



POTTSVILLE. Saturday Morning, Sept. 7.

POTTSVILLE LYCEUM. Order of Lectures.

Lecture 19, Tuesday Sept. 10th, on "Meteorology," by Dr. G. G. Palmer.

To Our Subscribers.—We earnestly entreat all persons indebted to us, especially for subscriptions, to make immediate payment.

There are some of our patrons (?) in this vicinity who have removed without notifying us, or paying their bills.

Pottsville Lyceum.—By reference to the Order of Lectures, it will be perceived that Dr. Palmer will favor our citizens with a lecture on Meteorology, on Tuesday evening next.

Our first page.—The lines on "Niagara" by J. S. Buckingham, are finely written, and worthy attention.

North American Coal Co.—By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that this Corporation has assigned for the benefit of its creditors.

False Alarms.—Some of the younger branches of our citizens are very fond of creating false alarms of fire, and burning piles of shavings.

Fine Peaches.—We have been favored with not only a sight, but a taste, of the produce of a tree, which grew from a peach stone, in the garden of our friend Mr. Thomas S. Ridgway.

County Nominations.—What are the Whigs going to do in our County? is often asked us.

Unfortunate Circumstance.—We learn that an unfortunate circumstance occurred on Wednesday night, the 28th ult., on the Schuylkill, at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, which resulted in the death, by drowning, of two youths, named Adam and Aaron Riese.

Ride.—Several serious disturbances have recently taken place on the line of the Reading Rail Road near Hamburg.

The Stonebrakers.—Notwithstanding the numerous statements and charges of "fraud, perjury, &c.," against these persons, evidently intended to have an influence on the trial of Mr. Campbell in Huntingdon county, and through all the long process have been, boasting of the certain conviction of at least one of them; during the recent session of the court in that County, not a soul attempted to prosecute any charges which had been so boastfully averred!

Quicksilver.—A mine of this valuable metal has been discovered on the north side of the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania.

After two or three months travel, this article has come back to us, in the "summary" of one of our exchanges. We will therefore take a half hitch on it, and hold it fast, as it has since proved to be soax; the quicksilver was lead, but not a mine of it—some unfortunate surveyor had broken his instrument while stooping to drink at a spring, and the scattered mercury gave origin to the report which at first deceived us.

The Lady's Book, for September, is equal to any number for the past year, and that fact speaks as extended an eulogy, as we are capable of offering.

Mary's Diary.—We have read this work, and find it beneath contempt. It is a paltry chit-chat, and like "Bristed's volumes, dear at half price!"

Capt. Kyd, Ingraham's novel, has been dramatized, and is now acted at the Walnut Street Theatre.

A Profitable Post-office.—A brother of one of our novelists, has a situation as Post-master, somewhere on the Mississippi. Being asked if the place was large enough to support an office, he replied, "Oh certainly, certainly, we received a letter week before last!"

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY AND THE COAL TRADE.

The importance of that branch of trade formed by the mineral deposits of Coal, to the whole State of Pennsylvania, and the immense advantages accruing to the city of Philadelphia, from the fossil wealth of Schuylkill County, are at this period placed beyond the most distant doubt.

That such a presumption, is not born out by facts, is lamentably true: that the Coal operatives have been always treated by a most liberal policy beyond dispute.

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To arrive at the correct toll which we pay the Navigation Company, we must estimate, not only the 92 cents per ton, actual toll, but about 3 additional cents for the returning empty boat; then add 20 cents which is below the average of loss the dealer suffers, from variations in weight, independent of wastage, and 15 cents, which under proper regulations and fair weight might be saved, inasmuch as coal might be sold at boat measurement, instead of being discharged and re-weighed by ton on the wharves in the city, and we have one dollar and thirty cents actually accruing as cost for canal transportation, independent of freight.

While these the stockholders are suffering, the representations of our region have been unnoticed and unheeded, and the result is, that at least \$159,000 of improvements have been sunk to the delirious white ash, which are now lying idle, or but partially worked.

Instead of fostering and protecting the Schuylkill Coal Trade, it appears to have been the principal object of this Company, to borrow money to make their improvements, to proclaim large dividends, run up their stock to an enormous advance, and the consequences have been, the community are deceived, and persons who have invested in their stock at high rates, have suffered a loss of nearly value.

