STAR OF THE NORTH.

R. W. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Bloomsburg, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA BETRAYED.

By this time almost every person in Pennsylvania has heard of the election of Cameron by treachery and corruption. No man at heart rejoices over this result, for even those Republicans who may like the treason despise the traitors, and have their misgivings that this will be for them a fruitless victory. They begin to see the responsibility they have assumed, and feel like Pyrrus of old—"another such victory and we are undone." Two years ago even Know-Nothingism shrunk appalled from contact with such a man as Cameron, and assumed the semblance of a virtue if it had it not. Republicanism has fallen even lower than was Know-Nothingism. Defeat and desperation has destroyed every memory and impulse in it except its intense hate of DEMOCRACY. Upon that hate alone it lives now, and upon that it rallied together for Cameron the men who once talked about honor. It was this hate of Democracy that spiced the "buzzard's feast" to which they all went in.

But the traitors had other motives, and alas for Pennsylvania that it should be so! It need not surprise men, for every time has had its Georgey or Arnold. Even among the twelve faithful chosen by him who spake as never man spake there was one to betray. Human nature has its frailties and these are of them. Bold bad men *every* year corrupt the fountains of legislation, and hang like parasites around the members at Harrisburg and Washington. Even members get so infatuated with the life of reckless and dissolute adventure, that after they have lost all character and hope at home they go year after year to beg some situation of lackey or hanger-on at the outskirts. The members from Schuylkill care only for money, and would just as likely have long since belonged to the Opposition if it had looked [illegible] bling than business—where character is seldom inquired after. Cameron has long since had his stool pigeons in Schuylkill, and these causes made these men approachable by the arch-intriguer.

As to Foster, he has as effectually destroyed himself as Lebo, Wagonseller or Menear; and sold himself for the low price of selfish passion and revenge. The mind must be narrow which, like his, can give nothing to the cause it presumes to help lead. A man is never great who cannot sacrifice selfishness. In this case, when he and his raised the standard of rebellion it was pointing out the way for treason, and offering a pretext and justification for it.

The result has neither injured the cause of Democracy nor its chieftain in this fray.—Col. Forney has lost nothing in the contest, for the treachery was to favor Cameron, and the cause was money. So it mattered not who was the Democratic nominee—the result would have been the same under any other leader of our cause.

The Canal Board.

The Harrisburg *Union* of the 17th says:—"Col. George Scott, the newly-elected Canal Commissioner, was qualified on Tuesday last, and took his seat in the Board. Col. Henry S. Mott was elected President, and Thos. L. Wilson was re-elected Clerk. The Board now consists of Messrs. Mott, Plumer, and Scott. Col. Scott is a gentleman of sterling integrity, is practical, and thoroughly posted upon the workings of our State improvements, and will make an able and efficient officer.

The Board, as now constituted, is unexceptionable, and will command the confidence of the people of the State. We have, heretofore, spoken in terms of high praise of each member of the Board, and we have had no reason to change our good opinion of them. In their hands the interests of the Commonwealth are safe.

Col. Thos. H. Forsythe has made a model officer, and it is a matter of regret that the State has lost his services. He bears with him, in his retirement, the regard of a public which can appreciate honesty and industry."

After the Traitors.

The Democrats of Minersville held a large indignation meeting in denunciation of the recreant members from Schuylkill.

At Tremont a similar meeting was held. The Democratic delegates who last fall nominated Lebo and Wagonseller are called to meet at Pottsville in county convention.

SNOW STORM.—On last Monday a large body of snow fell, but it was as light as the cold, dense air; and drifted in miniature mountains according to the whim of the wind.

The cars and mails have been delayed, but as nothing of interest for honest people transpires at Harrisburg or Washington our readers will not lose much.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Democratic Club at Pottsville. They are significant, and show that the traitors who voted for Cameron will get *poor* comfort at home.

☞ An Indignation Meeting was held in Philadelphia, by the Keystone Club, on account of the election of Simon Cameron to the U. S. Senate. The Traitors were bitterly denounced. A resolution was adopted to memorialize the Senate as to the illegality of his election.

☞ Howard's Express Company is very well managed now, and its charges are quite reasonable. Persons can receive packages from any part of the country with safety and despatch.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[CONTINUED.]

