



POTTSVILLE. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1843.

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Single copies of the Miners' Journal, can be obtained from Mr. E. W. Carr, No. 85, Chestnut street, (National Free Office,) every Saturday evening, where subscriptions and advertisements also will be received.

Our Paper.—From some cause or other, which is not yet explained, our paper did not reach Philadelphia on Saturday last, as they ought to have done. We will remedy the evil hereafter.

Since the publication of an article in last week's paper upon the subject of naturalization, we have been called upon by two persons who had taken an active part in the movement referred to, and have been informed by them that in consequence of a number of persons wishing to become members of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, (a rule of which is, that no person can enjoy full membership until he becomes a naturalized citizen,) and, as a large number applying, it would lessen the expenses to each individual; they took that method of declaring their intentions.

When we wrote that article, we did so, firmly believing that the intention was honest and true, and were strengthened in that belief by reports which had been circulated of certain threats and expressions which our informants asserted had been used. We publish this so as to do justice to all those who were innocent of any sinister design, and at the same time we assure our readers that we will oppose with every effort our own political-religious combination, no matter of what sect or of what party. The American mind is peculiarly sensitive in this respect, and we, among the many, stamp all such attempts with condemnation, as in the highest degree injurious, and inimical to our republican institutions.

We have been induced to make these remarks from a sense of right, and also for the purpose of informing certain correspondents, that we do not intend to lend our columns at any time for the discussion of questions of a sectarian character. We argue these questions in their general result, and oppose movements only as they affect or threaten the interests of the community; and, actuated by these principles, we hope always to be found in the front rank opposing with all our influence, and without a "fear, favour or affection" for any sect, every attempt to subvert these interests.

The Orangeburg Locofoco German paper, published by Messrs. Voets & Dohrman, has raised the flag of Martin Van Buren for the next Presidency. The same paper takes strong ground against the Porter faction. It tacitly admits that said faction figured the \$120,000, paid by the United States Bank for legalizing a suspension of specie payments. We refer to this subject merely to show that the charges we preferred against David R. Porter two years ago, are now admitted to be true by those who supported him, and which, at that time, were positively denied by the party.

POTTSVILLE ESCAPEMENT.—The volunteers of this region are about making arrangements for the holding of a military encampment here during the month of June or July next. We understand that a number of companies from abroad feel desirous to pay a distant visit, and would cheerfully take such an opportunity to do so. The great difficulty, which has always interposed itself, is the want of proper ground for parade and encampment; we think, however, that with a little exertion a suitable spot might be procured, and for our part, would be much pleased to see the project carried out.

SCOTTSVILLE NAVIGATION.—The water will be let into the Canal to-day, and the whole work we are authorized to say, will be in navigable order on Monday next. The mild weather, with which we have been visited during the past week, has melted much of the snow which lay in large masses on our mountains, and we think that nearly all the danger from a freshet has passed away. The business of the present season will open under favorable appearances, and nothing exists to hinder our operations from receiving adequate remuneration for their staple if they will only pursue the proper course to secure it.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT BILL.—We cannot imagine what reason the Legislature had for forming such a Senatorial district of which our country is a portion, unless it was a desire to connect us in some manner with the region known as the Lackawanna Basin. The district, as it now stands, is a long strip of 115 miles, extending across the State from near the Susquehanna on one end, to the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on the New York State line, at the other end. As this bill has become a law, the business of conference in this district will be rather an arduous one, and will require considerable traveling.

WE WERE VISITED on Thursday last about four o'clock, P. M. with one of the most unique storms that we have ever seen. The sky, which had been bright and clear previously was suddenly overclouded and down came a shower of rain, hail, and snow, which beat away spitefully for about ten minutes; when the sun again broke out and every thing looked as bright as if nothing of the kind had occurred.

DELAWARE AND BARRAGE CANAL.—We have been requested to inquire at what period the damages sustained on this work by the recent freshet will be repaired. As a number of our boatmen and coilers are interested in obtaining correct information on the subject, we hope that some officer of the company will furnish us with the desired information.

YOUNG LADY'S SCHOOL.—A new Female Seminary has been started in this borough under the superintendance of Miss Allen, a lady from Massachusetts. Miss A., we understand, is every way qualified for the charge of such an institution, being a lady of finished education and high attainments.

GRAND STORE.—Our friend Mr. Marshall, has opened a new store at the corner of Norwegian street and the Mount Carbon Rail Road. Mr. M. we learn, intends to sell very low for cash, and will not keep any book accounts. Such an establishment will not fail to succeed.

