

cept for your husband one who loves you devotedly. I do not think that you will ever regret the hour that makes you mine. At least I will try never to give you cause."

"I believe you, dear William," said Jane, "and if you will accept a beggar, for I am little better."

"Say not so dearest—I cannot listen to such wrong even from your lips."

"Your fortunes will not suffer by the union."

"That they never can. When shall our marriage take place?"

"Next week, if you will."

"At your lodgings here?"

"No, at the house of a friend. Call for me, and we will proceed together there."

At the day appointed, William was in readiness, accompanied by Frederic English. They were both surprised at the magnificence of Jane's attire, and thought it somewhat out of character with her circumstances, but how much more surprised were they when stepping into a carriage with Jane and Eliza, they were driven to Jane's former residence, and found her still the mistress and the heiress, and learned the plot by which she had tested her lovers. The way Frederic cursed himself and his fortune was not closed.

Girls, you who possess money, make it a point of finding out before the irrevocable knot is tied, whether you are loved for yourselves or your fortunes.

**From the Philadelphia Chronicle.**  
**JUDGE KING'S OPINION OF THE U. S. BANK CASES.**

On Monday morning Judge King delivered the opinion of the court of Common Pleas in the several cases pending against the Bank of the United States for non-compliance with the Resumption Law of 1840. The gist of the argument between counsel was—whether the Resumption Law is applicable to the Bank of the United States, or is she not especially regulated by her incorporation act? Our space will not permit us to give more than the heads of the opinion.

**THE SUB-TREASURY IN MICHIGAN.**

The Detroit Advertiser gives the following history of the Sub-treasury chest forwarded by Uncle Sam to one of his subordinate Sub Treasurers. The fact will illustrate the system.—*Intel.*

We had, says the Editor, a hearty laugh the other day over a monstrous iron Sub-treasury chest sent on here by the General Government, for the use of Mr. Land Office Receiver Kearsley. It is some ten feet in height, and duly proportioned—with an immense door, large enough for a pair of French ponies to pass through and a sufficient interior to furnish sea-room for a "juvenile Seventy-Four." It weighs some five or six tons, and was brought to Detroit at an expense of about \$400 freight. And yet the Sub-treasurer makes no use of it. It is deposited in one of the hardware stores, a monument of the Sub-treasury humbug. It would very forcibly illustrate to the people the beauties of the bill which has been blasphemously termed "the second declaration of Independence."

**THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.**

It is a hackneyed phrase in the mouth of every one, but none the less true for that, that it is only wounded pigeons that flutter. Judging by this rule, the loco focus have been sadly wounded by the proceedings of the Investigating Committee, at the head of which is Mr. Lightner of Allegheny. He has shown that the understood matter and is bringing it home to them in a way that makes them wince quite distressingly. The federal editors of this borough have attacked the proceedings of the Committee with great vigor; and the Chairman more especially is made the object of their furious zeal. We are glad to see this. It shows that the Committee are attending to their duties, and are making such discoveries as it was believed they would when they were appointed. We will be bound, that if they were making no discoveries that might operate against the Board of Canal Commissioners, the loco focus would be the last men to find any fault with their proceedings. It is the exposures that are being made that produces so much alarm among them. They are determined to forestall public opinion in regard to this matter. But it will not answer their purposes. The whole examination will be laid before the people, and we venture to say that it will disclose such a state of things as has never before existed in this Commonwealth.—*Chronicle.*

**TAVERN LICENSES.**

The following is the bill relative to Tavern Licenses, as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:

**AN ACT** supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses.

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three pub-

lications in two newspapers, where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one of the counties of this Commonwealth (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be no newspaper published then by printed handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice shall be attached to the application) which publication shall be made nearest the place in which such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns, and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made.