Even in SCOARLOAF TOWNSHIP, which certainly has many difficulties to contend with in the effort for good schools by reason of its sparse and scattered population, we found a school with a class of 16 scholars in Geography, with a uniformity of books both in this and other studies; and in which there seemed an earnest zeal to learn in every scholar, and a corresponding labor of love on the part of the teacher. True, all the schools of the district are not so successful as the one at Cole's Creek, but this school proves that all can be made good if there is a proper effort. Sometimes persons say 'any teacher will do for *our* school, for it's very brekward.' If such persons were told that their children could not learn like others, or did not deserve to be equally well taught, because they were made of different material from the rest of childkind, they would feel insulted. And yet it is the same insult which they use themselves. Any school can be made good, but it requires effort, and the co-operation of parents, directors and teachers. Nothing is more pernicious than the election of anti-school men as directors, or even of men whose heart is not in the cause.

HEMLOCK district has not as good schools as its opportunities and means ought to exhibit. It could be one of the first districts in the county. But so long as the Directors persist to employ a teacher who does not know a note of interrogation nor its use, and cannot add ½ and ¼ together our hope for progress is faint. We found Mental Arithmetic taught only in Miss Farlie's school, which seems in all respects to be the best conducted and most advanced school of the district. At our first visit there two winters ago we found the scholars were not taught the difference between a comma and a period. There has certainly been a marked progress since then. At the Forks school we gave instructions to have a class organized in Oral Arithmetic, and that punctuation should be taught in the reading exercise; which we are told has since been done.—Concert reading in its origin was found at the new Buckhorn school, but it is [illegible] which sustain neither instruction [illegible] Kahler [illegible] faithfully to improve his school.

MONTOUR district has excellent brick school houses, in which we have regretted to find the lack of black-boards. Last summer we visited the schools at Mr. Roberts and at Mr. Dieterich's and found them both well conducted for primary schools. The scholars relished their instruction, and were interested. This winter we visited the schools at Dieterichs and at Lazarus' but they are still *primary* schools, and retorical reading, concert reading, and oral arithmetic had not yet got into the schools, although there are scholars of advanced age. Mr. Swisher in the lower school, at our suggestion, organized a class in oral arithmetic, and we witnessed one rather creditable exercise of the class. Grammar and Geography have been introduced this winter. So we hope the work will go on.

In MOUNTPLEASANT there has always been some anti-school feeling, and last year there were no free schools. In the first two schools we visited this winter the teachers had not got so far as to explain the difference between a comma and a period in reading, nor to the use of the questions in the arithmetic; but as they had been pressed by Directors for certificates and received them with 5s and 0s, no person was deceived. A teacher of this kind *kept* two years ago at the Miller school-house, where we found this year a decided improvement. The schools at Ikelers and Kitchen's are good; and the teacher at Ikeler's among the best in the county. This illustrates that in a district beset with every difficulty there may be good schools established if the right effort is made.

Discipline of Schools.

A case was lately tried in the Luzerne Court which has some interest for Teachers, Directors, and "bad boys!" It is thus reported in the *Record of the Times*;

COMMONWEALTH vs. E. D. F. BROWNELL. } Indictment, Assault and Battery.

R. H. Lackey, Prosecutor.

This was a case involving the right of corporal punishment in school. The defendant was a teacher of a private school in the Borough of Providence. The prosecutor was one of the Patrons of the school, and sent his boy, a lad of some 14 years. The boy, "was rather indolent," to use the father's expression. A lesson had been assigned to him by the teacher which he failed to acquire for three successive days—in consequence the teacher kept him after school in company with another scholar, (who was retained for the same cause) and told them they must get the lesson. He stepped out of the door for a few minutes, saying he would be back soon and hear the lesson.—The boys escaped by a back door. The Lackey boy played truant for a few days, and returned to school—was called to an account for disobeying the rules of the school. The teacher attempted to inflict chastisement—the scholar resisted—sufficient punishment was inflicted to make the pupil submit and promise reformation. The boy was taken out of school, and the teacher bound to answer a charge of Assault and Battery in the Quarter Sessions. Verdict, "not guilty," and the prosecutor, R. H. Lackey, to pay the costs of prosecution.