A DANISH lady in New York on Monday last got a severe cold by engaging the affections of a young lady in that city, he having a wife and children in another place. The young lady's brother administered the corrective!

Judge Eldred has accepted the appointment tendered him, and took his seat on the Bench at Lebanon on Monday last.

Wednesday last, contrary to the expectations of many, proved a favorable day for the Battalion parade. The Orangeburg Greys who visited our borough during the day, arrived at about 12 o'clock, and were escorted to town by the National Light Infantry of Pottsville. Captain Partridge, also came up in the cars and remained at the Mount Carbon House to meet the Battalion, which, after parading down and paying their respects to an open baroque. The military apparatus and marched extremely well, and although the streets were filled with mud, they contrived to avoid most of it in their evolutions.

After parading until about five o'clock, the Battalion dismissed with orders to appear at the Station of the Town Hall the same evening, in uniform, to hear Capt. Partridge's lecture. We attended during the evening, and we do not remember ever to have seen the room look so brilliant. The military were brought in by their respective commanders in companies, and took their seats regularly in a certain portion of the Saloon reserved especially for them. The subject of the lecture was contained in the incidents of the American Revolution, and a description of the principal battles which were fought during that period. The subject, although very extended for a single lecture, was admirably handled by the Captain, who with a clearness and perspicuity that we have rarely seen excelled, made himself fully understood by every person in the room. The Captain's mind teemed with anecdotes illustrative of the old school patriots, which thronged at different periods of the lecture, made it doubly interesting.

On Thursday, the Orangeburg Greys, who had remained to attend the lecture, paraded during the day through our borough, and were escorted to the care on their return home by the National Light Infantry, and the Independent Blues. On the same evening the military of the borough again attended the second lecture of Capt. Partridge, at the Town Hall. The subject was "the last campaign of Napoleon, along with a description of the battle of Waterloo." The lecturer illustrated his remarks with diagrams, showing the nature of the country and the relative position of the troops. He described plainly and clearly the principles upon which the battle was fought, and in such a manner that all could understand him. Upon closing his lecture, he very feelingly thanked the military for the attention with which he had been received, and after volunteering his services to give them any instruction they might desire at a future time, concluded by extending to them as a battalion, as companies, and as individuals, an invitation to visit his Institution at Bristol; and pledged himself to do every thing in his power for their comfort and improvement.

Major J. H. Campbell, then rose from among the audience and in a short but forceful speech on behalf of the military of Schuylkill County, returned their acknowledgments for the Captain's invitation, and after expressing the satisfaction which he felt in listening to the lecture, offered a cordial invitation to him to revisit our region whenever he could find it convenient. The Hall on both evenings was crowded, in addition to the military, with ladies and gentlemen, who all seemed deeply interested in the subjects of the lecture. Upon closing the lecture on Wednesday evening, the captain paid a very handsome compliment to the drill and discipline of the Juniors or company of the Battalion, the Independent Blues, and spoke in flattering terms of their commander Capt. Nagle. This corps is improving rapidly, and we predict that it will soon rival the best in the State. The other companies—the Troop, the Infantry, and the Yeagers, are all well known to need no eulogium at our hands.

Henry Clay and a U. S. Bank. From the time Henry Clay first entered upon political life until the present, he has always been the stern and unswerving advocate of democratic principles; and never, through the whole of that period, has he known to change, if an except his note in opposition to the first United States Bank. That was an error, however, which he honestly and fearlessly redeemed in 1816, when he voted to charter another U. S. Bank, being then convinced that it was necessary and indispensable. In the recent debate upon the Exchange Bill, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, who voted against chartering the second Bank, made the following forcible allusion to that vote:

"Mr. T. related the various modes adopted by the Government for keeping and disbursing the public funds. In treating of this subject, and of the establishment of the first United States Bank, he spoke in high terms of Mr. Hamilton, whose mind, at the early age of 32, brought order out of chaos. The charter of the United States Bank expired in 1811, another was established in 1816. That charter expired, and he was one who voted against re-chartering the bank. He recollected well the remark which a distinguished Senator from Kentucky made to him shortly after he had given his vote. 'Sir, said he, there was a young man from the West in Congress, 1811, who voted against re-chartering the old United States Bank. Time went on and troubles came upon our country. We attempted to get along without a National Bank, but we found it indispensable to the proper management of the finances of the country, and the preservation of a sound and uniform currency. That young man was expelled in 1812, and he was the man who voted against re-chartering the bank; but time and experience will, I have no doubt, convince you as they did me, that you have committed an error.'"

