Banks, the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence. We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the Administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub Treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the Sub-Treasury is founded, the friends of the Administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralizing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both it price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant, the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe. Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but deniedthe holdest agrarian notions put furth—the power of transmission from father to son openly denouncedthe right of one to participate in the earnings of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the Democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of Government, receiving clarge salaries, and whose offices would be nearly sinecures, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opintons. We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Admin-Istration, the manner in which it confers favors, i's apparent preference for partizans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the buldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries spon the political morals, and general sentiments of the country. We believe that to this cause is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this aspect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate age of the Government, to restore to the collected bodies of the people's Representatives, that self respect, decorum, and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent

We believe the conduct of the Administration re specting the public revenue to be highly reprehensiblo. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power; and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospects of an empty treasury, it has yet not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans; and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices and defusive names, by what is called " facilities," and the exchange of Treasury notes for specie;" while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the peo-

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question .-In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is theretire bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, aigned by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of lawrentitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Conto hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof, is a proposition of conatitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be streng hened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominance of party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a Committee especially appointed to ascert in who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under silence imposed by the previous question, and atterwards gave their votes for the passage of the Sub-Treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invale the rights of the States, and dishoner the cause of pipular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional and it is plainly so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved to the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would vet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the prolific family of Executive projects, and it is a consolution to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favour.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office. the spoils of victory belonged to the conquerors: thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party. that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines, which thus repard offices as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the basest passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus letting pp executive interpretation over the solemn adindications of cours and juries; and showing merked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed, in most instances, in direct contra-

contry late the utmost disorder. We know, that diction to the warmest professions, and the most right to all the blessings of that liberty which in times past, the present Chief Magistrate has, of solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency. all men, had most to do with the systems of State for example, have ended in the destruction of all that Union which their fathers established. national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open, unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of election.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States offi cers have been assessed in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they receive from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partizans even in State and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least pracrised; and it seems to have been taken for granted, that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history an exchanting, rose-colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedent. ed excitement by the pressure of the times, every State paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at a change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration for the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the paricidal act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the earliest and most important's measures of Washington's adminisration were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has rereated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of off nsiveness and grossness. No man with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation, as well as the utmost scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in any part of the world, and which. wherever uttered, is shouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are abominable violations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable. miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party predominance, its cuinous schemes and senseless experiments. without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort could succeed; but they must be impotent. Neither the recent, nor the present President, was born gress, to ente in the organization of the House, and to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated and to hurl blows, which the affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty, had we not thus given utterance to the fulness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the same of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country, and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in were received, have crowded almost every thing else Orwigsburg, such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution, maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the ut most sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been to continue its own power, influence, and popularity; that to this end. it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible Constitutional duties; that it has rifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion; that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundations of the public prosperity and the institutions of the

Men thue false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be the rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the Republic for self as a volunteer candidate for the Legislature inthe general good. They have en inalienable Columbia County.

their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of

And standing here, this day with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts, and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our own view,with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Concordand Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us,—we here, as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our Country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation, men who have thus conenmed and violated them.

And we earnestly and colemnly invoke all Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all distinction of State or seccountry, and to unite with us in restoring our its practical administration; and its just su-

In such a cause, principles are everything; ndividuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget hat we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire a change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of President. We believe him to be an honest and faithful citizen, who has served his country successfully, in divers civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give him our unhesitating confidence; and in that confidence we shall support him, and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the Vice Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest; convinced by their election the true spirit of the Constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reassured, and the blessings of Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.



POTTSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 26.

CO REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frunk the letter, if written by himself."—Amos Kendall. Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on spheription money, by requesting the postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription. [Am. Furmer. 857 A \$5 current bill, free of postage, in advance, will pay for three year's subscription to the Miners' Journal

Democratic Electoral Ticket. as arranged by the respective Congressional Districts, and reported to the State Committee for pub

SENATORIAL. JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, Lycoming Co.
JOSEPH RITNER, Cumberland Co.