S. S. Winchester, District Attorney, and Charles Pike counsel for Commonwealth; D. R. Randall, for defendant.

The Court stated the rule of law relating to corporal punishment, to be as follows:

"That the teacher is placed in the position of parent, and has the same right to use corporal punishment, if necessary, to produce compliance with the regulations of the school, but to be held responsible for any unnecessary or excessive punishment."

The Vote in Full.

The following is the detailed vote in the Convention on last Tuesday for the election of a United States Senator:

For SIMON CAMERON—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Flenniken, Frazer, Gazzam, Scofield, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Myer, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, and Taggart, of the Senate; and Messrs. Augustin, Babcock, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Clover, Crawford, Dickey, Dock, Eyester, Gibbony, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hine, Hoffman of Lebanon, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jones, Kauffman, Kerr, *Lebo*, (Dem.) *Menear*, (Dem.) McCalmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Penrose, Peters, Pownall, Purcell, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thorne, Vancoorhees, Vickers, Volgley, *Wagonseller*, (Dem.) Warner, Williston, Wintrode, Withrow, and Wright, of the House—67.

For JOHN W. FORNEY—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Evans, Felton, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright, of the Senate; and Messrs. Abrams, Anderson, Arthur, Beck, Brower, Brandt, Campbell, Carty, Ent, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hillyear, Hoffman, of Berks, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Mangle, Mellvain, Nunemacher, Pearson, Petriken, Ramsay, of Philada., Ramsey, of York, Reamer, Roberts, Rapp, Smith, of Centre, Smith, of Luzerne, Tolan, Vail, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Yearsley, Zimmerman, and Getz, (Speaker,) of the House.—58.

For HENRY D. FOSTER—Mr. Cresswell, of the Senate, and Messrs. Backus, Calhoun, Fausold, Hill, Nicholson, and Smith, of Cambria, of the House—7.

For WM. WILKINS—Mr. Foster.

The Democrats who voted for Mr. Cameron, are Messrs. Lebo and Wagonseller, of Schuylkill, and Menear, of York.

The announcement of the vote was received with prolonged hisses, groans and applause in the galleries.

Mr. Browne presented a protest against the legality of the proceedings, which is understood to refer to the proceedings of the Senate in not electing a teller, at least one day before the election, according to law.

Messrs. Ball and Penrose objected to receiving the protest, on the ground that the Convention kept no Journal.

Pending the question, Mr. Penrose moved to adjourn, which was lost by a tie vote—yeas 66, nays 66.

Mr. Browne's motion was then discussed at some length by various members, and finally ruled out of order.

The Convention then adjourned.

The Senate having retired, the Teller of the House reported the result to the House, and thereupon the House adjourned.

Another Book by Mrs. Hentz.

"Love After Marriage; and thirteen other choice Nouvellettes of the Heart," is the title of a book by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, which is now in press and will be published on Saturday, January 31st, 1857, by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Of this book the Philadelphia Saturday Courier says: "A high, moral, and religious charm pervades all the stories in this volume, imparting a glow to the finest feelings of our nature, and from the beginning to the end strengthis added to strength, and beauty to beauty. Her characters are finely drawn, and Mrs. Hentz seems to have dipped her pen in the fountains of the human heart, and with a wizard hand laid bare the various and complicating passions of their nature." Complete in one large duidecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents; or in two volumes, paper cover, for one dollar. Copies of either edition of the work will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on remitting the price of the edition they may wish, to the publisher in a letter.

White Slaves.

By the following extract from Drake's History of Boston, it appears that our Puritan ancestors not only owned *black*, but *white* slaves. Drake says:

"By order of the State of England, many Irish people had been sent to New England. On their arrival they were sold by those at whose expense they had been brought over, to any of the inhabitants who were in want of slaves or servants. There arrived the last year a ship called the Goodfellow, Captain George Dell, with a large number of emigrants of the above description. Many of the Scotch people had been sent before this in the same way. Some of them had been taken prisoners at the sanguinary battle of Dunbar. There arrived in one ship, the John and Sara, John Greene, master, early in the summer of 1652, about 272 persons. Capt. Greene had orders to deliver them to Thomas Kemble, of Charlestown, *who was to sell them*, and with the proceeds to take freight freight for the West Indies."