"And, sir, said Mr. T., I stand here to confess that time and experience have convinced me of my error, and to acknowledge that Mr. Clay was right."

MASSACHUSETTS.—A third attempt to elect members of Congress in this district where no choice was made at the former trials, was made in this State on Monday last. Mr. Hudson, who is supposed to be elected in the 5th district. The probability is that there is no choice in the other two districts. The whig vote has considerably increased, but not sufficient to overcome the scattering votes, cast generally by the abolitionists.

THE PHILADELPHIA papers of Wednesday last, state that Banks of that city decline receiving foreign quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of a dollar, for more than twenty-three, ten, and five cents.

Our Bank will no doubt be compelled to follow suit to prevent speculation in this coin.

A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, composed principally of the natives of France, was held on the 3d inst. for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the sufferers in the late earthquake at Guadalupe.

Judge Waggoner, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, is dead. His death was occasioned by a wound recently received in a duel with Mr. Priour of New Orleans.

A council composed of delegates from all the Indian tribes, will shortly be held at the Cherokee nation. The object is to promote peace and harmony among all the tribes.

It is said that the past month of March, was the coldest which has been felt in this country for forty years.

THE HEARING OF EVIDENCE in this interesting case closed on Tuesday last. As far as the proofs have been examined the probability is, that the plea of insanity, proffered by the defence, will prevail. In the early part of the trial the prosecution completely established the fact of killing and then opened the examination. Mr. Mercer's counsel then called up Miss Sarah Mercer, the important cause of the sad tragedy and questioned her closely upon all the facts relating to her reduction. One or two of the city papers paraded the whole of this lady's testimony at length, but as we have no desire to insult our readers with the repetition, we will give the substance as succinctly as possible so as to enable those of our readers, who have not read the particulars of this trial, to judge more clearly of its progress. According to their evidence she first met Mr. Heberton accidentally and mistook him for a Mr. Radde, who was in the habit of visiting her sister's house. Heberton took the advantage of the mistake and walked with her some distance. Afterwards he met her again and it was not until after the second interview that he informed her of his true name. She was a simple minded girl and easily captivated by his fascinations, he accordingly prevailed upon her to grant him a meeting which was assented to. During the walk, which was in the evening, he inveigled her into a notorious house, and after locking the room door and intimidating her by the sight of a loaded pistol, effected his nefarious design by force. He then promised to marry her, and take her to New Orleans; when she, seized by his blandishments and frightened by his threats, disclosed the story of her shame, first to her mother and afterwards to a single man, who immediately became violently infuriated, and showed evidence of angular behaviour and temporary insanity from that period until the death of Heberton.

On this was substance the amount of Miss Mercer's testimony; after which the counsel for the defence adduced a number of other witnesses to prove the actual insanity of the defendant. These witnesses all swore positively to the wildness of behaviour and incoherence of memory which characterized all of Mercer's actions previous to the deed, and the general opinion is that the proof of his derangement is established beyond the possibility of rebuttal. Whether his insanity was caused by anger and passion, or whether it was occasioned by an acute sense of his sister's disgrace, is for the jury to determine; the popular opinion leans towards the latter cause, and such in all probability will be the character of the verdict. After bringing forward a number of witnesses all of whom swore to nearly the same facts, the evidence for the defence closed, and the prosecution called up several eminent medical gentlemen by whom they proposed to prove that the strangeness of behaviour on the part of the prisoner, as adduced by the defence, was not an evidence of insanity. In this, however, they failed. Dr. Rush Vandye, one of the principal witnesses examined, acknowledged that Mr. Mercer's belief in the insanity of the defendant, which he held to be true to two or three of the witnesses, would lead him to think that he was insane;—also that such behaviour was a peculiarity of insanity. After the examination of Dr. Rush and several other witnesses, the evidence for the prosecution closed, and the court adjourned until the next morning to give the District Attorney leisure to prepare for the summing up of the case on the part of the State.

On Monday evening a man and some women of disreputable character, who were subpoenaed by the prosecution, were ejected from the cars at Camden, it being supposed that their object was to affect the character of Mr. Mercer. They were sent for by the Attorney General and brought to Woodbury in a private conveyance, where they were treated in such a manner that the man cleared himself and the women were not allowed to approach the court house. Mr. Mollison, after leaving the character of these persons said that if he had known it before, he would not have subpoenaed them.

