

VARIOUS MATTERS.

LYCEUM MEETING.

At a meeting of the delegates of the convention and other citizens, held at the State Capitol at Harrisburg, on the evening of the 22d June, 1837. On motion of Dr. Jenks, JAMES CLARKE, Esq. of Indiana, was called to the chair, and Mr. DARLINGTON of Chester, and Dr. ANDREW BEDFORD of Luzerne, were appointed secretaries.

Mr. Banks of Mifflin suggested, that as Mr. Holbrook was present, it would be desirable, to have an expression of his views, with regard to the Lyceum System, before proceeding to other business of the meeting.

Mr. Holbrook, accordingly, favored the meeting, with some very interesting and appropriate remarks upon the origin, design and general utility of Lyceums in this country, and exhibited many beautiful specimens of plants, minerals, drawings and needle-work, collected and prepared by the members of several schools and social Lyceums.

On the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Holbrook, Mr. Sill, of Erie, presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That a system of common education, decidedly practical in its character, and universally diffused, is essential to the prosperity of all our political, civil, and religious institutions, and to the perpetuity of our Republic.

Mr. Banks, of Mifflin, then moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a high standard of American education, is necessary to qualify all our citizens to understand and discharge the duties, and to sustain the rights of republicans and freemen.

The following resolution was presented by Dr. Jenks of Bucks:

Resolved, That the development and more full application of the mineral and other natural resources of Pennsylvania, are important objects of state policy; and, that such development and application would be most effectually promoted, by providing all the schools and families in the state with specimens of her most useful productions; and that such provision is practicable.

On motion of Mr. McDowell, of Bucks, it was resolved, that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in this Hall.

When on motion the meeting adjourned.

June 23d, 8 o'clock, P. M.

Meeting again assembled at the Capitol. Mr. Porter, of Northampton, offered the following resolution, which he accompanied with remarks, to show the importance of a system of national education, of a practical character and open alike to the rich and poor, to the farmer, mechanic and professional scholar, and that the only mode to perpetuate a democracy, was to establish on a firm and broad basis a democracy of learning.

Resolved, That a co-operation of the friends of intellectual and moral improvement, in the different states and sections of our Union, is indispensable for establishing and sustaining an enlightened and republican system of national education; and, therefore, that every citizen of Pennsylvania, and of the American Republic, is called upon, both by interest and duty, to exert his influence for the improvement of schools and the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of the community, and into every section of our country:

Mr. Bell, of Chester, presented to the consideration of the meeting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the possession, by all the schools in Pennsylvania, of cabinets of the productions of nature and of art, or collection of minerals, plants, shells, drawings, mechanism and other natural and artificial specimens, would much increase the means and elevate the character of common education, and that the attention of the superintendent of common schools and of the next legislature, is respectfully invited to the consideration of the expediency of making some provision on the subject.

Mr. Merrill, of Union, remarked, that the interest he felt in this subject, would not permit him to lose the present opportunity for communicating to the meeting, one or two thoughts on the importance of the resolution presented by the gentleman from Chester. The intimate, and vital connection of the spirit of this resolution, with our agricultural interests, and the entire feasibility of the plan proposed, no less than its important bearing upon the character and usefulness of schools, must present it, both to the superintendent of common schools, and to future legislatures, as an object deserving their special regard and support.

On motion of Mr. Earle, of Philadelphia county, it was

Resolved, That a general system of sci-

entific correspondence, and of exchanges in works of nature and art, between schools, lyceums and individuals in the different sections of the country, and between this and other countries, would in the opinion of this meeting be calculated to promote the universal diffusion of knowledge, and to elevate the character, and increase the happiness of the human family.

Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia county, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That some general depository ought to be established, in which could be collected all curious and entertaining specimens of nature and art, and that notice ought to be given through the public newspapers, inviting the collection and presentation of such specimens from all parts of the state; and, that small collections of such specimens in court houses, hotels, canal and steamboats, and other places of public resort, would furnish much entertainment and instruction to various classes of the community, and are especially recommended to the attention of the public.

Mr. Hayhurst, of Columbia, presented to the consideration of the meeting, the subject of conversation and common amusements, in the following resolution, which he accompanied with somewhat extended remarks, to show the immense power and vast importance of domestic education. He adverted, particularly, to the influence which might be exerted in this way upon the large and interesting class of the community, composed of apprentices, and related his own experience on the subject, which resulted, alike to his own advantage and that of the youths, over whom he had assumed the highly responsible charge of parent, protector and guide.