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The effects of this policy, are not felt solely in our region; Philadelphia interests must suffer likewise; the stockholders who bought at high prices will lose more than half their investments, and find the stock going down to par—the Canal not yet completed—heavy expenditures still required to place it in perfect order—large loans out standing, and the necessities of the Company requiring their increase, while they are awake to the consciousness, that the high value of the stock was fictitious, that the Company are throwing away the chances to increase its value, that they are actually offering a bounty to the building up of other regions to decrease its revenues, and that its whole policy has been libelous, selfish, and destructive to all concerned.

The Whigs of Cumberland county, Maine, at their recent Convention, elected William Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, as their delegate to the National Convention at Harrisburg.

Dogicide.—Near two thousand dogs have been killed in Baltimore, in pursuance of a city ordinance; but they say, that for every head laid low, a dozen new spring up.

Geese.—By an ordinance of the corporation, those feathered bipeds are prohibited from "going or remaining at large in any part of the city of Washington," on pain of being seized by the police officer.

Baltimore Star.—We presume the fathers of the city have found that there is nothing of the old Roman in our capitolian geese—that the lobby members and political squacks cannot save the country, and therefore have issued this ejection.

Lynching.—Two persons, one named Mead, a "Perfectionist priest," and the other Foot, were tarred and feathered by the inhabitants of the village of Batavia, Cayuga county, Ohio, and after having been ridden on a rail for about five miles, were set at liberty. Outrages of this character, perpetrated against the rights of individuals, under whatever pretext they may occur, are wrong and unjustifiable, and cannot but disgrace the community in which they occur.

A good old age.—I should like to live one hundred years, to see how our country would be improved in the time," said a friend of ours—Hardly long enough," was the reply, "I should like to outlive the Florida war!"

Dr. Dyott, was on Saturday last, sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. On his arraignment, he stated his age to be 70. The following deposition, which was read in court goes far to show the fidelity of those exaggerated reports, which have been industriously circulated for bad purposes by the designing, that could Dr. Dyott testify in the case, many in Philadelphia would be implicated with him.

The subscriber respectfully submits the following remarks in perfect sincerity and truth. He is aware that they can have no effect upon his liability to the penalties of the law. He has been pronounced guilty by a Jury. Successive applications, to arrest the judgment and to set aside the verdict, have failed. The sentence of the court is now inevitable. This solemn assurance is deliberately made under no expectation that the sentence can be averted or its character assuaged. He is induced by higher motives, to declare in the face of God and Man, that he is not guilty of the offences with which he is charged; that he has not in his possession, or under his control, money or property of any description; that no person whatever with his knowledge or according to his belief, has or holds property or money for his use or benefit; that nothing is withheld or concealed from his creditors by himself or by any other person with his connivance, consent or knowledge, or according to his belief: that he has surrendered all that he owned or could claim, for the payment of his debts: that he is literally penniless, and that he has without reservation or disguise, truly disclosed in his public examination all that he knows concerning his property and business, that he can in any way whatever be of advantage to his creditors, or of any them.

Signed, T. W. DYOTT. August 30th, 1839. Tho's. W. Dyott, being duly sworn according to law, declares and says, that the foregoing statement is just and true in all its parts.

Sworn and subscribed, this 30th day of August, 1839. Signed, GEO. ERREY, Justice Peace.

A Grave Charge.—We learn that Mr. Burton, the actor and author, has acted in such a manner at New York, as to draw upon him the remarks of the press in every direction. It is said that a man was taken with a fit, at his benefit, and that another accidentally died—laughing. Notwithstanding all this, a "second edition" of his engagement was called for!

Burton, is called the Prince of comedians—if he will come up here, we will welcome him all our interest in Mount Laurel, and we know a man who may be induced to follow our example.

Fire.—On Tuesday night, Aug. 27th, a barn belonging to Mr. Himmelschlag, in Bern, in Berks Co., was struck by lightning, and consumed with all its contents, consisting of a large quantity of grain, hay, &c.

Incendiarism, is so prevalent at Cincinnati, that night patrols have been appointed to assist the city watch.

An Iron Bridge.—The project of throwing a wire suspension bridge across the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis, is now agitated in that city. Mr. Charles Ellet, a civil engineer, is now there, and has spoken with great confidence as to the practicability of the work—at a moderate expense, and in a way not to interpose any obstruction to the navigation of the river.

We heard of a man recently, who was so fond of "creature comforts," that he never dined except from some dinner or supper. "Do you remember that supper in Boston! do you recollect that dinner in Philadelphia!" He was evidently not bred in Graham's principles.