The next morning, T. P. Carpenter, Esq., the Deputy Attorney General, summed up the evidence, and addressed the Jury in a long and eloquent speech on the part of the commonwealth. He was followed by Ex-Governor Vroom, for the defence, who was speaking when the Court adjourned.

"I CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE TWO PAPERS."—The following article we publish for the benefit of all to whom it would apply. A short time since a subscriber called and wished his paper discontinued for the very same reason, and a short time afterwards called upon us with a notice which he requested us to publish gratis; it was of a public character, we complied with his request, but would have been perfectly justifiable in refusing until it was paid for as an advertisement.

"A few days ago, one of our subscribers that came, into our office for the purpose of paying up and stopping his paper." It seemed he thought some excuse necessary, at least he volunteered one by saying that he had sent for his paper with our paper—it was good one—should be glad to continue it, but really, times were so hard he could not afford to take more than one paper; and as he got one from New York, he must discontinue the other. Of course we were not subject to reasoning so conclusive; consequently drew a black mark over his name, and closed the book with the concluding reflection, that we had one less to provide paper for, and one more to pay for.

Now, then are hundreds who reason precisely as did this man, and act so too, not dreaming for a moment, that they are acting most inhumanly for they are the last people in the world who would like to see the paper in their own vicinity go down, because of its great convenience; yet they adopt a course which, if pursued by them to any great extent, would secure the very result in question. All find a newspaper in their neighborhood a great convenience; yet for too many, like our friend, refuse their aid to it, preferring rather to support a foreign paper to the exclusion of the domestic one. They are prompt enough about availing themselves of its columns when they wish to get any thing noticed; but when the pay is concerned, they must send it to New York. This may be all right, but it strikes us as a short sighted policy; if in fact it be not an act of gross injustice. — Rochester Republican.

The papers are filled with rumors of a difficulty between Secretaries Spencer and Upsher, on the subject of the recent Court Martial. Correspondents at Washington admit that a difficulty does exist, which commenced prior to the receipt of the proceedings of the Court Martial. It is generally supposed that it will result in a disruption of the Cabinet.

THE GERMAN AND PROTECTION.—A German Club has been organized in New York City. It already numbers upwards of eight hundred members, three-fourths of whom supported Martin Van Buren at the last Presidential Election. Their motto is "Protection, and Henry Clay, the father of the system."

"The scale of fish, when seen, through microscope, exhibit wonders to a small scale." — Esq. boys playing marbles on a bay scale, are said to do business "on a large scale."

Daniel Webster has left Washington for the East.

The Rhode Island election commenced on the 5th of April. A Governor is to be elected.

Closed door.—The Northampton Bank. The notes sell at 75 per cent discount.

The "L. of the B. Iron" was already being smuggled into the City by the Tories.

On Monday last, the Senate bill, providing for the sale of stock, owned by the State—the cancellation of "Democratic Credits"—and the extension of the Relief notes was taken up and passed a final reading with some amendments. It was then returned to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Heckman from the select committee appointed to inquire into allegations of bribery on the part of the Canal Commissioners, to induce certain members of the Legislature to vote to sustain the Governor's veto of the bill providing for the removal of Mr. Hill, of Armstrong, which was the same in fact as that stated by him on the floor of the House—viz.—that an office was tendered him if he would lend his vote to rescue the Commissioners from out of their quagmire.