Wm. M'Ilvain.

REPRESENTATIVES. 12 John Dickson, 1 Levis Passmore, 12 John Dickson, 2 John Price Wetherill, 13 John McKeehan, Thomas P. Cope. 14 John Reed, Jonathan Gillingham, 15 Ashbel B. Wilson, 4 Amos Ellmaker, 16 Ner Middleswarth, Abr'm. R. M'Ilvain, 17 George Walker, 18 Bernard Conneil John K. Zeilin. 19 Joseph Markle, Robert Stinson. William S. Hendrie, 20 Justus G. Fordyce, 21 Tho. M. T. M'Kennai J. Jenkins Ross. Harmar Denny, Peter Filbert. William Addams, 23 Joseph Buffington, 24 Henry Black,

25 John Dick.

HARRISON & REFORM. Democratic Ticket. Congress. Henry King. Capt. Daniel B. Kershner. Daniel Shollenberger. Peter Laubenstein. Auditor.
Samuel Sillyman. Trustees. Jacob Mathews, Charles Witman. James H. Graeff.

Joseph Brobst Will be a Volunteer candidate to represent the ounties of Columbia and Schuylkill, in the Senate

ot Penney Ivania. Cattawissa Sept. 12, 1840.

To Correspondents. The Iron Trade, No. 3." has been received, and will appear next week. "A Working Man," will appear in the next Log Cabin. "A Blue Bas," " Ione," "A. H." and "A. line." next week.

The late period at which the Sheriff's Sales out of the paper.

ARE YOU ASSESSED? A

All those who wish to vote at the ensuing State and Presidential Elections. mu t be assessed before the THIRD day of October. Those whose names are not found on the list of taxable inhabitants, posted up in the different election districts, ought to call on the Assessors, and have their names registered forthwith.

The Germans of the County of Philadelphia held a meeting last week, without distinction of party, and resolved to go for Morton M Michael for Congress, and in favor of a Protective Tariff. The Germans are fast finding out who are the real friends of the country.

Our townsman, J. C. Neville, Esq., delivered Lecture before the Philomethic Society of the Borough on Thursday Evening last, on the " Constitution of the United States, which we have heard spoken of in high terms of praise for the very able and lucid manner in which he handled the subject.

Some folks say, there is no good grows on of political nominations but we can assure them they are mistaken. One of our citizens recently nominated for an office, was seen at church last Sunday-he was never seen there before.

The Locos at Schuylkill Haven say that Major Headley visited that place in very bad company-he would have done much better if he had come alone. "Save me from my friends."

Mr. John C. Lessig, has announced him-

justice question, is again agitated in Northumberland nominated—it will no doubt be the " death of Locoand Columbia Counties.

Capt. Daniel B. Kershner, is a very good German and English scholar and has been in the habit, for a number of years past, of doing the ne. ecssary writing in English for his neighbors, who only understand the German language. As a director of the Poor, he was kind and humane, and his labors in that vocation have met the decided approbatton of the people of Schuylkill county.

Capt. Kershner has a good farm, is an excellent farmer, and is decidedly opposed to taxation. He was a warm supporter of Andrew Jackson, and supported George Wolf up to the time he recomended the State Tax-he then opposed him and supgood men and true patriots throughout the ported Joseph Ritner. He will go in favor of a TARIFF, and also in favor of distributing the proceeds from the sales of the PUBLIC LANDS among tion, to rally once more as our Fathers did the States, which will be the means of repealing the in '75, against the common oppressors of our NEW STATE TAX passed by the last Loco Foco Legislature. He will go for the interests of the glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, Farmers-he will not advocate one thing at Harrisburg, and another among his neighbors-and he will not take SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS out of the State Treasury, for services not rendered. In short, he is an honest man, and will make a representative worthy of the county, and of whom the farming in terest may justly feel proud.