The Union Canal.—How much longer does the Governor intend to keep this bill in his pocket without acting on it! If he is not careful, the statute of limitation, will be pleaded against it.

South Carolina.—The election to supply the vacancy in Congress, resulting from the resignation of Hon. T. H. Elnore, has been ordered by the Governor, to be held on the second Monday in October next. There are already four candidates named.

Rice Garland Bay, is it rumored, will not resign his seat in Congress.

Philadelphia Gazette.—Mr. Russell, late of the firm of Russell & Martin of Philadelphia, has become the business partner in this valuable paper, while Mr. Clarke, still devotes his talents and time exclusively to its editorial control. We welcome Mr. Russell to the editorial field, and trust that the new firm, may still prove firm to their whig principles, and glean all anticipated success from their conjoined labors.

Mr. Editor.—Will you have the goodness to give your opinion in the "Star," (this afternoon if convenient,) of the meaning of the following passage in Shakespeare's Othello:—"Yet she wia'd that heaven had made her such a man."

That heaven had made her such a man. Othello says:—"She loved me for the dangers I had pass'd." N. Y. Star.

From the above opinion, we must be to dissent, notwithstanding the well known critical acumen of our friend of the Star. The context of Othello's speech to the Senate reads,

My story being done, She wia'd, she had not heard it, 'yet she wia'd That heaven had made her such a man: she thank'd me;

And bade me, if I had a friend that lov'd her, I should but teach him how to tell my story And that would woo her. Upon this hint, I spoke;

Now whether the hint was broad or not, it is evident that Othello took it! "Teaching a friend to tell my story," might have pre-supposed the bar of complexion to their union, but "wishing that heaven had made her such a man," shows that she "saw Othello's visage in his mind," and loved him with a "downright violence and storm of fortune." Othello, with his "constant, loving, noble nature" never "changes with the poison" of Iago, until it is insinuated to him, that,

—when she seem'd to shake, and fear his looks She lov'd him most, To which he immediately assents, "and so she did!" That Desdemona, gentle though she was, loved violently, and in a pliant hour, confessed the weakness by insinuations, not to be mistaken, as evidently Shakespeare's true portraiture, and this opinion is borne out by her father Brabantio's remark,

If she confess that she was half the woer, Destruction light on me, if my bad blame Light on the man! He here evidently repels the idea, that she gave a broad hint, and is willing, even if she was half the woer, to forgive her husband.

These are par views on this subject, and with all due deference to the able critic of the Star, we think them substantiated by all the other readings and bearings of this inimitable tragedy.

The Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of South Carolina, died at Charleston on the 25 ult.

Poetry.—Some one has been writing poetry for the Knickerbocker "on his bed." The lazy fellow! why don't he get up, and write at a table, like a decent man!

Barry Travelling.—A London paper, says that the old Bailey has been paved with wood, making it superior for its ease and facility of travelling. The road to the old Bailey, has been often travelled with "ease and facility" before, as many a bankrupt spendthrift can testify.

A Dispute.—The Boston Times, and the Cincinnati Sun, are discussing the important question whether a woman's temper is the first or last thing she generally loses.

The Sultan Mahomoud, is said to have died of delirium tremens. His son Abdul Mejid is not seventeen until next April.

Phrenology.—Dr. Roget, author of "animal and vegetable Physiology," one of the Bridgewater Treatises, has published a work, in which he takes ground against this science. It will be a greater triumph for the Doctor, than achieving the Bridgewater prize, if he can demolish the firm structure raised and supported by Gall, Spurzheim and Combe.

Paying dear for a kiss, or so.—A Major Proctor of Montreal, had to pay a lady \$2,000, for kissing her, a little too violently;—perhaps he was "excited!"

Indian Names.—Capt. Maryatt tells one truth in his Diary, which is, that we have taken every thing from the Indians, but their names of places. Major Noah is now for committing larceny on this remaining property: he is for calling New York City, Manhattan, and the state itself, Ontario.

All this will do well enough, while they continue euphonious. Now to us, Manhattan has a liquid, flowing sound, probably because the hydrants in New York are called Manhattans, from the old Manhattan water works; but when we get among the names, that sound like a regular war whoop, a change comes o'er the spirit of the thing. When you stumble over such mellifluous sweet cognominations as Saskatchewan, Kinkineau, Callapeague, Moosetocniagantic, Choctawatchie, Okeñoeker, and others, there is but little poetry in the associations.