The Senate sent the House for their concurrence, the bill to give the public printing to the lowest bidder, which passed final reading by an almost unanimous vote, and was sent to the Governor. Mr. Ellwell from the committee of conference on the Senatorial and Representative Apportionment Bill, reported the following bill, which, after some debate, was adopted—yeas 43, nays 37. The same report was made in the Senate in the morning, and likewise adopted. The bill, as follows, was sent to the Governor.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.—Ratio of Inhabitants, 11,746. 1. City of Philadelphia 2 Senators; 2. County of Dauphin; 3. Montgomery; 4. Chester and Delaware; 5. Berks; 6. Bucks; 7. Lancaster and Lebanon; 8. Schuylkill, Carbon, Moore, and Pike; 9. Northampton and Lehigh; 10. Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming; 11. Bradford and Tioga; 12. Lycoming, Clinton and Centre; 13. Luzerne and Columbia; 14. Northumberland and Dauphin; 15. Mifflin, Juniata and Union; 16. Perry and Cumberland; 17. York; 18. Franklin and Adams; 19. Huntingdon and Bedford; 20. Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong and Clearfield; 21. Westmore, and Somerset; 22. Fayette and Green; 23. Washington; 24. Allegheny and Butler; 25. Beaver and Mercer; 26. Crawford and Venango; 27. Erie; 28. Warren, Jefferson, Clinton, McKean and Porter 1.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.—Ratio 3876. Allegheny 4 representatives, Adams 1, Berks 1, Bedford 2, Beaver 2, Bradford 2, Armstrong 4, Bucks 3, Butler 1, Crawford 2, Centre and Clearfield 2, Chester 3, Columbia 1, Northumberland 1, Cumberland 2, Delaware 1, Dauphin 2, Erie 2, Franklin 2, Fayette 2, Cambria 1, Lebanon 1, Green 1, Huntingdon 2, Indiana 1, Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango 2, Philadelphia county 8, Philadelphia city 5, Montgomery 3, York 3, Lancaster 5, Schuylkill 2, Lehigh and Carbon 2, Northampton and Monroe 3, Luzerne 2, Wayne and Pike 1, Susquehanna and Wyoming 1, Tioga 1, Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter 2, Mifflin, Juniata, Juniata 2, Perry 1, Somerset 1, Mercer 2, Washington 2, Westmorland 3, Warren and McKean 1.

As was anticipated, the Governor on Friday vetoed the Canal Commissioners' Bill, which was taken up by the House on Tuesday afternoon, and considered. After a slight debate, the veto was taken and the veto was sustained—yeas 57, nays 30. The gentlemen who gave the casting vote against the bill in favour of the veto was Jacob FOXMAN, a whig from Lancaster county, who it is said has a heavy claim pending before the Board of Canal Commissioners, and who, knowing the character of the Board, preferred securing his own interest before the public good.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Worrie, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution requesting the Canal Commissioners to furnish the House with a transcript from their journal, as far as relates to a claim of Jacob Foxman.

Immediately after the vote of the bill was known, Mr. Heckman offered a new bill, reducing the expenses of the Canal Board, and providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people. In thirty minutes after the above vote was taken, the House had passed the new bill and sent it to the Senate. They seem determined to curtail the power of the Governor.

DREADFUL FIRE. Upwards of 300 Lives Lost. The English Papers contain an account of the destruction of Lehman's Theatre at St. Petersburg, Russia, during performance. At the time the fire broke out among the scenery, laughter was suddenly turned into pallid fear, and shrieks of horror burst from the bosoms of thousands, who now had been convulsed with mirth. Grasping what was dearest to them, all rushed towards the outlets.

These were too few for the magnitude of the theatre, and it was very slowly that the foremost made way for the behind them. So much the more rapidly did the flames communicate to the rear of the plank, and quickly advancing from scene to scene, they soon penetrated into the body of the theatre, still swarming with people. All looked to have it, one of the large folding doors at the entrance, which opened inward, in the confusion, being accidentally pushed to, and resisted all efforts to open it.

The spectacle of taking the bodies from the ruins is described as a most horrid and awful one. The number of victims are stated as being 300. But other accounts state that fifty cars loaded with bodies, each containing from 10 to 15 were carried away from the ruins.

The following we clip from the United States Gazette.—"We make no comment upon the moral contained in it, but give it to our readers for their reflection. Extract of a letter dated Washington, March 31, 1843. "There is, beside, nothing worth the note. All is still, excepting, indeed, the clamor of certain organs, who demand pay in advance, or for services performed. The editor of the Madisonian has sent a circular to the Postmaster requesting the true fact, marked confidential; but when a long profane about the virtues of the administration, and the expenses he has incurred to sustain it, he asks the Postmaster to procure it outside;—numbers of subscribers to the Madisonian. The blank in the circular I saw, was filled up with 'ten semi-weekly' subscribers at \$5 a year. In a postscript, the editor tells the Postmaster that if he feels confident of his ability to procure the subscribers, it would be a great favor for him to advance the money by return of mail. This, you see, is but a fee levied on the poor of fee holders, who are expected to make this contribution at once to the cause. The matter about subscribers is pretty much all gammon. The faithful will be in this way, tired by the best of tests,—willingness to pay to keep office."

