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POTTSVILLE. wa cefi

Saturday Morning, Aug. 1.

BO REMITTATCES BY MAIL. "A pontmaster may en-close money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they

may save, the postage on subscription money, by re-questing the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy letters containing such more they result to that the letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himselfbefbre a letter is scaled, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [Am. Farmer.] Sor 4.65 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal

Pottsville Water Company .- An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders in the Pottsville Water

Company will be held at Mortimer's Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock P. M. August 1, A. RUSSEL. President.

Agent in New York-Mr. John J. Shoemaker, No. 419, Broadway, has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper in New York, to whom subscriptions can be paid-and who will also receive subscribers.

TT It is hardly necessary to ask the indulgence of our fair readers, for a few weeks longer, for the want of miscellaneous reading in our Journal. We know their well-known patriotism will prompt them to respond, - Go on in the glorious cause you have so ardently embarked in,-rescue our country from the hands of the spoilers-and we will forego the pleasure derived from perusing the literary and miscellaneous department until the battle is fought and won, and the brave defender of our country's rights. the man who protected the defenceless women and children from the tomahawk of the ruthless savages of the forest, is placed in the highest office in the gift of freemen-and our beloved country restored to its former prosperity."

The Lady's Book for August is on our table. It fully sustains the high reputation which merit has heretofore achieved for this periodical.

Accident, caused by Intemperance.-On Sunday hast, a person by the name of Thomas Ramsey while in a state of intoxication, was carrying a dosble barreled gun, a short distance below this Borough, and in order to support himself, he placed the butt of the gun between the fence and a logand then placed his right hand on the muzzle-the triggers caught in the fence, and discharged both harrels through his right hand, shattering it in so dreadful a manner, that amputation of the arm below the elbow was rendered necessary, which was successfully performed by Dr. Halberstadt. He is now doing well

Progress of the Temperance Cause .- The Rev. Mr. Maginnis of this Borough, the first Catholic clergyman in this country who engaged in this glorious cause, has assured us that the society connected with his church now numbers unward of 2400 members, a larger number, perhaps, than is connected with any other church in the country.

We are requested to state that a lecture will be delivered in the Universalist Church of this Bo- known-"by his foot."-Louisville Journal. rough, on Sunday evening the 9th inst. by the Rev Mr. Gallagher, preparatory to the formation of an other Temperance Society in this Borough, without

Harrison Hotel .-- Our friend, Mr. Wolfinger, has mised a Harrison Sign, at his Head in Market street, which will bereafter be known as the a HAR. RISON HOTEL," where good " hard cider" can always be obtained. The sign was executed by Mr. Wagner, of this Borough, who, we learn, is selftaught, and he certainly exhibits talents, which, if properly cultivated, will cause him to excel as an artist. สาร - ร. สมระวงสมีชิง 455 (ค.ศ.

A Sign Indeed .- The Van Buren Convention in Yates county, N. Y., have denounced Loco Focoism and the Sub-Treasury in the most decided terms Henceforth Yates County goes as one man against this odious Federal measure. The Yates County Whig, published at Penn Van, avers, that every del egate to the Convention has heretofore acted with the Van Baren party .--- Bors DO TOU BEAR THAT ? "

Two more gentlemen from this neighborhood who were Van Buren men, have returned from the West strong Harrison men. They say that Harrison is sweeping every thing before him-and, to use the expression of one, "You might as well attempt to turn the Mississippi up stream, as to re-elect Van Birren."

OF Mr. Lynch, Post Master at Pittsburg, has been superceded. He is said to Le a defaulter in the sum of \$7,000. No arrest-merely superceded !

OF Let our readers bear in mind, that six hund dred and nineteen of the 930 banks in the United. States, have been incorporated since 1830,-during all which time the General Government has been in the hands of the loco focos, and a large majority of the State governments. Which is the bank party ! Comment is unnessary.

Harrison always a Farmer .- The ennexed is an extract from one of Gen. Harrison's speeches in the United States' Senate. Let the farmers read it, and say whether they would prefer one of their own pursuit to the " Dandy lawyer of Kinderhook."