There was a tremendous meeting at New Berlin on the 16th inst. The number is estimated at about three thousand. Union is good for 1200 majority for Harrison.

We find the following annunciation in the last Danville Intelligencer, a Locofoco paper:-" At the request of several Democrats, the followng notice is inserted:

PEOPLES' CANDIDATE. James M' Mahan, of Liberty township, Columbia

in the SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA." We neglected to notice last week the receint of a new paper from Danville, Columbia co., called "The Danville Democrat, and Tariff Advocate." by C. Cook & Co. It is a neat and well conducted sheet-and supports the good cause with consider.

The Democratic Harrison majority in Vernont is 9,865. Last year only 2351.

able talent and energy.

Major Headly, in his speech on Saturday Evening last, called the Irishmen a noble set of fel. lows .- but did not say one word about the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Germans; we, therefore, presume he does not want any of their votes, and we don't think he will get many of them. It is true, he told a German and Irish story in a very bungling nanner,-which was not considered a very great compliment to either,-and the latter are half inclined now to take part with their brother emigrants, and vote against him also.

Hon. H. King .- This gentleman, who formerly represented this district in the Congress of the U. States, is a sterling democrat and a warm supporter of the interests of the coal region. When in Congress he showed himself the fearless and independent representative of the people. It was for his fearless and independent course in relation to the removal of the deposites, that the radicals of the loco party denounced him. While the deposite question was under discussion in Congress, a petition was sent to Mr. King, from this about 1200 citizens opposed to the measure; Mr. King opposed the removal in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, and as he had independence to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, he was at once marked as an object of vengeance by the radicals. Public opinion has since decided that the removal at the time was unwise, impolitic, and contrary to the interests of our country. Under these circumstances, Mr. King has an especial claim upon the citizens of Schuylkill county, as it was in obeying their wishes that the wrath of the radicals was brought against him. As Mr. King preferred retirement then, rather than going against the will of the people, it is to be inferred that he will now. should he be elected, be the representative of the people, and not of a party.

County Convention-the Ticket.-The Convention which assembled at Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday last was well attended, and performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner, by placing before the People one of the strongest tickets ever before selected in the county. The nominations were made with great unanimity, and as far as we learn gives of about 50 against us last year, which will secure entire satisfaction to the people. Capt. Kershner, is an unassuming FARMER, beloved and respected by all who know him, and has scarcely an enemy in the whole county. He is no office-hunter, and his inclinations are decidedly opposed to holding office. Such, however, are the persons the people may look too in these days of reform, to bring back the Government to its former simplicity—they have tried reckless politicians and demagogues long enough, who legis. late for their own benefit, and let the people take care of themselves, which they are now determined to do. To show our readers the estimation in which Capt-Kershner is held by his neighbors, we publish the vote he received in his own neighborhood in 1837, when he was elected Director of the Poor, over Mr. Hain, the strong candidate of the Federal loco party

Kershner, Hain, Eckert, Krebs. 219 208 117 311 M'Keansburg, 133 19 82 65 62 70 54 85 West Penn, 297 253 · 461

Br. Eckert and Capt. Kershner, run on the same ticket; Dr. Eckert received the party vote only, waile Capt. Kershner received almost the unanimous vote in M'Keansburg, the district where he resides, and run far ahead of his ticket in the adjoining districts. The contest was very warm that year, and Capt. Kerstner was the only person elected on the Anti-Van Buren ticket. This speaks volumes in his favor. The other persons are all well known to the people

of this county. Mr. Shallenberger will make a good Commissioner, and Peter Laubenstein is a good Farmer, much respected among his neighbors, and is well calculated for the station he has been selected to

Let our friends but do their duty, and there is a strong probability for the success of the ticket, or at least a part of it.