From late disclosures it is now evident that the appointment of James Madison Porter was made for the purpose of purchasing that party over to the Tyler interest. The Harrison Keystone, which has been the most strenuous supporter and upholder of the administration in the State, being convinced of this and unwilling to be made party of the transfer, comes out boldly and takes a strong and decided stand against Governor Porter. From the leading article contained in that paper of Saturday last, we extract the following:

"We have sacrificed much in the honest conviction that we were doing right in sustaining the present state administration, and as proof, that we have sustained it ardently and zealously, we need but refer to the columns of our paper during the last four years. We shall continue to support that administration in all its democratic courses, but we will repeal all efforts to make the columns of the Keystone team with TYLERISM! Communications, glowing with the beauty and power and majesty and glory of John Tyler, have been presented to us in manuscript, directly from the hands of DAVIS HERRINGTON PORTER, which we felt called upon, by every consideration of duty and of patriotism, to reject from our columns."

"The Keystone publishes the following as one of the communications referred to; we give it to our readers so that they may see and understand the true position in which the Governor has thrown himself.

DEAR SIR—I see with pleasure that several of the leading journals of the day have hoisted the name of James Tyler as a candidate for next Presidency, and have associated with him some of the most distinguished names in the democratic party for Vice President.

I cannot but with pleasure look to these movements in favor of a man who deserves, in so high a degree, not only the confidence, but the deep gratitude of a free and independent people. I am here at the seat of government, from the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and it pleases me to observe that even the boy POLITICIANS, at present assembled at Harrisburg, cannot deny to President Tyler that respect which his stern and unflinching patriotism has a right to claim. Pennsylvania justly feels a preference for her favorite son, and will most ardently cast her first vote in his favor, but she will not support the DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL CHEERFULLY CAST HER VOTE FOR MR. TYLER, should Mr. Buchanan fail to receive the support of any other besides his own.

The very attachment to the person of James Buchanan, is a strong proof of the high esteem in which Pennsylvania holds the President. The similarity of many traits of character between the Senator and the President with which I will prove the truth of my assertion, is the same private honesty and virtue, the same spotless character as gentlemen and christians, the same noble spirit of kindness and friendship, so familiar with the sons of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the same esteem and reverence for our constitution and of the rights of our citizens, and the same love for country and honor, and the same unobscured desire for party strife, and exclusive party elevation. No impartial man can deny the fact of such being the case, and for the very similarity of character both gentlemen are beloved and esteemed in Pennsylvania. BUT THERE ARE OTHER REASONS, AND FAR MORE IMPORTANT ONES WHY PRESIDENT TYLER SHOULD BE ELEVATED BY THE PEOPLE TO THE PLACE WHICH HE NOW HOLDS BY THE WISE COMMANDS OF A NEVER ERRING PROVIDENCE.

Look to the course which Mr. Tyler has chosen to take during his long political career. He has not been honored by the people of that proud and unswerving State, Democratic Virginia, with all the honors in their power; has he not, on a former occasion, returned to the hands of his fellow citizens, an office received by their hands, which he could not hold without either disrespecting the will of his constituents, or the opinions entertained by himself, is he not the only solitary statesman of modern age, who from the beginning of the political life of the very minute of this hour, has always thought a U. S. Bank unconstitutional! has he not always been considered as a scholar of the Jeffersonian school, and why should he not deserve and elevation by the people, when Providence has marked him already, as one who deserves such an elevation?

Frays, he is to be condemned for his acceptance of a nomination by the National Harrison Convention? The resolutions of that Convention contain a declaration of principles worthy of praise and imitation; and whatever the secret principles of the leaders of that Convention were, John Tyler had nothing in common with them. He thought both political parties either corrupt to the very heart, or galled by unprincipled leaders; he considered a change of Government, as necessary as the physician considered the change of air, for his consumptive patient, and what patriot did not see the same opinion!

The Vice President is at once elevated to the Presidential Chair; the very first measure of his political career, is a strong lesson, TO INTRUST THE HOLDERS OF OFFICE AND OFFICE HOLDERS, and his vote of the National Bank was enough to deprive him forever of the support of the Whig party; he knew this as well as any person did, and his natural course, and that of every other politician would have been, to join the Democratic party, anxiously waiting for him. He did however, not do so; he signs the repeal of the Subtreasury bill, because the people had acted on that question; then he signs the Bankrupt bill, and unites with his whig enemies, the Van Buren party in Congress; can any person doubt that Mr. Tyler was not aware of the consequences! Can any person doubt that he knew only too well that both parties would raise the war cry against him? Certainly not.