Major Noah objects to New York as a name—why so; does its antiquity render it objectionable! Not in the least, as names descend from father to son, as a O or a Mac or a Vich, carries down the same appellation to successive generations, even so let it be with our towns and cities.

Now here's our town of Pottsville; how much better is its name than that of Mahaningo, Mauch Chunk, or many of our neighbors! Give us family names—would any one, on account of its antiquity object to our friend's name of Noah!—ah—no, certainly! Let us have no innovations.

Van Buren Retrenchment.—Andrew Jackson went into the Presidential chair pledged as the advocate of "Retrenchment and Reform." The previous administrations of Monroe and J. Q. Adams were denounced as extravagant and corrupt, and it was the hope of uprooting these evils, that produced the most powerful political party ever formed in the United States. To produce this Reform, Tobias Watkins who appropriated \$3000 and a fraction, over of the public money to his private use, was imprisoned upwards of three years, and then the work was finished! To produce this Retrenchment, the expenses of the Government were increased from thirteen millions to upwards of forty millions! Such was the profession, and such the practice of the reformers. During J. Q. Adams' administration, the public revenue was collected at about 4 per cent on its amount, during Gen. Jackson's term it was increased to 8 per cent, and now in the reform times of Van Buren, it costs very near 18 per cent! The office holders, from a few necessary business agents, have increased to an army of political agents, who control the revenue, the elections, and the destinies of our country. They have fattened on the spoils of the treasury, banqueted on the groans of a depressed commerce, and laughed at the lamentations of the people, whether expressed in Congress, by petition, or otherwise. Commercial distress, a bankrupt treasury, a general stagnation of the heretofore healthy arteries of our commerce have been entailed upon our land, and yet the rallying cry of the Van Buren party, is still "retrenchment and reform!"

It is no idle speculation—it is no political quibble—the spoils of the Treasury have rewarded the attachments of the office holders, until millions have been stolen from the people, and distress has overshadowed the land. The administration oppose all investigation: we cannot therefore arrive at the full amount, but the following is the known result of a few of the defaulters since the fatal day, when Andrew Jackson, was first elected to preside over this country.

Table listing names and amounts: Samuel Stewartwort New York \$1,295,705 69; Wm. P. Harris Columbia, Mis. 109,178 08; John B. Wells Cabaws, Ala. 54,638 55; J. W. Stephenson Galena, Ill. 43,294 04; Littlebury Hawkins Helena, Ark. 100,000 00; S. W. Beall Green Bay, Wis. 10,620 19; Joseph Friend Washita, La. 2,551 91; Wm. H. Allen St. Augustine, Fla. 1,297 50; Gordon D. Boyd R. H. Sterling Chochooma, Mi. 10,733 70; Paris Childers Greensbg, La. 12,443 76; William Linn Vandalia, Ill. 55,962 06; Samuel T. Scott Jackson, Miss. 12,550 47; James T. Pollock Crawfordsville, Ia. 14,891 38; John L. Dashiell Opelousas, La. 7,280 63; Morgan Neville Cincinnati, O. 13,781 19; M. J. Allen Tallahassee, Fla. 26,691 57; Robert T. Brown Springfield, Mo. 3,600 29; Total \$2,064,209 86

About forty individuals have robbed the treasury of more than: Four Million Dollars, averaging over \$50,000 each, and yet they cry "reform and retrenchment!" How long will our countrymen be asleep, how long will they wait for some new outrage, how long before they will draw instruction for the future from the miseries of the past! We hope the date may be dated in 1840—we trust that then the people will arise in their might, and hurl the destroyers of our prosperity from their seats, and restore our country to the situation it held before it was deceived by the false promises of the reform party.

The Vampire.—A living vampire has been lately brought to London—the first, we believe, ever seen in England. By many, this animal has been usually classed with the phoenix, the unicorn, and the salamander; as a creature of doubtful existence, very proper to figure in marvellous stories, or to be used in comparisons and other figures of speech—poetical.

So little was known of it that the description of the crocodile, with which Lepidus was entertained and enlightened, might have served for the vampire. It is shaped like itself; and it is as broad as it has breadth; it is just as high as it is, and moves with its own organs; it lives by that which nourisheth it, and the elements once out of it, it transmigrates; it is of its own colour too, and the tears of it are wet. The vampire is accused of destroying men and animals by sucking their blood when asleep; and this too in such a gentle manner that the victim is all unconscious of the process, the soft whirring of the creature's wings lulling to a deeper repose. This charge is no doubt unfounded to the full extent, although the wounds it causes may often produce death by becoming gangrenous in warm climates. It is of the best species, and about as large as the common magpie.