The Traitor's Reward.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1857.—Menear, of York, openly boasts that he received $8,000 for voting for Cameron; he says he would have voted for Forney for $5,000. The boarders at Wilke' Hotel, where Menear has been stopping, protested against his remaining; he was consequently dismissed by the landlord.

Brady, to whom he applied for board, refused to receive him. Omit has given Wagonseller and Lebo notice to quit. In the House, an effort will be made to expel Menear.

☞ A Cincinnati paper states, as an illustration of the difference between talent and humbug, that "Lola Montez, under the management of Mr. Jones, realized, in this city, six thousand dollars in ten days. Miss Stanley, with the same manager, a lady of decided talent, has not paid expenses."

☞ In the Circuit Court, Chenango Co., Illinois, John C. Dell, has obtained a verdict of fifteen thousand dollars against the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, for damage at a public crossing, when neither bell was rung, nor whistle blown, nor speed slacked.

More Territories—New States, &c.

Judge Douglas, of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, has in charge the matter involved in the bill of Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, to authorize that Territory to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to her admission into the Union. It is understood that Judge Douglas will soon report a bill for this purpose, and also to form a new Territory out of the Territory of Minnesota, to be called the Territory of Dacotah. Judge Douglas' bill will propose the division of Minnesota, by a north and south line, into nearly equal parts, the eastern half to form the State of Minnesota, and the western half the Territory of Dacotah.

A bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a constitution and State government, is in Committee of the Whole in the House, and it is probable that this will be taken up and passed through at the same time with the bills above alluded to.

☞ It is rather discreditable to quote from the New York *Herald* upon political subjects. The reputation of that paper in politics, and perhaps in other matters, is rather shakey, and its opinions must be received with much caution; but the extract we give below is to exhibit the effect which success in an opponent has upon some men, who always desire to be with the big crowd. Mr. Buchanan has as yet done nothing to change the opinion which the *Herald* entertained of him last summer, and yet the weather-cock has come round with remarkable facility:

"We anticipate from Mr. Buchanan a practical, capable, united working Cabinet, and a policy of new appointments, if necessary, every six or eight weeks, until this desideratum of a team of seven horses that will pull all together at the crack of the whip, shall have been secured. We anticipate also, from the President elect, a general policy of honesty and conservatism, and yet of rigor, ability and progress, in our foreign and domestic affairs, eminently satisfactory and advantageous to the country. Already, too, as if in expectation of such things, we perceive that the Southern fire-eaters are cooling down, and that our Northern agitators are subsiding into the sober affairs of every day life. In a word, all the signs of the times are auspicious of a new administration as firm and straightforward as that of Jackson, yet as conciliatory to all parties and sections as that of Monroe.

REPUDIATION IN CALIFORNIA.—The Californians have been running very largely into debt, though the Constitution of the State prohibits any debt to be contracted which shall swell the total amount of indebtedness beyond $300,000, unless the bills making any further appropriations should be submitted to the people, and be ratified by them. The amount of debt contracted by the State is over three millions of dollars, and all the excess over $300,000 without the people's ratification is by a decision of the Supreme Court declared to be illegal. This decision affects parties in New York and Philadelphia, where the bonds of the State are held, and it has already seriously depreciated the value of such securities. The sentiment in California, so far as the San Francisco journals reflect it, seems to be decididly in favor of the people sanctioning and legalizing the debt.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A Boston mechanic named McGowan has contracted with the Russian Government for the removal of the ships of war which were sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol for the defence of the town.—The vessels were made air-tight, and were supplied with orifices to attach hose to pump them out. On attempting to raise them in this manner the seems were found to have started to such a degree, as to render it impossible. They will now be raised by chains and large scows made for the purpose, applied to the ships by men in sub marine armor. There are one hundred and twenty-one vessels in all, and the price to be paid is said to be in the vicinity of $200,000.

United States Senators.

Zachariah Chandler has been elected United States Senator in Michigan for six years in the place of Gen. Cass.

In Massachusetts Charles Sumner has been re-elected.

In Maine Hannibal Hamlin has been elected for six years, and Amos Nourse for the short term.

JUDGE BLACK ROBBED.—On Tuesday night, 29th ult., the trunk of Hon. J. S. Black was taken from the boot of the Somerset hack, in the immediate vicinity of the town. It was found on New Year's day by some skaters in the German Catholic Burying Ground. Part of the clothing and some valuables were taken. The trunk contained a large assortment of the Judge's opinions, which the rascal left behind. They probably did not relish that kind of literature.