We learn that James Cameron, superintendent of Motive Power, on the Columbia Rail Road, has recently been arrested by the Mayor of Lancas. ter for getting up a riot and beating peaceable citi-

Loco Meeting .- Maj. HEADLEY, one of the loco candidates for the State Senate, in this district addressed a meeting at the Trap, on Saturday evening last. He made a very clever speech -used a great many words-but there was nothing in it but what will operate decidedly against him in this district. He was dreadfully troubled about " Log Cabins and Hard Cider,"-called it a great bumbug, &c .- but it will prove a presty dear "humbug" to the locos who originated the expression, and applied it in a meering

We observe that the removal of the seat of manner to Gen. Harrison, immediately after he was focoism."-He likened Gen. Harrison to an animal with long ears, shame! (this almost beats Senator Frailey.) said that Gen. Harrison supported the Alien and Sedition Law of John Adams, and wore a Black Cockade: (Gen. Harrison, whose word was never yet doubted, says he opposed John Adam's Administration, was opposed to the Alien and Sedition Laws, supported Thomas Jefferson for President in opposition to John Adams, and never wore a Black Cockade, except on parade when all officers wear it,-and he ought to know better than Maj. Headley, what he done at that period:) approved of the Sub-I ressuryand also of the Standing Army of 200,000 men—said it was nothing but putting guns in the hands of the people; and they were not afraid of their guns-we agree with the Senator that there is no fear to be apprehended from merely placing guns in the hands of the people-but the Major failed to tell the people that those in whose hands these guns were placed, were to Le under the control of the President, to b called out whenever he pleased, to quell anything he might call an insurrection—and if they refused to go, they must either pay their fine, or go to juil-and if they said one word disrespectfully of the conduct of the President, they were to be punished by a Court Martial, appointed by the President, who may imprison them, or even condem them to death. They, the Administration party, would not be " afraid" of thus placing guns in the hands of the people - but the people themselves have great cause to be alarmed at such a measure. History tells us that freedom cannot exist any length of time in any country, cursed with a Standing Army, under the command of its Chief Magistrate, whether he be a President, King or Autocrat, and we think history better authority on this subject than Maj. Headley. We, however, give the Major credit for possessing some nerve on this occasion. He is the first speaker of the loco foco party in this country, who has dured, publicly, to advocate the Standing Army Bill before the Peoplecounty, will be a candidate at the ensuing General and we think he is justly entitled to the appellation of Election, to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Columbia and Schuylkill, FOR THE STATE SENATE, and we hope the

Locos will see the necessity of having the tickets printed with the above caption, The Major's memory was a little treacherous on one point.—He stated that the Whigs had accused Van Buren with writing to THIRTEEN Despotic Governments to ascertain the price they paid for wages. We do not recollect having heard such a charge made against Van Buren—but we do coarge him with causing the Secretary of the Treasury to write to twenty-seven foreign de-potisms and Monarchies to ascertain how they kept and disbursed the public revenue - and we have the authority of his consider a disgraceful and degrading act on the part of the President, and a direct insult to the intelligence and patriolism of the people of this country. The Major concluded by stating that he was a candidate for the State Senate-but did'nt like to say anything in favor of himself-poor fellow! how modest! We are fearful he can't succeed-there is no chance for modest men with the present party in power. Some may consider this a queer article-but we can assure them that the meeting was querer.

THE ELECTIONS.



PROGRESS OF THE "TORNADO." FROM MAINE.

"Off to Kinderhook."

The result from Maine has completely "used up" Locofocoism in this country .- This strong hold of ocofocoism has broken the shackles of party, and now stands forth redeemed-we now behold her as a bright and shining " Star in the East," which will ead on to certain victory. We have carried our Governor against one of the most popular men the party ever had in the State, and we have carried both branches of the Legislature, where there was a majority the election of a U.S. Senator. In all the calculations heretofore, Maine has been conceded to Van Buren

In 1836 Van Buren had a majority of 7,751, and last year Gov. Fairfield had a majority of 6,289, We have now a Harrison Governor by about 300

by all parties.

najority. 18 out of 25 Senators-last year 17 locos to 8 whigs. And a majority in the House of Representatives, of about 20. Five Harrison Members of Congress out of Eight-

2 locofocos, one vacancy. Last year 6 locos to 2 opposition. The Globe assured the party that Maine was safe

for Van Buren-but it was

OK An "Orful Kalculation."