"The policy of the country was, in his opinion, to lessen the expenses of agriculture and to remove, if possible, the difficulties with which the farmers of the country have now to struggle. He was a farmer himself, and he spoke of those difficulties as one who had experienced them. He was a farmer alone. He did not own a BANK SHARE in the world: nor had he a farthing invested in mercantile basiness but depended alone on the cultivation of the earth for the support of a large family. He, therefore, felt a kindred interest in the welfare of the agricultural class."

Working men in the field .- The St. Louis, Misouri papers state, that a Blacksmith in that city, who has been thrown out of employment, by the ruinons experiments of the general Government, has also " taken to the stump," and is now traversing that State, addressing his fellow mechanics, and calling on them to go for a change, as the only means to preserve the country from impending ruin and desola-

tion.

Two more Loco Focos were genteelly kicked on Tuesday night by a single Whig for calling Gen. Harrison a "coward." We do not know the name of the Whig who did the work; but the two locos will henceforth know him as Hercules is said to be

Pithy and good -Friend Evans, of the Village Record, says : One Term for Van Buren. One Term for Harrison. So say the People. Rotation in office is the purifying process of Republics.

THE MINER'S JOURNAL. below

GBEAT MEETING OF THE PEOPLE! Tuesday was a groud day for the Democracy of Schuylkill County. Never, since the formation of the county, has such a large assemblage of the people convened at Orwigsburg, our county town,-indeed, we are assured by an old and respected inhabitant, that on no occasion before had one-half the number assembled in that place for political purposes. From 10 o'clock in the morning, until 1 P. M., the Joseph Morgan, Esc. hour of the meeting, the Farmers, Mechanics, and Working Men,-the bone and sinew of the country-Jacob Eltz. the real Democracy of the land, -- some on foot, some in four and five horse wagons, and others in all kinds of vehicles, that could be brought in requisition for the occasion, continued to pour into Orwigsburg, with banners streaming in the air, together with the soul-inspiring sound of music from the German, Pottsville, and Port Carbon Bands, who John A. Otto. kindly volunteered their services, mingling with the Samuel Yost. shouts of the multitude, exhibited a spectacle which Mark Mellen. it is impossible for pen to describe, nor can it be re-Capt. Isaac Myers alized except by those who were present and wit-Jacob Menig, Esq. nessed the scene. It was a mighty gathering of the George Heisler Esq. people, determined never to submit to the new-fan-Joseph Martz, Eso. gled measures of an experimenting administration, H. G. Guertler. having for their object the prostration of the Industry William C. Leib, of the country, and the reduction of the workingmen Jacob Fritz, to a level with the degraded seris and slaves under Joseph Coatsworth, the twenty-two despotic governments of Europe, Adam Hertzog. which Martin Van Buren recommends as models Jacob Reed, Esq. worthy of `our imitation, so long as the right of Henry Shelly, assembling together freely to express our opinions, E. E. Bland. and exercising the right of suffrage is vouchsafed to George R. Dry, us by the Constitution of our country-it exhibited Frederick, Pflieger, a spirit of enthusiasm in favor of the Hero of Tip-Elijah Yarnell, Esq.

pecanoe, the man of the People, whom they have Henry Boyer, elected to rescue the government from a band of Joseph Fertig, Sen. desperate demagogues and plunderers, which all the John Provost. hired minions of power cannot check or suppress. Michael, Artz, Sen. Well may we exclaim, the hills and valleys of John Bond, Schuylkill county are " on fire !" Isaac K. Shaeffer. Port Carbon deserves to be especially noticed-Jonathan Yost.

she has covered herself with imperishable glory for Dr. J. F. Treichler. her devotion to the sacred cause of LLBERTY, The Meeting was then addressed by John M. and the welfare and prosperity of the country. The Crosland, Esq. after which the Committee reported procession from this place formed a line of four the following resolutions which were adopted unanihorse teams, and other vehicles, filled with Miners, noùsly : Laborers, &c., &c., at least a quarter of a mile in shall be again called upon to exercise the inestima-

extent, with the Port Carbon Band in front. They carried a large banner on which was inscribed in large letters, the significant words,

"THE PEOPLE ARE COMING!

The procession was imposing indeed, and the orderly manner in which they proceeded to and from the meeting, reflected great credit on the Marshal, Mr. Adam Hertzog, who, but a few months ago, was a supporter of the present administration. There were a large number of banners carried to the meeting, some of which we shall attempt to describe.

