themselves, aids the historian, have their deity enters the temple, and reposes by night

on this couch.-Edinburgh Cabinet Library. ATTENTION TO FRUIT TREES.-It will injure all kinds of fruit trees to permit the sprouts to grow from the roots, or branches from the lower part of the body. When the buds or branches appear where they ought not, do not want till they get big enough to cut them off with the knife, but inch them off with the fingers, and the wound will heal over in a short time. Many contend, with a good deal of reason, that the latter part of spring and the first of summer is the most suitable season for pruning. At this season, the growth is rapid, and it is probable the scare heal up quicker, and with less injury to the parent stock, than at any other time. Trees in gress ground, or where the ground is not cultivated, will be benefitted by digging about the roots, to admit rain and atmospheric influence. Pendent and awkward branches should be taken off as soon as discovered. As the young fruit grows, some of it will be apt to fall from the trees, but if the hogs were let in every week, they will devour it; and by this means many hurtful insects will be detroyed .-- Tenn. Agriculturist.

It is stated in the Cincinnati Gazette that the German soldiers, who were a party to the late riot in that city, have been bound over, and re quired to find bail in large amounts. The diffi-

THE PRESIDENCE The Madisonian proclaims that "John Tyler is not a candidate for election in 1844;" but also gives us the consoling information, that " he will serve the People if the people call upon him." This is truly condesc ing. "Should the sky fall we shall catch larks;" and we think it quite is probable that we shall thus get a supply of larks, as that the people of the United States will call upon John Tyler to serve a second term.

TAXATION. The Harrisburg Intelligence says that by the late Tax Law, which doubles the State Taxes, and requires them to be levied on

The following touching lines are the music of a shattered lyre. When the peculiar and cruel position of the writer is remembered deserted by husband whom she fondly loved, and by all the world, in whose applause her aspiring genius alone could find renial existence-the sad plaint of a wounded spirit will sink into every heart. We pity the man over whose heart such liquid pearls of considered a very good tariff. The extreme prothought and tenderness are flung, and yet whose

marble melts not. We must live Apart. BY THE HON. MES. NORTON. "Tis past! we've learned to live apart, And with a faint and gradual ray, All hope hath faded from my heart, Like surset on the autumn day. Forgetful of those hours of pain, They tell me I shall love again.

Perhaps I may! we laugh at jests Some buried friend at random made; Peace steals within our grieving breasts, As sunbeams pierce the forest shade. We learn to fling all mourning by— Even that which clothed our memory.

Therefore, I do believe this wo, Like other things will fade and pass; And my crushed heart spring up and blow Like flowers among the trodden grass. But cre I love, it must be long-The habits of the heart are strong.

Ere my accustomed eye can seek In some new unfamiliar face. The smile that glowed upon thy check And lent thine eye a softer grace.
When in the crowd I turned to the, Proud of thy certain sympathy.

Ere my poor ear that bath been used To live upon the angel voice; Its daily sustenance refused, And forced to wander for a choice. Can listen to some other tone, And deem it welcome as thy own. Ere the true heart thou couldst deceive,

Can hope, and dream, and trust once

And from another's lips believe
All that thy lips so falsely swore!
And hear those yows of other years,
Without a burst of bitter tears. Ere I have half my mind explained To one who shares my thoughts too late; With weary tongue and spirit pain'd.

And heart that still feels desolate— Have travelled through those bygone days, Which made life barren to my gaze.

What years must pass; in this world's strife How smiling was my portion then; The teinting energies of life
Will scarcely serve to love again. Love! to the pale, uncertain flame, The fervent God denies his name.

No! Let no wronged heart look to mine; Such fate the wanderer hath in store, Who worships at a rained shrine, Where altar fires can burn no more; Vain is the license—vain the prayer— No deity is lingering there!

O! never more shall trust return, Trust by which love alone can live: Even while I woo, my heart shall yearn For answers then wert went to give And my faint sighs shall echoes be Of those I breathed long since to thee!