The Next Congress.

We have prepared, for the information of our friends on a matter of great importance, the following list of members elected to the 26th Congress. Those whose political opinions are known and undoubted, are alone mentioned.

- MAINE. Whigs. Benjamin Randall, George Evans, Nathao Clifford, Albert Smith, Virgil D Pariss, Hugh J Anderson, Josiah A Lowell, Thomas Davec. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Treatam Shaw, Ira A Eastman, Charles G Atherton, Edmund Burke, Jared W Williams. MASSACHUSETTS. William Parmenter, Henry Williams. Leverett Saltonstall, Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, James C Alvord, George N Briggs, William B Calhoun, William S Hastings, John B Read, John Quincy Adams. VERMONT. Hiram Hall, William Slade, Horace Everett, John Smith, Isaac Fletcher. CONNECTICUT. Joseph Trumbull, William L Storrs, Thomas W Williams, John B Osborne, Truman Smith, John H Brockway. RHODE ISLAND. R B Cranston, J L Tillinghast. NEW YORK. Ogden Hoffman, Edward Curtis, Moses H Grinnell, James Monroe, Charles Johnson, Rufus Falco, Hiram P Hunt, Daniel D Barnard, Anson Brown, Daniel Russell, Francis J Wagner, Thos C Crittenden, John C Clark, Thos. Kempshall, Seth M Gates, Edward Rogers, Richard P Mervin, Millard Fillmore, Charles F Mitchell, Christopher Morgan, Francis P Granger. NEW JERSEY. Joseph F Randolph. PENNSYLVANIA. Lemuel Paynter, Joseph Fornance, John Davis, David D Wagner, Peter Newhard, George M Keim, James Geary, Wm S Ramsey, Wm W Potter, David Petrikon, Robert H Hammond, Samuel W Morris, Albert G Marchand, Enos Hook, Isaac Leet, William Beatty, John Galbraith, Thomas Robinson. VIRGINIA. Henry A Wise, John M Bettis, R M T Hunter, George C Dromgole, Charles F Mercer, John T Hill, James Garland, William L Coggin, George W Hopkins. DELAWARE. Thomas Robinson. VIRGINIA. Joel Holleman, Francis E Rives, Linn Bailey, George C Dromgole, John W Jones, Walter Coles, William Lucas, G B Samuel, Robert Craig, Andrew Beirne, Joseph Johnson, Lewis Stenrod. NORTH CAROLINA. Kenneth Raynor, Jesse A Brynau, Edmund Stanley, James M'Kay, Mickiah T Hawkins, Wm Montgomery, John Hill, Henry W Connor. SOUTH CAROLINA. Waddy Thompson, Isaac E Holmes, E W Pickett, John Campbell, James Rogers, John F Richardson, E Barwell Rhett, John K Griffin. OHIO. Patrick G Good, Thomas Gorwin, Calvary Morris, William K Bond, Joseph Ridgeway, Sampson Mason, John W Allen, Joshua R Giddings. GEORGIA. J C Alford, Edward S Black, W T Colquhoun, Mark A Cooper, W C Dawson, R W Habersham, T B King, E A Nibbet, Lost Warren. MISSOURI. John Miller, Albert O Harrison. ARKANSAS. Edward Cross. TENNESSEE. Abraham McClellan, Julius W Blackwell, Hopkins L Turney, Harvey M Watson, Aaron V Brown, Cave Johnson. KENTUCKY. Philip Triplett, Joseph Underwood, Sherrod Williams, Simoon W Anderson, Willis Green, Linn Boyd, William O Baul.

John Pope, William J Graves, John White, Richard Hawes, L W Andrews, Garret Davis. ALABAMA. R H Chapman, David Hubbard, Dixon H Lewis. LOUISIANA. Edward D White, John Carr, Thomas Smith, T A Howard. INDIANA. John Deva, John Carr, Thomas Smith, T A Howard. ILLINOIS. John Reynolds, Zebuck Casey. MICHIGAN. Isaac E Cray. SEATS RESIGNED. MASSACHUSETTS. Richard Fletcher. LOUISIANA. Rice Garland. SOUTH CAROLINA. F H Elmore. SEATS RESIGNED. NEW JERSEY. John B Averig, John P B Maxwell, William Haled, Charles C Stratton, Thomas Jones York. PENNSYLVANIA. Charles J Ingersoll. DOUBTFUL MEMBERS. Charles Shepperd of N. C., Charles Fisher of N. C., W. W. Wick of Indiana.

MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED. MARYLAND. Whigs 5, Loco Foco 3. MISSISSIPPI. Whigs 2. RECAPITULATION. W. L. F. Already elected and politics known 111 109. Politics of disputed Districts 2 1. Disputed seats—Say 1 5. Doubtful—claiming only one Clay man 1 2. Elections yet to be held, stay list 7 3. 122 120

The House of Representatives contains 242 members of which 122 are consequently a majority. Our readers will perceive that if the elections yet to be held in Maryland and Mississippi, eventuate as they were in the last Congress, the Whigs have a majority under every concession of doubtful and disputed votes to the Locos. But allow an administration gain of one in each of these states, we still find there is a bare majority under the most favorable circumstances.

We are not however prepared, except as a matter of calculation, to allow the five disputed members in New Jersey to the Locos, and of the three doubtful votes, of which in is a professed Clay man, being as has been called in this state, an "exclusive Whig;" Messrs. Shepperd and Fisher of N. C. are the most doubtful, the former being a Sub-Treasurer Whig, and the latter a Calhoun man, but opposed to the Administration. It may likewise be proper to remark that Mr. Stuart of Illinois, has the Governor's certificate of election, but Stephen E. Douglas, N. F. may contest the seat, as he claims a majority of votes; and also, that Messrs. Hunter, Garland and Hopkins of Virginia, and Clark of N. Y. were elected as Congressmen.

On the ten seats yet to be filled, depends the complexion of the next Congress, and the fate of the Administration. We say the fate of the administration, because, we feel every confidence, that if fair play can be obtained, and the public records of the Departments be subjected to open and fair scrutiny, such a wholesome course of speculation and vice will be exhibited, as to convince the doubtful and lukewarm of our party, and turn the well thinking and honest portion of Mr. Van Buren's adherents, shuddering from the support of such corruption. Yes! let the veil once be lifted, which is now held over the Treasury as a screen, by Woodbury and Kendall—let the people see the truth, and we fear not the result of the next Presidential election.

We do not fear the "sober second thought" of our fellow citizens, when that glorious effort shall have been made, which will give the Whig party an ascendancy in the House of Representatives. We feel that every friend of his country will rush to rescue it from the fetters of that corrupt legion of mercenary men, who have for years polluted the seats of former patriots and statesmen—we feel that all party distinctions will be broken down, that all local difficulties will be compromised, that all individual preferences will be merged for the public good, and that all private feeling of partisan partiality will be freely offered on the altar of the common weal. With such a spirit for the task, with such pure motives to guide us, the great Whig party will acquire an avalanche power, which shall hurl the present misnamed "democratic" executive from its seat, and place public virtue and patriotism at the helm of government.

Union and Harmony Meeting.—On Saturday last, pursuant to public notice, the opponents of Martin Van Buren in Schuylkill County, held a meeting at Stager's Hotel, to choose a delegate to represent them in the September Convention. John M. Crossland was called to the chair, and John Hanley appointed Secretary.

After the business of the meeting was stated, a committee to express the view of the Anti Van Buren party of our County was appointed, consisting of Messrs. James S. Wallace, John T. Wernon, William H. Mann, Daniel J. Ridgway, and Charles Gillingham.

We regret that our limits will not permit us to give the whole report of this committee, which however, is but the re-echo of that spirit which has been awakened in every part of our state, and which is hailed as the conservative principle which shall rescue our country from its present misrule. From the different resolutions, we extract the following:

Resolved, That we deem all persons, who have been delegates to the various conventions, heretofore held, as improper persons to attend the Union and Harmony meeting, as some are pledged to sustain at all events a particular candidate, and others are doubtless so far biased as not to be unprejudiced delegates.

Resolved, That we look upon the Union and Harmony convention as a Jury of Honor, to try the merits of all candidates, and select the most fitting, and that therefore no person who has formed a prior judgment, or expressed a determined opinion, should be entitled to a seat therein.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Delegates to the National Convention, to be held in December next, should emanate directly from the people, that no convention should have their appointment, and that we enjoin on our delegate in the "Union and Harmony Convention," to express this as the opinion of the Anti Van Buren Democratic Whigs of Schuylkill Co.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Schuylkill Co. are freely prepared to lay down all their individual preferences, and favoritism for particular candidates on the altar of the common weal, and to rally around