**SECTION 2.** That the price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year, in all cases where the adjusted valuation of the yearly retail of the house and the property occupied, to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one hundred dollars and not above two hundred dollars, fifty dollars; in all other cases, the sum of fifteen dollars and the additional sum of four per cent on the rental above the hundred dollars; and so much of the tenth section of act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by this act, is hereby repealed.

**SECTION 3.** No house of entertainment shall be constructed to be an inn or tavern, under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth, as such as retail vinous, spiritous or other strong drinks, and the twelfth section of the act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

**SECTION 4.** If any person shall be convicted under the provisions of the act or the act to which this is a supplement, of retailing vinous, spiritous or other strong liquors by less measure than one quart without license, such persons shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty or more than one hundred dollars.

**THE JOURNAL.**  
*One country, one constitution one destiny.*  
**Huntingdon, March 31, 1841**  
**Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.**

**Democratic County Meeting.**  
All who are opposed to the re-election of David R. Porter, are requested to meet at the Court house, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening the 14th of April, to respond to the nomination of JOHN BANKS, of Berks county, for Governor; and agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention, to appoint Committees of vigilance for the several townships and Boroughs, and a Committee of Correspondence for the county in the place of the present one, the members of which, thankful for the honor of the appointment respectfully resign their trust to the hands of their fellow citizens.

By the County Committee.  
**DAVID BLAIR, Chairman.**

**IN EARNEST.**

It is now nearly six years, since we commenced the publication of the "Journal;" and during that time, we have waited long and patiently on many of our professed friends to pay us the little amount due for subscription, advertising, &c. We have waited until patience has ceased to be a virtue. We shall wait no longer; and such of our patrons as know themselves to be indebted to us for three, four, five, and six years, may rest assured that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the law for collection, immediately after the April court. By perseverance in the way of begging, and by the punctuality of many of our real friends, we have been allowed to slip quietly along; but now the time is coming when we must have some of the money due us.

There is no more certain method, whereby to break down a paper, than by subscribing and never paying for it. Hired writers, nor the threats of men in power, nor their purchased bullies, can ever make a successful effort to silence an independent and fearless press; while the insidious assaults of pretended friends, in the shape of apparent support, must crush it to the earth.

To our real friends, we return the thanks of a grateful heart. To patrons, without pay, we respectfully, but firmly say, that their accounts will be made out for settlement, at the coming court—if then unsettled, as the old man in the fable said, we shall try what virtue there is in force.

"'Tis not the scurril coarseness of thy line  
Draws on thy nothingness rebuke of mine:  
The spitting spite that fills thy pin's-head  
Compels my notice, cypher as thou art."

We should not again notice the attack of the Advocate upon our member, J. G. Miles, Esq. were it not that imperative duty demands that our citizens, as well as the people abroad, should know the truth. In our last, we stated the facts, as near as we knew them, of Mr. Miles' departure. We have since learned that he did not leave town on Sunday night until 11 o'clock or after. For which he is made the subject of a coarse and ungentlemanly article in the "Advocate," wherein they express no little horror at the violation of the holy Sabbath. We unhesitatingly say, that we know nothing of Phrenology, if the organ of veneration on our neighbor's head is not much less developed than that lesser virtue, acquisitiveness. Yet if we err in the facts, we trust it will be accredited to our ignorance of the science.

As for the significant attack upon ourselves, we pass it by as the idle wind, which we regard not. Though their arrows may be poisoned with the bitterest malignity of a little heart, yet they fall as harmless as our feet, as though blown from the "blowgun" of some silly urchin; nor will they provoke us from our good humor. We shall laugh at the assault, and the assailant; and to preserve us in that temper, we shall bear in mind the French proverb: "Il croit qu'il trompe, parce qu'il mente." If, however, necessity, or a sense of justice compels us to begin the strife, our neighbor will find, that if our broad sword fails at last, it shall be long and well laid on.

**Cure for the founder.**

The seeds of sun flower, says a correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette is one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure. The seed should be given as soon as it is discovered that the horse is foundered.