Resolved, That parents and heads of families, by furnishing agreeable and instructive topics of conversation and amusement for the youth under their care, may essentially advance their improvement in science and morality. Adopted.

The subject of the American Press, as connected with the intellectual and moral character, and of course the perpetuity, of our republic was presented to the meeting by Mr. McCahen, of Philadelphia county, in the form of a resolution enforced by remarks altogether appropriate on this great subject, and this immense engine of power either for good or for evil to our country.

Resolved, That the American Press, may be rendered a powerful engine for the promotion of the American system education, and that the conductors of the Press, especially in Pennsylvania, be particularly invited to give their aid to this great and common cause.

The following resolution was moved by Dr. Jenks, of Bucks.

Resolved, That as the sense of this meeting, that a Legislative enactment providing a Lyceum lecturer, with such assistance as might be deemed necessary to visit all our public schools, and deliver lectures on the best modes of education, and on all those subjects which are calculated to enlighten and inform the minds of our children, would greatly aid the cause of general education in Pennsylvania.

I. D. Rupp, of Cumberland county, presented without remark on account of the lateness of the hour the following resolution:

Resolved, That the meeting of the convention for reforming the constitution of Pennsylvania, furnishes a favorable opportunity for uniting in a plan of co-operation for improvement of schools and the diffusion of knowledge in all sections of the state and among all classes of the community, & that every member of this convention, be invited to exert his influence in favor of these objects in that section of the state and in the community in which he resides.

On motion of Mr. Hayhurst, of Columbia, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the Chairman & Secretaries, and published in all the papers in the State, which are friendly to common and universal education.

The intelligence and animation with which the discussions were conducted during the whole of both evenings till a late hour, the entire coincidence in the views of all the speakers, and the unanimous adoption of all the resolutions presented and discussed, rendered the meeting an occasion of no common interest, and presented to the cause of universal education, an auspicious prospect which has seldom, if before ever been witnessed in the Key Stone State of the Union.

A letter from Robert Wickliffe, of Kentucky, has been published in the Whig papers full of scurrilous charges against the Post Master General. To this, a reply by Mr. Kendall has lately appeared, in which, to use the words of the Georgetown Metropolitan, the calumnies of his enemies "are met and silenced." If the whig papers, which have published Mr. Wickliffe's abusive letter, mean to pay any attention to the appearance of common fairness, they will publish Mr. Kendall's answer. We regret that the crowded state of our col-

umns does not permit us to publish this eloquent vindication. We quote from it that part which relates to the case of Governor Desha, of Kentucky.

"Late in 1825, a son of Governor Desha was charged with the murder of Baker and arrested. He applied to the Legislature at the next session for a change of venue, on the ground that he could not have a fair trial in the county where the offence was charged to have been committed. Although the granting of such a request was always a matter of course in Kentucky, Robert Wickliffe, when the bill was at its last reading, took occasion to pronounce a studied philippic against it, in which without a shadow of reason or truth, he charged the unhappy father with conspiracy and corruption to screen his son from punishment.—Nor did he cease pursuing the object of his hatred with these imputations, in public and in private, during the whole course of his administration.

"The situation of Governor Desha, than whom no State ever had a more honest Chief Magistrate, was such as to excite the sympathy of every feeling heart. The son was charged and finally twice convicted of murder; the father held the pardoning power and believed him innocent. There were circumstances which justified a father in so believing. After the son had been a second time convicted, and a new trial had been a second time granted, the whole of the second jury, as I understood, and a part of the first, petitioned for his pardon. The first conversation I ever had with the Governor upon the subject, was introduced by him with a statement of these facts.

"He proceeded to say, that his son had sent for him to the prison,—had protested his innocence in the strongest terms,—had declared his unalterable purpose not to live unless he were acquitted by a jury,—and had told him that if he sent him a pardon, he would the next hour put an end to his existence. It was found impossible to procure a third unbiased jury, & the wretched man remained in jail from term to term. Finally, on that day of horrors when Beauchamp was executed for the murder of Colonel Sharp, after the suicide of his wife and his own unsuccessful attempt, young Desha cut his own throat with a razor, severing the windpipe quite in two. In that awful moment when he believed himself entering into eternity, he beckoned for pen and ink, and wrote a solemn protestation of his innocence while his life-blood was streaming upon the paper. I saw it afterwards in the hands of his father, so besmeared with blood as to be scarcely legible.