THE BEECHER LECTURES.—The New York *Times* says:—"In reply to an application from an association in this city, Col. Benton stated that he had never received any pay for his lectures, and never would; but the Boston people have complimented him by making him a present of two hundred dollars for a lecture, and that a similar compliment would be satisfactory to him. There was a charming Bentonian simplicity in this ingenious method of getting over the awkwardness of so distinguished a gentleman's receiving pay like a common lecturer, for his services."

☞ The largest mirror plate ever imported into the United States, has just been put up in the bar room of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The plate is seven feet wide, eleven feet high, and half an inch thick. The original cost and the cost of importation was $1,200; the frame and putting up $200; making altogether $1,400.

UNIVERSALISTS AS WITNESSES.—The statement that the Supreme Court of North Carolina has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly that members of the Universalist Church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice according to the laws of that State, is a mistake.

Abolition and Know-Nothing Portrait of Their New Senator.

THE CHARACTER OF SIMON CAMERON DRAWN BY HIS PRESENT POLITICAL ASSOCIATES AND SUPPORTERS, INCLUDING FIVE OF THOSE WHO VOTED FOR HIM ON TUESDAY LAST.

CIRCULAR

Of the Twenty-eight Seceders from the Know-Nothing Caucus, of 1855, to their Constituents.

High convictions of duty impel the undersigned to submit to their fellow-citizens the following statement:—

At the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, the friends of the American Organization, in the House of Representatives, resolved to act as an independent party. As such, they met in caucus, and determined to admit none to their deliberations but such as were known to be true to the great principles of that Organization. In vindication of those principles, they also determined to support no man for any office in the gift of the Legislature, who was not equally known to be true to them, as well as to the interests of the Commonwealth. At the Conventional Caucus, held to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, members of the American Organization were refused admittance, simply because they had refused to co-operate with the party from the beginning, and to vote for its caucus nominees.—But at the caucus held on the evening of the 9th inst., those who had been refused admittance to the previous caucus were found in attendance; and some who were only known as the bitter enemies of the American organization, were with us, directing and controlling the nomination of one of the most intriguing, *if not the most corrupt politicians in the State*. A resolution was offered to exclude these objectionable persons, and *their own votes* indefinitely postponed the consideration of the resolution. A motion was then made to proceed to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate by a *viva voce*. An amendment was offered, substituting a vote by ballot. The amendment was adopted and the resolution carried by a majority of *only three*—thus showing that those who had no right to be present held a controlling influence, or the balance of power.

Here let us reflect for a moment upon our own position. There were before that caucus some of the best men in Pennsylvania, whose friends were urging them as proper candidates. There were in that caucus less than twenty men who openly admitted they would vote for Simon Cameron. Under these circumstances it seemed scarcely possible that he could be nominated. He was openly repudiated by three-fourths of the members, and certainly we had no reason to fear, with this open avowal of hostility, for almost any other of the names before us would have been acceptable. It is true they had masked themselves by the secret ballot; but to us this was more an evidence of cowardice than of perfidy. We could not believe that all who had voted for the secret ballot, had done so to hide themselves from their constituents, or to betray us into the support of a man despised and disowned by *every* political organization in Pennsylvania. It was not until we began to ballot, that our betrayal became manifest. It was then that we discovered the treachery that was pretending to oppose Cameron, and yet hypocritically and secretly voting for his nomination.

The power that controlled that caucus was too palpable, corruption was behind the throne, and no wonder that its victims skulked behind a secret vote, and covered their deeds from the eyes and knowledge of the beholders.

Were we justified in leaving the caucus when the evidence, to our minds, had become demonstrative? Could we, as the representatives of an honest constituency, have served them with fidelity by remaining? Could we have exonerated ourselves from the odium of such a nomination if we had delayed our departure and aided to consummate such a result? Could we have remained in that caucus believing ourselves bound by its action, and justified ourselves in voting for a man whose whole history is but the history of intrigue?—a man who has despised all party obligations, and treated all caucuses with contempt?