Am more than this; I entertain the sincere opinion that Mr. Tyler was rather adverse to the passage of the bankrupt law, and would have preferred it had he not been misled by a too false sense of honor. This may sound singular, but is nevertheless correct. The President had vetoed the bank bill. The general cry was, that he would unite the opposition, and every person waited for another veto on the bankrupt bill. Such was the position of Mr. Tyler, who wanted to be the people's, and not a party's President.

AND LOOK TO HIS COURSE SINCE THEN. HAS HE NOT ACTED FEARLESSLY AND PATRIOTIC! Does he court the favor of the great political bodies of both parties assembled in Congress! Does he bow before their mighty influence? No, no; he walks with the conscience of a good and honest servant of the people; the walk which is known from times of old; he throws himself into the hands of men intelligent people, that they may decide for themselves. AND SHOULD A GRACEFUL PEOPLE NOT RESPOND TO SUCH A CALL!—Pennsylvania, for known as an honest, virtuous and noble State, will respond in due time. SHE BEGINS TO CAST OFF THE SHACKLES OF RECKLESS PARTY DISCIPLINE AND OF CUNNING POLITICIANS; and she will reject her accidental excellency with a vote far beyond the reach of any party coalition. You may hear from me again. A DEMOCRAT."

The following we copy from the Pennsylvania Freeman, and we think our readers all the charges which were made against David R. Porter, by the whigs after his nomination. The people are now judging for themselves, which party was right in this regard, and if sufficient defects remain have not been made to open the eyes of the honest portion of the community, as to the true character of the leaders who control the locofoco party, there is no probability of their ever being opened.

ADVICE AT HARRISBURG. We publish this morning, the exposition of the Harrisburg Keystone, to which we alluded yesterday, in reference to the matter of the attempt to sell the democratic party of Pennsylvania to Tylerism, and particularly in regard to the connection of David R. Porter with this movement, which, it will be seen, is made out beyond the possibility of any doubt or evasion. The plan was, as he would be carried out without equal reluctance, blinding in play all the patronage of the two administrations to effect the objects in view. The exposition, which has been made, and which we trust will be followed by other revelations, laying bare the scheme in all its branches, will serve to place the people on their guard, and enable them to trace every movement of those who are thus working for the promotion of their own sinister objects. It is now evident that the patronage, both of the general and state governments, has been so perverted as to control legislation for the purpose of keeping power in the hands of the Executive of Pennsylvania, and that this power is to be employed to distract the democracy of the State, to advance the wishes of Tylerism at the Presidential contest. Thus, the parties to the coalition play into the hands of each other, equally regardless of the public interests and of the dignity of their respective stations. Power, place and profit are the only recognized considerations; and to retain power, place and profit, a system of unrelenting corruption has been introduced, which far transcends anything before witnessed in this Commonwealth, great as has been our previous cause to doubt the purity of public men. If, therefore, the people allow themselves still further to be deceived, the fault is their own. If Perterism is not now fully understood, it must be because the public are wilfully blind. It has been a life to be a mere money making machine, a trafficking speculation, which has its price for every thing and looks upon the people as part of the stock in trade, to be marked, weighed and handed over whenever may be made of the interests of the State, it is a fact sufficiently apparent that the partners in the management have made and are making a good thing of it, so far as is any one pecuniary affairs are concerned.

It is not any one characteristic in all this matter more remarkable than another, it is the boldness with which these things are done. There is but little concealment and less hesitation about the movements of Perterism. It practices upon the Abnerian principle. Others may exclaim, if they like it, our modern statesmen bully the patient. From the period of the Bank Investigation down to the present moment, executive operations in this State have been a series of bullying, and the Veto of the Canal Commissioners' Bill, sent in on Saturday last, for which we shall endeavor to find room to-morrow, is a striking example of this style of warfare, addressed particularly to the Legislature. How it will be related, remains to be seen, but it is rather more notorious than an open, unqualified defiance. The gambler if desired upon the floor of the Capitol, with an emphasis which dares the representatives of the people to take it up, and under an expectation that they will bench before the executive power,—that they have not the courage to write patronage from the hand which so unflinchingly abuses it. When affairs are in such a position; it may well be imagined that the people are not indifferent spectators. Every movement will be rigidly observed, and they who do not prove true, must of course make up their minds to the consequences of faltering in the crisis.

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