"A father under such circumstances had a right to believe his son innocent. None but a monster would hunt him down for so believing and acting accordingly. But none of these things moved the flinty heart or quelled the slanderous tongue of Robert Wickliffe."

The following account of the Desha affair, from the Baltimore Sun will be read with interest.

"Francis Baker, the man murdered by young Desha, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, but had for four or five years resided in Natchez, Mississippi, where he edited with ability and success a public newspaper. In the autumn of 1825, whilst on his way visit his family in New Jersey, he passed through Kentucky, and put up at Bellingal's Hotel at the Blue Licks. In the course of the evening, young Desha, who was a dashing, dissolute young man, called at the Hotel—found Baker, somewhat intoxicated, and induced him to play with him at cards. The two sat up all night, and the next morning Desha, undertook to conduct Baker to the residence of a gentleman residing in the little village of Flemingsburg. They left Bellingal's together, and that was the last that was ever seen of Baker till he was found murdered by the roadside. He was shot through the head, and his throat was cut from ear to ear.

Suspicion fell upon Desha; he was arrested, and the common opinion was that he was guilty. Kentucky was at that time divided by two strong and bitter local parties.—The affair was instantly seized, converted into political issues, and such was the state of the public mind in the county of Fleming, where the murder was committed, that it was not believed that Desha could have a fair trial in that region, and the Legislature was petitioned for a change of venue.—Mr. Robert Wickliffe, who was a bitter opponent of Governor Desha, and a member of the Legislature, opposed the petition in a speech, which for eloquent invective, bitter denunciation, and withering sarcasm, never can be surpassed. It was agreed by all parties that it was cruel as it was eloquent.

The petition was granted; the venue was changed to Harrison county, where Desha was twice tried, and twice convicted. In his father's hand was vested the pardoning power, and he was solicited by his wife, the mother of his guilty boy, to exercise it. He refused for a long time, but at last, under the existence of the circumstances detailed by Mr. Kendall, he issued a pardon. We may talk of Roman firmness, and quote the example of him who, in obedience to duty, led his own son to the altar of sacrifice, but what father in modern days would not do as Governor Desha did? What father could sign a warrant for the execution of his own son?

Young Desha partially recovered of the wound his own hand inflicted, and migrated to Texas where he afterwards committed murder, and was shot by his pursuers.

ANTI-BANK MEETING.

At the Anti-Bank meeting in Danville on Saturday last Evan O. Jackson, John Rhodes, Dr. S. Headley, and Stephen Baldy, Esq. were chosen as Delegates to represent this county in the Anti-Bank State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. JOHN RISCHER, of Hemlock, was president, and P. S. Joslin, of Briar creek, secretary. A committee, appointed for that purpose, reported the following among other resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in our present United States administration, and implicitly rely on the virtue, patriotism, independence and firmness, of Martin Van Buren, and the heads of department at Washington.

Resolved, That the paper banking credit system, is proved by experience to be a fraudulent arrangement for picking the pockets of the agriculturalist, mechanic, and laborer, to foster and cherish the speculations and gambling of the merchant, coal land, western land, and stock jobbing speculators, who seek to grow rich at the expense of other men's labor.

Resolved, That the substitution of worthless paper promises, which can be made and multiplied at the will and pleasure of the makers, is a miserable exchange for a currency of the precious metals, which cannot be increased but by an exchange of value equal to the other values they are intended to represent.

Resolved, That the tendency of every monopoly is anti-republican, and to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer"—of no use, but to those who wish to "fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow."

Resolved, That the production of overgrown capitals and capitalists by the hot bed facilities which the banks afford for an extension of credit, is detrimental to the mass of the citizens and directly antagonist to the republican simplicity which ought to characterize a free people.

Resolved, That it is equally unjust, and unwise, to permit companies or individuals, to charge interest for the loan of that which has no intrinsic value, but which depends for its worth, on the honesty or dishonesty, prudence or imprudence, of those making or managing it; as is the case, with mere bank paper, unless represented dollar for dollar by gold, silver, or substantial property, under any and every other state of things accompanying its use.

Resolved, That it is false in fact, as alleged by the bank and whig party, that a poor man (if honest and industrious) can reap the advantages of bank facilities as easily as a rich man. Let his character for industry, integrity and prudence, be what it may, no bank will discount a poor man's note, without having the name of a man of wealth on its back; thereby making the accommodation at the rich man's request, and placing the poor in a state of thralldom to the rich, inimical to the exercise of their freedom and independence.