**THE JOURNAL.**  
*One country, one constitution one destiny.*

**Huntingdon, March 31, 1841**

**Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.**

**Democratic County Meeting.**

All who are opposed to the re-election of David R. Porter, are requested to meet at the Court house, in Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening the 14th of April, to respond to the nomination of JOHN BANKS, of Berks county, for Governor; and agreeably to the recommendation of the Convention, to appoint Committees of vigilance for the several townships and Boroughs, and a Committee of Correspondence for the county in the place of the present one, the members of which, thankful for the honor of the appointment respectfully resign their trust to the hands of their fellow citizens.

By the County Committee.  
**DAVID BLAIR, Chairman.**

**IN EARNEST.**

It is now nearly six years, since we commenced the publication of the "Journal;" and during that time, we have waited long and patiently on many of our professed friends to pay us the little amount due for subscription, advertising, &c. We have waited until patience has ceased to be a virtue. We shall wait no longer; and such of our patrons as know themselves to be indebted to us for three, four, five, and six years, may rest assured that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the law for collection, immediately after the April court. By perseverance in the way of begging, and by the punctuality of many of our real friends, we have been allowed to slip quietly along; but now the time is coming when we must have some of the money due us.

There is no more certain method, whereby to break down a paper, than by subscribing and never paying for it. Hired writers, nor the threats of men in power, nor their purchased bullies, can ever make a successful effort to silence an independent and fearless press; while the insidious assaults of pretended friends, in the shape of apparent support, must crush it to the earth.

To our real friends, we return the thanks of a grateful heart. To patrons, without pay, we respectfully, but firmly say, that their accounts will be made out for settlement, at the coming court—if then unsettled, as the old man in the fable said, we shall try what virtue there is in force.

"'Tis not the scurril coarseness of thy line  
Draws on thy nothingness rebuke of mine:  
The spitting spite that fills thy pin's-head  
Compels my notice, cypher as thou art."

We should not again notice the attack of the Advocate upon our member, J. G. Miles, Esq. were it not that imperative duty demands that our citizens, as well as the people abroad, should know the truth. In our last, we stated the facts, as near as we knew them, of Mr. Miles' departure. We have since learned that he did not leave town on Sunday night until 11 o'clock or after. For which he is made the subject of a coarse and ungentlemanly article in the "Advocate," wherein they express no little horror at the violation of the holy Sabbath. We unhesitatingly say, that we know nothing of Phrenology, if the organ of veneration on our neighbor's head is not much less developed than that lesser virtue, acquisitiveness. Yet if we err in the facts, we trust it will be accredited to our ignorance of the science.

As for the significant attack upon ourselves, we pass it by as the idle wind, which we regard not. Though their arrows may be poisoned with the bitterest malignity of a little heart, yet they fall as harmless as our feet, as though blown from the "blowgun" of some silly urchin; nor will they provoke us from our good humor. We shall laugh at the assault, and the assailant; and to preserve us in that temper, we shall bear in mind the French proverb: "Il croit qu'il trompe, parce qu'il mente." If, however, necessity, or a sense of justice compels us to begin the strife, our neighbor will find, that if our broad sword fails at last, it shall be long and well laid on.

**Cure for the founder.**

The seeds of sun flower, says a correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette is one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will give a perfect cure. The seed should be given as soon as it is discovered that the horse is foundered.

**Consistency.**

There is hardly a man in this county that does not recollect how very censorious certain men, who claimed "exceeding honesty" in advocating Mr. Porter's election, were, about the wasteful expenditures of Ritner's administration. The burden of all their song was about the plundering on the State works, and great amount of money squandered. What has become of their patriotism now? Since the election of honest Davy R., there has been more money appropriated for repairs in one year, than there ever was during Ritner's, not even excepting the year of the "Big Break," when they boldly asserted that thousands and thousands of dollars was plundered in open day light.—Now they can see nothing wrong. It is all right. Notwithstanding they abhorred State Robbers so much then, many of them have turned in themselves, and shown what good judges they were of such extravagance, by showing that they not only know how to steal as well as the best—but that they are also first rate fellows to hide.