A large body of miners carried one on which was Democracy, who for the sake of carrying out the painted a pick and shovel, the miners' coat of arms; FIRATICAL SYSTEM OF BROILS have brought our country into a state of universal distress and suffering, shove the appropriate words.

their patriotic addresses, and also to the three Bands, TO THE NATIONAL LIGHT INPANTRY. in this region, for kindly volunteering their services On the Burial of one of their Company. without any remuneration. The proceedings of the Meeting will be found Caim and warm is the summer sky.

Proceedings of the County Convention.

Judge Leib called the meeting to order, by nominating HENRY K. STRONG, Esq. of Pinegrove, for President. The following persons were then VICE PRESIDENTS:

Peter Filbert. Major Jacob Wagner, J. T. Simpson, Daniel Bock. John Huber,

Joseph Allen. Capt. Lewis Dreher, Ludwig Berger, David Machener. SECRETABLES. Ely Thompson,

John Franklin, Esq. Charles Dengler, Esq. John K. Smith. Peter Bock. Francis J. Grund, Esq. was then called on and

addressed the People in the German language; after which the following Committee was appointed to draft proceedings, to wit : Capt. J. W. Heffner. Benjamin Bannan, Charles Braus,

George Medlar, Esq. Joseph Miller. Caleb Wheeler, Dr. B. Becker, Daniel Klapp, Andrew Bock, Joseph Weaver, Esq. J. J. Ruggles, John Curry, Adam Shertle, John Jones, B. Bensinger, James Laing, Andrew Dusch, Abraham Miesse, John Snyder, jr. Frederick Pflieger, Henry Berger, Henry Saylor, Jacob Matthews, Peter Jones, John Shoemaker George Dreibelbus,

Joseph Ernst.

S. P. Horning.

WHEREAS, the period is approaching when we

ble right of suffrage-a right secured to us by the Constitution of our beloved country, for the preser-

vation of her liberty, and the promotion of her hap

the great principle upon which all republican gov-ernments must stand—that the people are the only

legitimate fountain of all sovereign power and au

istration at Washington have disregarded the wil

and abused the power of the people to the destruc-

tion of their best interests, and the subversion o

the true principles of republicanism, calling them-

selves Democrats, while in truth and in fact they

have been and still are the worst enemies of true

orny,-and whereas the present Federal Admin-

piness and prosperity-and whereas we recognize

Of some the worse fate may be, Through long-years, silent strife to wage With cares, and with ills, and with age. > Where now is the feeling, so light-so gay, That gladdened my heart crewhile ! Swept like the sunbeams of winter away, And tears take the place of a smile ; Less bright are the flowers, less vivid the green The mourners have cast a cloud o'er the scene

Oh ! that each moment, bright or chill, To some must Death's herald be, His dark pennon is floating still.-No spot from its shade is free; He owns no season-he knows no stay-Fair beauty he spares not-nor warrior gray

BT ALFRED BASWELL.

And the summer sun is bright,

For the clouds that around him lie,

Soften, but dim not his light;

To the raptur'd view arise,

Of odors and rainbow dyes;

And flowers waving in clusters fair,

Lavish their sweets on the morning sir.

For nature spreads forth her fair array.

And from each green o'erhanging tree,

And can Death intrude !-- the tomb

Ope its jaws in an hour so bland and rife!

Of muffl'd dram, borne on the pure breeze,-

And, ah ! what sorrowing sounds are these !

Of warrior forms, clad in gray and white,

A coffin, with banner and trophy bedight :

And upheld by many a stern strong hand,

And behind, are early friends who weep

O'er the soldier in his last cold sleep.

Soldiers, bearing your messmate now,

Soon sorrew may some of ye bow,-

Less happy methinks are ve!

From yon deep vale there issues a band

Sound the sweet notes of minstrelsy.

All is happiness, rejoicing, and life !

Yes! hark to the heavy boom

Things that are beauteous-lust'rous-gay,

FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL. TO MY SISTER. Adieu, sweet Emily, adieu; Ah ! there is more of speechless sadness, Of fond regret and sorrow true, Than all the joy of bridal gladness Can balance in a brother's heart, In that sad word adieu. adieu ! Lovers may meet in joy, and part In tears : yet hope will soon renew

The heart that's wounded but not crushed, Bright joy soon laughs us out of woe : In pleasure's lap love's sobs are hushed, Nor lacks the world for belle or beau. Some solace still, perchance, we find For mistress lost or wife inhumed ; But what can light the darkened mind A sister's love hath once illumed ?