The inquiry arises, who is Simon Cameron? *As a Statesman, fame has never associated his name with the word.* As a politician, he has always professed to be a Democrat, and yet that party only remembers him because of his treachery, and speaks of him as a traitor. As a Whig, it is his boast that he never voted a Whig ticket in his life—that party being saved from such a disgrace. As an American and Anti-Slavery man let the record speak for itself. At a County Convention, held in the Court House, in the borough of Harrisburg, on the second day of last September, Simon Cameron was a delegate and an active member. The following resolutions were offered in that Convention, and are said to have been in his handwriting. Certainly, they met with no opposition from him:

Resolved, That we have confidence in the administration of Gen. Pierce, because he has manfully battled for those principles, and thrown its influence in favor of sustaining the right of man to self-government.

Resolved, That the able, fearless, and Democratic administration of Gov. Bigler meets our hearty approbation, and we congratulate the Democracy of the State upon the certainty of his election.

Resolved, That Judge Black, the able and intrepid Justice of the Supreme Court, has so conducted himself as to win the esteem and confidence of the people.

Resolved, That the manly repudiation of Know Nothingism by Henry S. Mott has won the respect of even his enemies, and will add largely to his majority at the coming election.

Resolved, That we are in *favor* of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, because it embodies the vital principles of self-government, which never can conflict with the interests of freedom.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the proscriptive and anti-republican order called Know Nothings, and shall deem it our duty, as Democrats, to oppose for office all persons known to have any connection with it.

When has he changed his opinions upon these questions? When, or where, has he disowned them? And even if there be an [illegible] recent recantation got up for the present emergency, there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself.

But do not the people of Pennsylvania expect something more of the present Legislature than the election of "an old political hack?" The great political revolution that brought the American party into power, has no parallel in the history of Pennsylvania.—The old party organizations were dissolved by an unseen power, and old politicians with all their schemes, left floundering or wrecked with the elements that supported them, absorbed by the mysterious power of an organization beyond their control. This great revolution is not without its lesson. The old parties with their leading politicians, were corrupt; and it was their signal destruction the people sought when they put their power into the new organization. They did rebuke corruption, and the party in power stands as a monument of that rebuke.

Shall the American party then, in the face of all its professions and actions, be *now* made the dishonored instrument in elevating Simon Cameron to the highest office in its gift? and thus hold him up to the world as the exponent, embodiment, and personification of Americanism? We trust not. WE CONSIDER HIM A FIT EXPONENT OF NOTHING GOOD; AND A FIT EXPONENT OF NO HONORABLE PRINCIPLE. As Pennsylvanians, we remember that our State motto, as adopted by our ancestors of seventy-six is "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." We reverence this glorious old motto; and bear in mind that we but recently swore as representatives, to perform our duties as such, with fidelity; fidelity to our constituents, fidelity to our native State, and fidelity to the ennobling principle engraven on our State escutcheon. Shall we then, or can we consistently with the oaths we have taken, support a nomination so destitute of every element of virtue, *which would disgrace the American Organization and our own native State*; and which we feel assured, our constituents will repudiate with scorn and righteous indignation. We recognize no power in any caucus, to require us thus to *sacrifice our integrity to throw away our self respect*, or to violate our oaths; and therefore it is, that in the independence of freemen, we strike down king caucus at the bidding of our country.

Above our venerated motto, and associated with it in all the true memories of the past, and our hopes of the future, the American eagle—our national emblem, and our country's pride. It ever adorns our starry flag; and it spreads its "wings of glory over us" as a protecting angel. When we go into the Hall of the House of Representatives, to execute the most important trust confided to us, we desire to meet something there having some analogy or concordance with these glorious recollections, and these sacred emblems. Grant us this or something approximating to this, and all will be well; and our hearts and our hands will be with you, both to do and to date. But what we say unto one we say unto all *invite us not in there to partake of a buzzard's feast*. Ask us not to support a nomination brought about, as we believe, by the concentrated and "cohesive power of public plunder," and the *superadded element of shameless and wholesale private bribery*. All countenance and participation in such things as these, we not only most earnestly and peremptorily decline, but have pledged ourselves unitedly and determinedly to oppose.

Such is a brief and hasty outline of our past action and our intended future course. We submit it to our constituents, confident of a triumphant vindication, and we cordially invite all our honest fellow-representatives, whether in the late caucus or not, to rally with us in this contest, and to make common cause with us for the honor and the glory of our Native State, assuring them that though it may have passed into an adage that "Paris is France," yet Harrisburg is not Pennsylvania.