So far as we are concerned, we have always believed that so long as officers are made party pack horses, (no matter by which party,) their abuses are winked at, provided they plunder a reasonable share for the good of the party. We make no particular distinction, but censure all alike. The people are alone the sufferers. Tax! tax! is the only way they have to keep the State above water. They are taxed, and their money is squandered to pay favorites, for their deeds of partisan folly.

The people must remedy this thing, or else Pennsylvania will be forced to take the benefit. Every year has sunk her deeper into debt; and there seems to be no relief offered for the people. There are thousands, and thousands of dollars due this day by this great State to poor day laborers, whose sole dependence is their hardy hands, and their willingness to toil. Yet Pennsylvania! Proud Pennsylvania owes them their hard earned pittance—aye, owes, and will not pay.—Months of their wages are back,—themselves and their families suffering from the injustice of their native State. Nor is this the worst of it. They have no remedy. The State cannot be sued by a citizen of the State.

In very truth, the State is in a worse condition than the Banks; they can be sued, and if they have any thing, you have a chance to get it. Yet you have no such hope against Pennsylvania. The poor day laborer may not in jail, and his family have to depend upon the township for support, and his native State laughs at his calamities!

Does any one say that such a state of things is right? Our Legislature and our Governor talk much about the preservation of the faith of the State, when they wish to pay the interest due to wealthy stockholders, but they never think of the necessities of their poor fellow citizens.

We ask every candid and honest man if these matters do not require Reform?—Immediate and radical Reform? If you think so, you must be up and doing. Not tamely stand still, and be told you must stick to your party. You must spurn the man who will try to make your love of party of more importance than your love of the prosperity of your country. LOOK TO IT!

**The Tavern Law.**

In our paper of this week will be found the new law relative to Tavern Licenses. We have published it as one of the acts of our Legislature. It has not, as we learn, yet been signed; and in this case we can see at least some cause for the Executive to use his veto. It is presumed, however, that it will become a law. We deem it useless, and worse than useless, because the previous laws were sufficiently rigid to accomplish every purpose, if strictly enforced; nor is this the worst feature of the Bill. Let its requirements be carried out, and hardly a tavern keeper in our county can obtain a license. Some may consider this a moral advantage. If it be so in this county, let the law be general. But perhaps we may not be understood why the law is not equal. Let us explain. In our county, applications can only be made for license at the January and April court terms. This new law requires not less than 24 days' notice to be given of the intended application.—Now the law has but just passed, and but few are acquainted with it; and there are but twelve days before the first day of the term of court, consequently, the law cannot be complied with in this county; and if not complied with, no licenses can be granted. We, however, publish the law—the people can judge for themselves.

**John Williamson, Esq.**

We learn, with no little satisfaction, that our friend and townsman, John Williamson, Esq. has received from the President that assurance of esteem which was so well deserved. Mr. Williamson was one of the first, the firmest, and most untiring of General Harrison's supporters. He lost no occasion to openly and fearlessly declare what he believed would and should be the policy of his Administration; and we unhesitatingly say, that we believe that no appointment could be made from our section of the State, which will meet with more universal approbation.

We published last week a notice of his appointment, but were precluded from expressing our own views, by other articles already prepared for the press.

**"Don't Forget."**

Says the last "Advocate," "that John Banks was appointed Judge by Governor Ritner, and that he aided in ALL the acts of that Administration."

When you say "don't forget," you should be careful that you don't forget yourself. In the case stated above, you forgot to remember that John Banks was the first Judge to sustain the appointment of either Prothonotaries or Judges made by Porter, and gave judgment of ouster against those appointed by Ritner; and if you will turn back to the file of your own paper, it is more than probable that you will find some very laudatory remarks on the usurpation of Ritner, and the honesty of this same John Banks for opposing his course. In the mean time we say—"don't forget" to examine your files, and see if John Banks aided in ALL the acts, &c.; and when you have done so, don't forget to ask your conscience whether the mistake was accidental, or whether it was wicked and wilful.