A sister's love !- so pure, so sweet. So calm, so passionless and mild ; Such joys as angels when they meet. It spreads, and lays each passion wild. Dear Emily, I know his worth, And happy hours, I augur, must The future hold in store for both.

Nor fear with him thy lot to trust. A happy, quiet home, I know, Awaits thee near that humble cot, Beneath whose roof, mossy and low, Fate cast our happy infant lot. And fairer land, or lovelier scene, Or braver hearts, or brighter forms, Were never clothed in beauty's sheen, Or thundered midst the battle storms :-Or smiled beneath the glorious sun From tropic line to either pole.

Lesson Starts for each H Me in the 114 17 att ting that information which was indispensable to FOR THE MINERS' JOURNAL.

his voting either one way or the other. The testimony in this case had not been printed and laid on his table, nor had it been read before the House. He was called to decide, judicially, on a question resting on testimony which he had no means to examine. He considered the whole proceeding as unwarranted by the Constitution and contrary to the rules and practice of the House, and as impairing his right to decide for himself. The two reports, one from five members of the committee and the other from four, gave conflicting accounts of the facts of the case, and to compel him to decide between them without having heard the evidence was such an act as despotism itself alone could perpetrate. By yielding to such a requirement he should sacrifice the fundamental principles of the free government under which he lived. An imperious sense of duty, therefore, compalled him respectfully to ask to be excused.

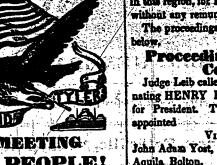
At this point, Mr. Turney called Mr. Dawsor, to

The Chair pronounced Mr. D. to be in order. Mr. D. said the attempt to call him to order and to shut his mouth from giving his reasons was of a piece with the whole proceeding, and was but a part of that tyranny by which it was attempted to force him into an act which he could not perform without the grossest injustice to the parties concerned, to his own self-respect, and to his duty to his constituents.

The question being put, the House refused to excuse Mr. Dawson.

Mr. Waddy Thompson said. I ask the House to excuse me from voting on the resolution. It is in no wanton disrespect to the House that I say I cannot and will not vote upon this question. This is not an ordinary matter of legislation; It is a case where in the very terms of the Constitution I am to act as judge, and under all the sanctions of that ancred character. The case which I am to decide is purely a matter of evidence; that evidence is comprised in six hundred pages of manuscript, to-day, for the first time, presented to the House, and up to this moment it has neither been read nor printed. The resolution may be right: how am I to know that it is not ? I cannot therefore vote no. It may not be right: 1 cannot vote aye.) There is but one judge of whom either history or poetry informs us, whose habit was to decide before he had heard the evidence: he was the Judge of Hell. I shall not adopt him as a model. I know no case in which an issue can be more properly made, none that will better show to the People the extent to which the reckless insolence of power has carried the majority than this: and it is for that, and not as an idle vaunt that I tell you, that I was in my seat when my name was called. I DID NOT VOTE, AND I WILL MR VOTE.

Mr. Alford, of Georgia, asked to be excused from voting on the question before the House. He said the rudest nation of savages never dishonoured the name of man by condemning a fellow being without hearing the evidence. It has been reserved (he said) for an American Congress, who claim to be civilized and intelligent men, to set an example essentially violative of every principle of justice. You demand a decision of his guestion and refuse the hearing of the proof. I demand the right to hear it I have not heard or seen it. I could not. It is now produced for the first time. This is a judicial trial, I am one of the judges; my associate judges require me to decide this question, and refuse to allow me to read or hear the proof. You dishonour me by your conduct. I will not submit to your tyrannical dictation of perjury against my conscience. He that conceals or as guilty of perjury as if he swore to a positive falsehood. And the most charitable conclusion. under the circumstances, is, that the evidence is against you. This is despotism with a vengeance. But I will not submit to its rude and insulting en forcement against me. I would suffer death before I would submit. I prefer that what little is known of me in the future should be consecrated by martyrdom for the laws and Constitution of my country, than it should be said or written, I yielded for a moment to the tyranny of a despotism so unreasonable and unjust.