Just like all the calculations of the party about these times. The Loco Focos in this section now give up the contest, and it is generally believed that Gen. Harrison will go in by acclamation.-Since their defeat in Maine, the strongest hold they had left, there is not a single State in the Union certain for Van Buren-not even South Carolina, Missouri or New Hampshire.

FURTHER NEWS.

The Boston Atlas gives the following as the complete returns-Edward Kent (Harrison) 45,397 John Fairfield (Van Buren) 45,052

Kent's majority, The vote is the heaviest ever cast in this State.

Rank Corruption .- Of the Sixty-seven Receivers of the Land office-SIXTY-THREE are defaulters, and one of the four who were not befaulters, was recently removed from his office because he supported Harrison. The other three will, no doubt, be compelled to follow in the footsteps of the sixty-three-otherwise they will be removed also.

Philomathic Society. Thursday evening, October 1st, 1840. Question

for Discussion. "Which deserves more proise, Columbus for discovering this continent, or Washing. ton for securing the independence of the United

Columbus - Messre. Neville, Pitman, Gillingham, and Haswell. Washington .- Mesers. Palmer, Holzer, Stratton.

The Ladies of Pottsville particularly, and all friends of learning and free discussion, are invited to attend the meetings of this Society. Debate to commence at 74 o'clock.

R. M. PALMER, Secretary.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens Schuylkill County, held in pursuance of Public notice at the house of Frederick Heas, in Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday the 19th inst. on motion, Dr. GEORGE N. ECKERT was called to the Chair, and F. LAUDERBRUN, BENJ BENJINGER, Dr. BENJ. BECHER, JOHPH MORGAN, F. B. NICHOLS, and DAN. IEL Your, were chosen as Vice Presidents, and Edward Y. Farquhar, and William Wolf, were cho. sen Secretaries.

On motion,
Rosolved, That the meeting now go into nomination of a ticket, to be supported by the freemen of

Schuylkill County, at the ensuing election.

On motion of Charles Dengler, Esq., Capt. Daniel B. Kershner was nominated for Assembly,—there being no other Candidate proposed, Capt. Kershner was unanimously nominated as the Candidate for Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Graeff. Daniel Shollenberger was nominated for Commissioner.

Mr. Joseph Morgan nominated Charles Dengler. Esq. for Commissioner,—Mr Dengler declined a nomination, and there being no other name before the meeting. Daniel Shollenberger was unanimously nominated as the Candidate for Commissioner. Mr. Bannan nominated Peter Laubenstein, for Di-

Mr. A. Pott nominated Philip Osman, for Director The meeting proceeded to ballot for Director of the Poor, whereupon

Peter Laubenstein had

Philip Osman Mr Laubenstein having a majority of the votes. was declared duly nominated for Director of the Poor. Ludwig Berger, Daniel Dreber and Leonard Sholl were named, but after the first ballot were withdrawn, Mr. Berger declined a nomination. Samuel Sillyman was unantinously nomited for Auditor.

Jacob Matthews, Courles Witmon, Esquand James H. Graff, were nominated for Trustees.

On motion, Resolved. That a Committee of seven be appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed the tollowing gentlemen as said committee, viz: Edward Y. Farquhar, Samuel P. Horning, Lud. wig Berger, William Riland, George Medlar, Esq.,

Jacob Mining, Esq , and James H. Graeff. After the committee had retired, the meeting was addressed in an eloquent and torcible manner, by Mr. Joseph Allen, one of the Seceders from Van Bn. renism, who pourtrayed in glowing language the federal measures of Mr. Van Buren, and contrasted hun with the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, Gen William Henry Harrison.