It is known that the husband separated him

THE VETO POWER .- The course adopted by this administration, involves a wider question than the fate of any particular measure. Its individual aspects are entirely lost in the great princonsideration the principles of our government. and the tendencies of an administration of it, so fice of individual convictions and cherished desires entirely at war with the spirit of our institutions. If a President of the United States is allowed to intrench himself behind parchment, technicalities, in opposition to the entire spirit of every essent of our constitution, these technicalities may be come the most formidable part of the enginery of oppression, as it too often has been of bad government. It is well for the country to ponder on this. The doctrine that the executive is a co-or dinate branch of the Legislature, is entirely oppos ed to the principles acknowledged as the basis of all constitutional freedom. Every writer on con a couch, magnificently adorned, and near it a ta- stitutional law, from Montasquieu down, has repudiated a doctrine so inimical to political liberty. The staunch prerogative loving toryism of Sir William Blackstone, could not induce him to assent to such a dangerous dogma, The assump tion of power in accordance with it, so openly made by the administration, is utterly subversive a tradition which cannot easily claim credit that of the principles of the government, and which should rouse the strenuous opposition of every man who has a regard for the spirit of our institutions. It weakens the popular affection for the constitution, by giving it a construction which would convert a blessing into a curse. It makes a provision of the constitution, valuable and conwhich it was instituted, obnoxious to popular feeling by its frequent abuse, and has a tendency as a mera question of expediency relative to particular measures, but one of principle, of constitu tional liberty. Let it be known to the people, let he people have it ever before them, that there is a contest between the executive and legislative ranches of this government, but the contest is upon the question, whether one man or the representatives of the nation shall control the legisla-

tion of this country. The Executive and the House of Repretives should now be regarded as the imperson of the one man power on the one hand, and popular freedom on the other. Will not the people, then, rise in their might, and with the lightning spirit of the olden time, send through the ballot box, peal upon peal, of the thunder tones of their culty is said to have orginated in the hasty and indignation, proclaiming that theirs is the power imprudent conduct of the Lieutenant of the com- and overwhelming those who array themselves a gainst the voice of the popular will, with the cobviction that truth is sure and public justice certain.- North American.

The Catteraugus Whig has placed at its head the name of Haway CLAY for President, and an ompanied its raising the banner with an able state. ment of the reasons which have led it to substit his name for that of Gen. Scott.

The Concordia (La.) Intelligence, hitherto poutral paper, has also raised the flag of Hanny Can let President in 1844.

THE LAND AND TABLET BILLE. The editor of the North American concludes an excellent article on the subject of the Land and Tariff Bills. as follows:

NO. 36.

"The Tariff will give sufficient revenue and afford quite as much protection as the friends of American industrial interest should require. It is hability, the almost certainty, that such a measure will be adopted, will doubtless have an immediate meliorating action upon the business of the country. A generally favorable opinion of its great advantages, will have an especially encouraging offect open all business operations. Its prospective beneficial tendencies are considered of a most cheering nature.

But valuable as this tariff may be regarded, s defective in one important particular. It has not all the elements of permanency so necessary to give to any tariff system its most advantageous character. It is a system of policy, which in connection with the proceeds of the sales of the riple lic lands, is to furnish the revenues for this Government. In this connection is found a vital defeet. Nothing like duration can be expected in a Tariff, until it is relied upon solely to supply the revenues of this government. Unless this is the fact, the public lands will always be arrayed by the enemies of protection against import duties, as a source of revenue. If in a few years, as is expected, the land sales should increase largely in amount, the free trade men will contend for a reduction of the tariff, and all the industrial interests of the country will again, be threatened with suin. Manufactures require above all things, permanency and protection against fluctuating and uncertain rates of duties.

One of the greatest advantages of the bill veto ed by Mr. Tyler, was that it provided for a fixed and certain policy for revenue and protection by divercing the land proceeds from the National Treasury, and making the Tariff the only reliable source of revenue. This was one of the immensely important effects of the distribution of the pro ceeds of the lands. To make the Tariff beneficial as it should be, this will have to be adopted at some future day. The policy of Distribution should never be surrendered by the Whigs. It should be considered only as now delayed. There never was any measure urged by higher or more nomentous influences. The necessity of giving permanency to the Tariff system-justice to the States-their increasing wants the will of the people-all demand that the proceeds of the lands shall be distributed to the States. The question has been decided ence by the people directly, and by their representatives several times during the last ten years. It now becomes again an open question. It is an important measure of policy, and in addition to its own substantial merits, involves grave considerations of the spirit and tendency of the power that has been exercised to pro-