J. Farrel, of Manheim. George Acker, Anthony Riebramen, John Reed. Sen. F. Lauderbrun, Esq. Jacob Bittle, George Neiswender,

gard to religious sentiments.

New Apparatus for heating blast for Furnaces -Mr. Lyman is engaged in constructing a new apparatus for heating the blast at his Furnace, on the island, which, we are assured, if it succeeds, (and the inventor has no doubt of it,) will be far superior to any thing of the kind now in use in this country, or in Europe. Its superiority consists in always keeping the blast heated to a proper degree, increase of quantity, its application, and its economy, producing a saving of at least one dollar in the hot blast on every ton of iron made. As soon as it is and the power now exercised by the Executive ! tried we will furnish our readers with a more particular description.

"Pinegrove Coal .- The Board of Managers of the Treasurers who are appointed and removed at his Union Canal Company have passed a resolution allowing a drawback of fifteen cents per ton on all coal passing out of the Union Canal at Reading, and 21 cents per ton on all coal passing out of said canal at Portsmonth.

Mr. Ogte's Speech .- The federalists are trying to weaken the effect of this powerful exposition o extravagance, by publishing a false statement of Mr. Lincoln's temarks. Mr. L. was formerly chairman of the Committee on Expenditures connected with the President's House, and has denied the truth of the Globe's report. In the interim, and previous to the publication of Mr. L's. speech as about to be given in the National Intelligences, we may state that Mr. Stanley, who is chairman of that committee now, has stated in a card, that all the appropriations made, have been expended by the agents of the President, viz his son, Abraham Van Buren, T. L. Smith, and others, on warrants drawn by order of the President of the United States himself ! Notwithstanding the great expenses already published by Mr. Ogle, the greatest is still to come !

"Truth has always a fast bottom" save the proverb.

What a nuicksand must the Extra Globe be built on, since one of its conductors has rejected the use of clay!

Fruits of the Sub Treasury .- This notable scheme is now in practice legally, as it has been for some time illegally. The plan so far as practised in New York, is, when a merchant has a bond to pay, he must give one quarter specie, and the whole is deposited in some BANK by the collector. What the Receiver General has to do with the money we cannot see, neither are our optics keen enough to see how depositing money in, for instance, the Bank of America at New York, is a divorce of government from the banks !

But while the debtor pays government one quarter in mecie, under the " principles of the sub-treasury," the government does not pay its creditors at all! Its drafts, drawn by a navy agent for supplies for the Pacific and endorsed by Mr. Paulding have been protested in New York. Five dollar drafts drawn by the Post Office Department are plenty in the same city, and in every part of the country, while the Executive is ordering Jubilees for the passage of the Sub Treasury, the government credit is suffering even for amounts as low as \$20.

The Standing Army .- Poinseft and Van Buren's plan for re-organizing the militia, so as to make it. to all intents and purposes a standing army, has a dangrous appect about it, to which we would direct attention. By its provisions, the President has power to call out 10,400 men from Pennsylvania, and 2,800 from New Jersey, which two States are one of the districts, at any time he thinks proper. They are to be drafted by his own officers; now suppose on the eve of the Bresidential election, he should see fit to draft 10,400 good whigs from Pennsylvanis; and order them to N. J. and vice versa, could not an election be turned in either state, and could not his party perpetuate their power ! . Is not this a most dangerpub view of the case ! Guard against it than free-man ! - man !

The Definition of a Monarchy .-.... The obvious definition of monarchy seems to be that of a state, in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army."-Gibbon. What difference (asks the Cincinnati Republican)

is there between Gibbon's definition of monarchy the execution of the laws. The late act of Congress give him or which is the same thing, the Sub-

will, the management and safe-keeping of the revenue, and by the constitution he is commander-inchief of the regular army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the U. States, and the late proposition of the Secretary of War contemplates giving the President the right to call them into service when he pleases.

All the checks and balances of the different departments, which were supposed by the founders of he constitution to have been provided for by that nstrument are destroyed, and we have come to the larming crisis which the great Patrick Henry predicted would be the result of the ascendancy of the Executive over the Congress. We have only the forms of a Republic, while we are subject to the will of one man. We profess to be Democrats, yet the will of the people through their constitutional organs, is set at naught by the patronage and unjust influence of the Executive, concentrating to itself here the powers which characterise a monarchy in other countries.-Balt. Adv.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Phanixville, July 21st. 1840.