**Township Elections.**

So far as heard from, the result in this county shows that Gov. Porter is gaining strength.—*Advocate and Sentinel.*

"Don't forget" that we now pronounce the above a "werry" great mistake—some give it a harsher name. The majority for Ritner was 926, including "Morris county," in which so many canal hands voted. This year it will about double that amount without any canal hands, except the ten day boys, that will be brought on to this county by their own "canal owners," to try and bolster up the fallen fortunes of Davy's character.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

**Public Opinion.**

Papers of the same stripe as the one in our town, are manufacturing public opinion in favor of D. R. Porter. If they will examine our court records, they can learn what is the private opinion of him, by those who know him. Should that not answer ask the citizens of old Huntingdon, who have known him long, and they will publicly express an opinion that is any thing but creditable to his reputation.

vants. Is it so now? Every officer on the canal—and every clerk and officer in our State, are but the panders of Executive will, for political purposes; and it is all done in the name of Democracy—aye! and they even call it Jefferson Democracy!

We are however rejoiced to see that the man of our choice has commenced right, and I intend to carry out the principles for which we, with thousands of others, so ardently contended. Let them be persistently in, and we feel assured that the sun of our country's prosperity has risen once more, to shine with renewed splendor.

**JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES ONCE MORE IN OPERATION.**

[CIRCULAR.]  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
March 20, 1841.

To the Hon. Thomas Ewing,  
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

SIR: The President is of the opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future. He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public services that partisan interference in popular elections whether of officers or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party purposes will be regarded by him as cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions of his opinions respecting public men and public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But person employed under the Government, and paid for their services out of the public Treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others; such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the People shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the Government.

The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office creates a necessity for a new charge upon the people.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
**DANIEL WEBSTER.**

[Similar letters have been addressed to other heads of Departments.]

**DIED—**

On the 23d inst., at his residence, in West township, MR. ANDREW NEWELL in the 53d year of his age.

**A CURE AND PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.**

*Brandereth's Vegetable Universal Pills* are no less a cure than a preventive of diseases. *When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side, weary on the least exertion, then we ought to take a dose of these Pills.* This will always have a good effect; because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, it is only by them being forced out by purging that health can be restored.

It is at all times easier to prevent than to cure disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them; the peculiar action of *Brandereth's Vegetable Universal Pills* is to cleanse blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the body to perfect health and vigor.

Purchase them at W. Stewart's store

**THE MARKETS.**  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

*Philadelphia.*

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4.624
RYE MEAL, do.	2.873
CORN do.	2.62
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush.	95
do. Southern, do.	80
CORN, yellow, do.	42
do. white, do.	44
OATS, do.	27
CLOVERSEED, do.	4.50
FLAXSEED, do.	1.38
WHISKEY, in bls.	20

*Baltimore.*

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4.44
WHEAT, do.	90
CORN, yellow, do.	43
do. white, do.	43
OATS, do.	27
CLOVERSEED, do.	4.75
TIMOTHYSEED, do.	3.50
WHISKEY, in bls.	21

**THE MARKETS.**  
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

*Philadelphia.*

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4.624
RYE MEAL, do.	2.873
CORN do.	2.62
WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush.	95
do. Southern, do.	80
CORN, yellow, do.	42
do. white, do.	44
OATS, do.	27
CLOVERSEED, do.	4.50
FLAXSEED, do.	1.38
WHISKEY, in bls.	20

*Baltimore.*

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl.	\$4.44
WHEAT, do.	90
CORN, yellow, do.	43
do. white, do.	43
OATS, do.	27
CLOVERSEED, do.	4.75
TIMOTHYSEED, do.	3.50
WHISKEY, in bls.	21