The Tariff men especially are called upon in addition to a proper regard for their own interest, but also by every consideration of fidelity and gratitude to the Distribution Whige for their generous self-devotion, to shew a true appreciation of their magnanimous conduct, by giving an ardent and vigorous support to a measure so singularly invested with importance. The course of the Distribution Whige is entitled to all praise-equally due to those who being firmly devoted to what they consider a great question of principleciple of the one against the many. It trings into voted against the bill, and to others, who exhibit ed the high moral courage of making the sacriand encountered the risk of personal political immolation, to rescue their country in a great emer-

gency." 1 4 J 3 4 4 1 1 TABLER PROSPECTS -Accounts from Washen ington, to-day, are gloomy in the extreme. All attempts to pass a Revenue Law so far have failed, and will doubtless continue to fail. The Locofoco members who were so clamorous for a Ta. riff bill without the clog of distribution, when the cup was placed to their lips refused to drink it, and voted against it almost to a man. This settles the the question in regard to that party. The last flimsy disguise is thrown off, and it stands before the country in all its naked deformity, as Anti-Tariff, Anti-Bank, Anti-Distribution, Anti-Retrenchment, and Anti-American. It is, emphatically, the hard money, hard times, free trade, British monopolist party; and every one ple, the greatest good to the greatest number, and endangering the ultimate success of a free Repub-

A large number of Whige, from the northern a provision of the constitution, valuable and con. States especially, are willing to give up Distribute to Gov. Carlin. Smith openly defied the Government of the value power in the intent, for the sake of a Tariff, and were the profess, ments of both States, and declared that he would sions of the Locolocos sincere, the Teriff Bill could easily pass. But the votes un Thursday transfer the sentiments which should relate to proved how hollow and insincere were all those such abuse, to the power itself. Look at the professions. Had those votes not been taken, how course of the administration in this light, it is the the changes would have rung in our sars, from duty of the prese to present it to the people in its | Maine to Louisians, that the Locofocos were wil most extended significance. Not to be regarded ling to give the people a Tariff, but the Whige would not let them. But now that game is up They have been put to the test, and found wanting, and must now go before the people in their true character.-Pitteburg Gazelte.

Trerien on its Cosquenino Marca!-A Loco-foco correspondent of the Albany Argus'at Cooperstown, gives the following list of Whig Postmisters removed and Loco fucos appointed in Ouego county, viz.

Post-Office. Whip removed. Locus appointed 8. Worcester, Ezekiel Miller, John B. Strain. John Cook, 8. 8. Barnside. Wm. Angel, William Pritz G. s. Gorham Henry Sill, Edmeston, Anson Peet, Siles Burlies Dr. Buckingham, C. Junes. G. W. Chase, (office discontin Maryland, Sperry, F. B. Carpenter Burlington Green, Dr. Clark, A. Arnold. Cooperstown, A. M. Barber, Robert Davis.
Only ran yet in one county ! Go your length

Hanny CLAY. In addition to the paregraph which we have already quoted, we extract the following from the August number of the Democrat

Judas !- N. Y. Tribune.

When poor in all but truth and love, I classed then to this beating loan. And round for wealth and fame to row, That we might meet no many to part. Years have gone by hour wears years.
Of toil to was the comfort now.

Of ardest hope, of sick ofer fear-And Weelth is mine? but where art thou Fame's dazzling dream for thy dear sake

Rose brighter than before to me;
I clung to all I deem'd could make
This burning heart more worthy thee:
Years have gues by—the leare! droops
In mock'ry o'er my cheeriess prow;

A conquer'd world before me atrops,
And Fame is mine! but where art then! In life's first hours, despised and lone,
I wander'd through the basy crowd,
But now that like's best hopes are gone,
They greet with smiles and marmure, lond.

Oh! for the roice—that happy voice— To breathe its joyous selcome now! Wealth, Fame, and all that should rejoice. To me are vain, for where art thou!