Mr. EDITOR-I perceive a communication in your Journal of Saturday last, by F., some of whose President in his true colors. His remarks on the statements are not strictly correct. The iron referred to which was made into nails at this place. was not exclusively derived from cold short ores. but was made from a mixture of equal parts, of Yellow Spring ore, which is cold short; and the Warwick, a magnetic ore which is not so. From experiments made here it appears that bet ter Bar Iron is produced from a mixture of these The Furnace continues to do very well, and is making iron of good quality. The iron hitherto made here has been smelted from the ore with Anthracite, (Schuylkill) and puddled with Bituminous coal. no charcoal being used. The Furnaces erecting for puddling with Anthracite coal will be ready in a few weeks, the whole process from the ore to the nail will then be carried on with Authracite coal exclusively as fuel. This arrangement will no doubt be attended with an improvement both in yield and quality. Your Obed. Servant,

W. FIRMSTONE.

Fatriolic Women .- The Alton (Ill.) Telegraph states that, as the Monroe delegation to the Springfield Convention were on the point of leaving Wa-terloo, about one hundred and fifty ladies formed hemselves in a line on one of the principal streets, for the purpose of witnessing their departure. While thus standing, in opposite columns, same of the horses rode by the Marshals, became unmanageable, and threatened to dash through the lines. few of the individuals present, apprehensive for the safety of their female friends, cried out with a loud voice-"Take care of the ladies.!" The heroic matron, who headed her fair sisters, promptly raplied, n a fum and determined tone-'Never mind, us; but look to your own preservation. 'At a time like his, it is far better that a dozen women should persh, than one man; for we have no vote to give." .In the language of the Telegraph, 44 country which can boast of each daughters as these, however much u may suffer from the imberility or wickedunder in the

"Our Country is in fault. Below it-

"We'll work through it." Another banner, carried by a number of working men, represented a "huge Paw," with the words The Working Men are coming !-No Reduction of Wages !

There were various other banners; some with the following inscriptions: Harrison. The Poor Man's Friend !

Harrison, And a Protective Tariff! Harrison,

Democracy, and no State Tax. Distribution of the Sales of the Public Lands,

And no Direct Tax. Harrison, and no

European Sub-Treasury Harrison.

and no Standing Army of 200.000 men.

The meeting was organized in the Court house. by calling HENRY K. STRONG, Esq., of Pinegrove, to the chair, (who presided at the Porter County Convention, which assembled at Schuvlkill Haven ir. 1838,) but finding that not one-half of the immense assemblage could crowd into the spacious building, they adjourned to the open street, at the side of the Court house, where they were addressed in the German and English language by F. W. GRUND, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was present by invitation, and our worthy fellow-townsman. Mr. John M. Crosland, a working-man, and who was a supporter of Gen. Jackson throughout his whole term of eight years. The address of Mr. Grund was a finished production,-and in the course of his semarks, he "showed up" the grand locofoco subject of the credit system, were clear. lucid. and convincing, and his comparisons boldly drawn. and always to the point. He spoke of the credit system as the great distinguishing feature in our government, from those of the monarchies of Europe, and attributed all the rapid strides this country has made in the arts, commerce, and

manufactures, to this purely American system. It ores than from either of them worked separately. is the poor man's capital, which enables him to compete in business with his more wealthy neighbor. and it is the great lever which has elevated the workingmen, both morally and politically, to a stand which enables them to govern their own affairs, and enjoy and partake of the benefits conferred by our republican institutions. Mr. G. also dwelt upon the Sub Treasury and Standing Army Bills, and explained the effects these measures were likely to produce on the prosperity and industry of the country, out our limits will not permit us to notice them any further at present. His German address we did not understand, but are assured it was a capital the honest Germans in this county, who have been | cass, is derogatory fed so long with the foul food of locofocoism, by a few designing demagogues of the county, that it is beginning to nauseate. If we were to judge from the countenances of our German friends, they certainly exhibited evident delight, and the speaker was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of enthusias-

tic applause. The remarks of our friend, Mr, Crosland. considering it was one of his first attempts at political speaking, were happy and to the point. They greas, were also received with great applause.