Resolved, That we are by no means inclined to array one class of citizens against another, nor the poor against the rich, but we say, that labor being the foundation of wealth, and its consequences power, the rich man will obtain as much of a poor man's labour as he can get at the lowest rate; and that there is moreover, a warfare between the rich and the poor, sustained on the one hand by wealth, power and talent, and on the other, by numbers; and that the nature of men and things will continue as they have been from the beginning, and so they will be to the end of the world! wealth and power will beget insolence and pride; and these will call forth the resistance of their intended victims; the one is the natural offspring of the other.

Resolved, Therefore, that the temptations which banks hold out to the poor man, to ask pecuniary favors of the rich, increases the natural tendency of wealth to domination and despotism, and are destructive of the feeling of equality and independence, which must be a prominent feature in the character of our citizens, or otherwise they degenerate into the abject idolaters of the Golden Calf, and become the slaves and dupes of the Nobles and Lordlings of the land.

Resolved, That although we do not contend for equality of condition in life or the levelling system, so called by our opponents; we do contend for, and will maintain and assert at all hazards, equality of political rights; and are perfectly convinced that corporations, for any purpose whatsoever, are in their very nature, incompatible with political equality and independence.

Resolved, That we hold the man who would be instrumental in forcing what are called "shin-plasters" into circulation, as recreant to every principle which ought to govern the actions of a good citizen. We look upon him in the light of a jackall and pander, doing the dirty work of those who wish to raise the superstructure of a National Bank, on the foundation of his country's ruin.

Resolved, That had we a hard money circulating medium, the spirit of speculative gambling would expire of inanition. If a man earn his dollars worth before he uses or expends it, he will be careful not to misuse it; but if he can make millions out of dirty rags, the case is different.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Corner Stone

OF the St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, will be laid on THURSDAY, the 13th day of JULY next. The morning service will commence at 10 o'clock, in the German Reformed and Lutheran Church, at the close of which, the congregation will proceed to the place of laying the Corner Stone, collection will be taken up in aid of the building. Several Clergymen from a distance are expected to be in attendance.

Bloomsburg, July 1, 1837.

Collector's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a warrant and duplicate, issued by the Commissioners of Columbia county, and to me directed, for the collection of school tax, for Bloom township, in said county, will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of the Widow Criveling, in Bloom township, on Monday the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, to wit: One

DEARBORN WAGON

Seized, and to be sold as the property of J. Knarr. For cash by

F. DREHER, Collector.
Bloomsburg, July 1st, 1837.

Information Wanted.

ANY information respecting Hiram Jackson, Hilow Jackson, and Levi Leister, would afford much gratification to the subscriber, at present residing at Danville. They are from Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont; and are supposed to be living near New-Columbia, in this county.

PRISCILLA LEISTER.
Danville, June 24, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of a great number of my friends and well-wishers, I again offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

of the county of Columbia, at the next general election. If you would be so good as to give me your votes, there shall lack nothing on my part to do my duty with accuracy and fidelity.

WILLIAM KITCHEN.
Danville, June 24, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many friends throughout the county, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the next General election, and would feel grateful for your support.

JOHN FRUIT.
Madison, June 3, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of a number of my friends I have been encouraged to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing General Election. If I should be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself, so far as my abilities will admit, to perform the duties of the office with integrity and humanity.

PETER KLINE.
Roaring Creek, May 20, 1837.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Columbia county:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of votes, and procure my commission, I pledge myself to execute the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

ELIAS McHENRY.
May 13, 1837.

CATTAWISSA HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he has fitted up his establishment, in Cattawissa, near the bridge, and



in a very superior style, which will render comfort and convenience to all who may favor him with their custom. His TABLE is supplied with the luxuries of a bountiful market; his BAR well stored with the choicest Liquors; and his STABLING contains plenty of provender, and is attended by a careful hostler. He solicits all to give him a call, and feels confident that he will render satisfaction.

S. BROBST.
Cattawissa, June 17, 1837.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

GEORGE PRINCE,

Of Sunbury, Northumberland county, BEGS leave respectfully to inform the public that he is about to remove to Harrisburg, where he has taken that large and spacious three story brick house, formerly occupied by Mathew Wilson, corner of Walnut and Third streets.

HARRISBURG,

In view of the State Capitol, which he intends to open on the 1st day of May next, and where he hopes to continue to receive that patronage so liberally bestowed on his establishment heretofore, He will at all times be provided with every thing necessary to make his guests comfortable.

G. PRINCE.
Harrisburg, April 29, 1837.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.