THE VOICE OF AR OLD REVOLUTIONARY.-I have been furnished with a copy of a letter to a member of Congress, received this morning from a constituent, which speaks in a tone that ought to shame those, if any there are, who are disposed to flinch at this crisis, and surrender up the public lands. It is written in a firm, plain hand writing, though the writer, as he says, is four-more and ten years of age :

Dear Sir :- In the early part of my life, I was deeply interested in the fate of my country, and have ever continued to watch her public councils with intense anxiety. Ill health, and my many years, have long since prevented me from taking any active part; but the present crisis induces me once more to rouse myself, and address you, sir, as one of the representatives of ----, on the bill now pending in Congress, that I consider of much importance concerning the land for which we toiled, and bled, and won. And shall we now sectore no benefit from it ? Shall we return it egelo to England ! For does it not amount to that, if we appropriate the proceeds to fill an empty treasury, and suffer her manufactures to enter the country free, thus committing a double injustice to the States—that of depriving them of their due, and, at the same time, crushing their manufactories ? These are simple arguments, and to me appear conclusive. I have no where seen them used, but perhaps they may have been brought forward,

There are many other things I could wish to write upon: but it cannot be expected at my age, being how fourscore years and ten, that I should wish to enter into the now stormy politics of our country, but hope and trust that a bright star from the West will ere long disperse the dark clouds now hovering around our country, and that the spirit of Washington shall become more felt

as keeping watch over our beloved country. · Very respectfully, your obd't servant,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY -At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, opposed to taxation and in favor of the sale of the public improvements, the following resolutions were adopted. This meeting, let it be borns in mind, was

called without distintion of purly, Resolved, That we have the authority of David R. Porter for saving, that improvements in the hands of the State will always be more expensive then when in the hands of individuals and that when experience fortifiles us in the epinions that it is worse than medicas to expect any minin from the Canals and Rail Roads of the State so long as they are entrusted to the superintendance of political parties, who ever have and ever will use them to promote their own ends, regard. less of the weight of debt and texation which such

Resolved, That in case the next Legislature imitate the example of the last and refuse to grant that necessary relief which the people have thus far seked in vain at their bands-if they shall refuse to repeal the additional tax bill if they shall neglect or refuse to sell the public works or if they shall attempt to increase taxation, and appropriate further sums to extensions and repairs then, in the judgment of this meeting, the poried will have arrived when opposition to the laws will cease to be criminal, and repudiation be justified by the force of necessity.

JOE NOT TO BE HAD. - We find the following

in the St. Louis New Ers of the 15th instr - Joe Shite and O. P. Rockwell -- We upderstand from the gentleman, who has been the agent of the State of Missopri in conveying to Governor Carlin the requisition for the persons of Joe Smith and O. P. Rockwell, that the officers of Illinois have been, so far, unable to comply with the demand. The proper write were issued by Gov. Carlin, and placed in the hands of the sheriff and two deputies, and they, in company with our informent, proceeded to Neuvoo on Monday last, They found Smith and Rockwell, and served the write upon them about 9 o'clock in the morning. They were in a carriage, seviewing . body of Mormon troops. Smith signified his intention of claiming the protection of the corporation ordinance, exacted to suit the case by the who supports it sither knowingly or ignorabily is Nauvoo council, which declares that no person opposing the prosperity and happiness of the peo- shall be taken out of the corporation without first having had a trial before the municipal authori-

ties. The officers were unwilling to be a party to this force, and, after waiting until near sundown, returned to Quincy, and reported the facts not be taken to Missouri, where he could not expect a fair trial. Gov. Carlin manifested every desire to secure the arrest of the secured, but disliked the expense which would attend the calling out of the militie to enforce his order, and the oficers were instructed to return a second time to Nauvoo to execute the process in their hands. They did so, but on their arrival they were unable to find either Smith or Rockwell. It was underetood that Smith had been equally expeditions with the officers-had been advised of the movements at Quincy, and acted upon the suggestion of his legal counsel at Quissy, to quit Nauvoo for a time. Our informations, the officers at Nauvoo, but there is no expectation of their being able to arrest him. His followers are too well armed and too numerous to permit anything of the kind to be done."

Mr. Wish Ar Hous.-The following letter from an intelligent and influential Whig in Wise's district was published in . The Clay Banner.

NURTHAMPTON Co. VA. July 29, 1842. Hear Sir-I wish you to send me a prospertus and a few copies of the " Clay Bannes" and I will.

We ste nearly all in this county Clay Whige, notwithstanding our Representative in Congress has left to and gone where ! God saly angere. I should think after a Jack-with-s-lantering and will be helt, if he don't mind, in the quegmite bi

At any rate he is not reflecting the Thunder

The heart may be a dirk and closed in tends.

But memory stands against amid the gloom:

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