Messrs. Grund and Crosland also addressed a large meeting of citizens of Potteville, in front of the Pennsylvania Hall, in the evening. And, in conclusion, in the name of the friends of Harrison in Schuylkill county, we return to the the Meeting in the English Language, after which shove named gentlemen, our sincers thanks for they adjourned to the sale of

ARE A CHANGE OF MEN AND ME. come indispensably necessary to the safety and prosperity of the people; and whereas we as true Repub ican Democrats, adopting the sound democratic principle that "the greatsst happiness of the great-est number" should be the aim of public men and measures, and opposed to the maxim of the office holders—the greatest happiness of the fewest number are bound at this alarming crisis tearlessly and hon estly to proclaim our unbiased sentiments. There

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio for President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, for Vice President of the United States, at the ensuing Presidential election. Resolved, That the wicked and attrocious calum nies uttered against the Hero of Tippecanoe, by the

hired partizan presses of Van Buren only serve to fix him more firmly in our affections, and to elevate him in our respect and admiration. Resolved, That we believe that gratitude for his

many valuable and signal servicess rendered to his country in the field of pattle, and the councils of the nation-his exalted character for parity of principle and rectitude of life-his sound democratic princi ples and his disinterested patriotism-will carry him in trumph to the first office in the gift of his coun trymer !

Resolved, That we cannot support Martin Van Buren, because his whole public career have proved him to be the enemy of the best interests of the peo ble-and the friend of every measure which discour iges the enterprise and crushes the Industry of the

Resolved. That we disapprove of the Sub-Treasu ry Scheme of the office-holders now carried into operation, because in the languageof the Globe, " the proposition is disorganizing and revolutionary, subversive of the fundamental principles of our Govern. ment, and its entire practice from 1789 down to this day. It is palpable as the sun, that the effect of the scheme would be to bring the public Treasury much nearer the actual custody and control of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now reach

Resolved. That as protective Industry is the most fruitful source of National Wealth, and one of the main pillows of National Independence; we are in fevor of a PROTECTIVE TARUF.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the new pro-ject of a Standing Army of Two Hundred Thousand Men, because such a force in the midst of peace u in the highest degree dangerous to public Liberty, and useful only to the Administration. Resolved, That we ara in favor of a distribution

of the proceeds of the Public Lands, as a measure of even-handed justice to the States. Resolved. That while we believe that a necessity

of State Taxation now exists, we know at the same time that this necessity has been brought about by the miscanduct and rapacity of the office holders calling themselves the friends of the People ! Resolved. That we have reason to believe that the

present Federal General Administration have it in contemplation to impose a direct Tax on the people, should Martin Van Buren be re-elected to the Pres

idency. Resolved, That the Delegate System of nomina tion, as now practised, has in our opinion become corrupt and subservient to the views of designing demagogues, therefore we are in favor of the nomi nations for office being made directly by the People themselves in County Convention assembled.

Resolved, That the conduct of the members of the last session of the Legislature of this Commonaffair, and calculated to open the eyes of some of wealth, in charging pay and mileage during the reto themselves and unjust to the people-because the power dues not confer the right to put their hands into the People's pockets and take pay for services not rendered. Resolved, That the People be recommended to as-

semble in County Convention on the third Saturday in September, at the house of Frederick Hass, in Schuylkill Hayen, to form a county Ticket to be supported at the ensuing election.

zed to appoint Conferees to meet the Conferees of Lehigh County to nominate a candidate for Con-

be signed by its officers, and published in all the Democratic Papers in the County, and such others as choose to publish them.

Mr. Grund, was again called upon and addressed

Than that sweet vale, our native one, Through which Connecticut doth roll. But, sister, thou wilt nor forget The warm and generous hearts that beat In Pennsylvania bosom's yet, High, bold, disdaming all deceit. Nor yet the laurel blooming hill, The rustic home thy brother's hands Have won, with rude industrious skill, Out of these wild and barren lands. These mountains, heaving to the sky, Like eleeping giants, guard in vain The treasures that beneath them lie;

Their memory will long remain With thee whom nature's charms can please,

For often have I seen thee gazing

On distant summits crowned with trees, Or in the glare of night fires blazing. A ruder beauty dwelleth Lere

These woods and rocky hills among, Than wears that landscape soft and clear, The vale our infant shout hath run.