After Mr. Allen had concluded, the Committee returned and through their Chairman, reported the following Preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the freemen of the U. States will be called upon to decide by their votes, a question involving the best and dearest interests of all Americans, a question in which we find the office holders arrayed against the last message for making the accusation. This we People; the former having caused our country to suffer bitterly, by the wicked and profligate course pursued by their leader, Martin Van Buren, who as from a state of prosperity, unparalleled in the history of any country, thrown our country into a state of commercial embarrassment and distress. equally unparalleled. He has squandered and lavshed the wealth of the nation, in rewarding the pampered sycophants who surround him; h taken possession of the purse of the people, and now asks for the sword; he asks for powers to be vested in him, that were unheard of during the administration of any other President; and which, if granted, would endanger our liberties and lay the foundation for the overthrow of our Republic. In short, he has asked for that which should not be granted to any President, the concentration of the Purse and Sword in the hands of the Chie! Magistrate. And, whereas, the People of the United States have selected as their Candidate, Gen. William H. Harrison, the Patriot and Statesman, a man, whose whole lite presents a series of service to his country; a man, who has shown as well in the councils of the nation as in the field, his entire capacity to fill the important station of President of the U. States. In him we find a Democrat of the Jeffersolan S has learned to obey as well as command : and under the administration of such a man, we may safely look forward to seeing our government brought

back to the republican simplicity and honesty of the days of Washington and Jefferson. Therefore: Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency, believing that his irreprouchable private character and eminent services to his country, constitute just claims to the suffrages of Americans, for the highest office in their gift.

Resolved. That we will use all our exertions to promote the election of John Tyler to the Vice Presidency, believing him capable of filling the office with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.

Resolved. That we are opposed to the present enormous State Tax, and request our Representative in Congress, from this district, to use his endeavours to promote the passage of the bill for the distribution of the public lands among the States, whereby Pennsylvania would be entitled to an amount equal to what our present State Tax will produce.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Protective Tariff, such a Tariff as will enable us to Manufacture in this country against foreign competition, such articles as our soil and climate will produce, believing thereby, that the prosperity of our country will be inreased, and save us from the continual drain of our Specie from this country to pay for articles of foreign Manufacture, when we have the means, the skill and consequent ability to Manufacture them at kome.

Resolved, That our Manufacturers should be enabled to compete with those abroad by the protection of a judicious Tariff, and we reject with indignation the proposal of the friends of the Administration to reduce the wages of our laboring population to the standard of the oppressed Workingmen of Europe, in order that we may Manufacture as chearly ea in those countries where the wages scarcely procure the mere necessities of life.

Resolved. That we consider labor as the wealth of any country, whether in driving the Spindle, digging our Canals, making our Railroads, or working our Mines, and we consider any measure, calculated to reduce the price of labor as injurious to the country. and calculated to destroy its prosperity.

Resolved, That the unwarrantable encroachments of the present executive of the General Government upon our Constitutional rights, first in grasping the public treasure, and therein endeavoring by means of a Standing Army to give permanency and security to the usurpation, are such as to awaken the alarm and indignation of every lover of his country.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren has shown a reckless disregard of the will of the People by pertinaceously adhering to his Sub-Treasury Bill after it had been thrice rejected by the People through their Representatives, and by forcing it through by means of executive influence, operating upon a cor-

rupt and packed majority in Congress. Resolved, That the projected Militia Bill, recommended by Martin Van Buren, is an insiduous attempt to sustain the Government in its Warfare against the rights of the People, that it is in direct violation of the provision of the Constitution, which declares that the President should be Commander-in-Chief of the Militia when called into the actual service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and giving to Congress the power to provide for the calling forth the Militin in three cases only, viz:--to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, leaving them for all other occasions under the control of the State Governments. Nevertheless. in defiance of these provisions, the President has dared to recommend a plan which would embody the Militia in large masses out of their respective States in time of peace, which would subject them to all the rigour of Martial Law, and place them in the hands of officers appointed by him, and submissive to his