There distant Tom and Holyoke vied, And each essayed to raise his head

Highest above the rolling tide, Which swept between its narrowing bed.

And then the valley spreading wide, With gently sloping summits crowned. Gives to our home the stream beside,

A scene by softest beauty crowned, How sweet the hope to end our days,

On that blest spot our days began ; Like pilgrim, from his wandering ways,

To finish life's allotted span. Methinks I could more sweetly sleep, While pillowed on my native soil, Where rest our friends in slumber deep,

And father's ficed from care and toil. Perchance, I yet may lay my head,

Beneath the elm its branches spreading, Perchance, I yet may make my bed,

That native soil you'll soon be treading. Till then, sister, once more farewell !

A thousand blessings on your head! That peace forever with thee dwell,

Thy presence here around thee shed. Potteville, July 25th.

A SCENE OF TYRANNY.

Extract from the Proceedings of Congress, g reported in the National Intelligencer:

NEW JEBSEY CONTESTED SEATS. Mr. JAMESON of Missouri moved that the report of the maiority of the Committee of Elections be now adopted, and on that motion he demanded the yeas and nays.-Mr. Fillmore inquired if this would not deprive the parties of their unquestionable right to be heard in their own cause at the barof the House. The chair replied in the affirmative. Mr. Triplett denounced it as the extreme of outrage to compel the House to vote on the report before they heard the parties on the evidence. A scene of great confusion here ensued, and the result was that the House ordered the main question on the adontion of the report. Yeas 101, nays-85.

Mr. Dawson asked to be excused. He said he never had directly or indurectly evaded any vote in that House for party purposes or political effect, and he would unhesitatingly discharge the duty of voting now if it were practicable, but it was not, for various reasons. He had not an opportunity of getand the product of the second s

Mr. Alford was not excused.

Mr. Evans inquired of the Chair whether the tertimony had been read?

The Speaker. It has not

Mr. Evans. Is the testimeny reported to the House, and now on the Speaker's table !

The Speaker. It is. Mr. Evans. I will thank the Chair to state of how

many pages it consists. The Speaker, (taking up a printed volume.) [It

consists of over 600 pages Mr. Evans. Will the Chair state when the testimony was laid upon the table !

The Speaker, To-day

Mr. Evans. As I am required to vote upon this question, and am utterly unable to do so understandingly, without reading the testimony, I ask that it may be read.

[Several voices in all parts of the Hall-" No:" · no."]

The Speaker. It cannot be read but by consent of the House.

f" No, No," from all parts of the House, by Administration members. "Read; read," by Whig members.]

Mr. Evans. If I cannot be permitted to hear the testimony, I shall not vote upon it. After what has occurred, I do not ask to be excused. I will not

Mr. Botts. In order to correct any misapprehension that may arise from the statement of the Speaker that the testimony was laid upon the table today, I desire to state that it was laid upon the Speaker's table to-day, but has not yet been laid on the members' tables; nor has it been seen by more than nine members of the House, and they the members of the committee,

Mr. Bell. I have never seen it.

["Nor I, nor I," from all parts of the House.] Mr. Lewis wanted to ask a question from Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Stanly objected,

[Great confusion, and cries of " No, Lo! order!" Yes, yes! let him ask!" " No, I object."

Mr. Hill, of Virginia, asked to be excused. Though he could not promise himself a better fate than those who had preceded him, yet he deemed it respectful to appeal to the House to excuse him. If the majority, without knowing or hearing the testimony, were willing, as judges, to pronounce apon it contrary to the Constitution, to the forms of parliamentary proceeding, to justice, and to decency, and would suffer themselves to be forced blindfold to the decision of a case they had not heard, they must excuse others who had too much self respect to follow them. Gentlemen might be content with sinking their own character and the character of this body, without insisting on dragging others after them. How would they stand in the view of the nation! To try the rights of a State of the Union on testimony never read, printed or heard! and judge it upon a single vote given in a committee ? Two hundred and forty free representatives surrendering their judgments to the keeping of one committee man!

Mr. H. was called to order, and concluded by say ing he would have no part in so detertable a farce. Mr. Hill was not excused. 1 I nelte !

J. P.

Resolved, That the County Committee be author-

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting

(Signed by the Officers.)

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