Nicholas Thorn,	John F. Linderman,
T. L. Baldwin,	Samuel B. Page,
E. G. Harrison,	R. B. M'Comb,
J. Alex. Simpson,	M. J. Pennypacker,
T. H. Maddock,	G. Rush Smith,
S. P. M'CALMONT,	Otis Avery,
James M'Cullough,	JAMES J. LEWIS,
Daniel Lou,	James Lowe,
DAVID TAGGART,	Watson P. Magill,
F. R. JORDAN,	Mark A. Hodgson,
John Ferguson,	W. Stewart,
C. J. Lathrop,	H. N. Wickersham,
B. Laporte,	G. J. BALL,
J. Holcomb,	Lot Bergstresser,

Harrisburg, February 12, 1855.

The men whose names are printed in capitals, voted for Cameron on Tuesday the 13th instant.

THE TROUSSEAU OF A SLAVE BRIDE.—A letter of the Journal of Commerce, from a lady who owns slaves in Georgia, gives an account of the recent marriage of one of her negroes, in which she remarks:—

"The couple, last night, were both very young and handsome, and the groom in a full suit of black, with a white cravat, looked as serene and unembarrassed as if he had been a gentleman. The bride's trousseau, furnished by her parents, who, like herself, are common field hands, would do credit to many a decent white mechanic. She has seven new dresses and a shawl, besides more necessary articles, and the trifles from the groom, one of which is invariably a bottle of cologne."

☞ The Erie City Bank has closed its doors, owing, as some of its apologists very truthfully say, to the "heavy outside pressure." This is one of the banks created two years ago as belonging to the "judicious increase." The *Germantown Telegraph* trusts that the Legislature will be very careful how it yields this session to similar "public necessities" for new banks.

☞ In the Superior Court of Connecticut, on the 6th inst., two more verdicts were rendered against the New Haven Railroad Company for damages resulting from the great disaster at Norwalk. The amounts were five and four thousand dollars, respectively. In the former case the man died of his injuries, and in the latter the individual was maimed for life.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

From Schuylkill County.—What their Constituents Think of it.

A meeting of the Buchanan and Breckinridge Club, of Pottsville, was held at the Middle Ward Hotel, on Wednesday, January 14th, 1857, for the purpose of taking action on the late atrocious conduct of the members of the House of Representatives from Schuylkill county.

At half past seven o'clock, Edward O'Connor, the President, took the Chair, and E. F. Weston, in the absence of the Secretary pro tem.

The Rev. F. W. Hughes stated the object of the meeting, and after appropriate remarks, condemnators of the conduct of Wm. B. Lebo and George Wagonseller, moved that a Committee of Fifteen be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the opinion of the meeting, which being seconded, the Chair appointed the following Committee:—Hon. F. W. Hugher, Hon. Bernard Reilley, John Clayton, Geo. D. B. Keim, Col. J. M. Wetherill, S. K. P. Kepner, Washington Reifsnyder, Alex. Hetherington, Jacob Kline, John McBroom, Enoch Bryor, Charles N. Clemens, F. P. Dewees, David Esterz, and John Magginnis, who reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of this county have been astounded with the information that the persons elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Schuylkill county, have perpetrated the crime of a most gross and flagrant betrayal of the known wishes of the party who have elected them, and their own solemn and oft repeated pledges, by voting for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, after his open and notorious action as a leader among the Know-Nothing and Black Republican Fusionists of this State, in opposition to the Democratic party and the integrity of the United States.

Resolved, That the conduct of William B. Lebo and George Wagonseller, in connection with another traitor from York county, in voting for Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator, in known and open defiance of the wishes of the entire Democracy of Schuylkill county, is a direct violation of their repeated assurances and professions before their election.

Resolved, That for such traitors we know of no adequate punishment provided by law, and can only express the execration of a deceived and outraged constitutency, who will treat these Arnold's and Gorgey's with exclusion from all social and and political intercourse.

Resolved, That we have no doubt this conduct is the result of bribery, that the consideration for this betrayal was gold—and that these guilty wretches and their confederates may be exposed to the world as a warning to all others, we ask the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania to cause a full investigation of the means by which this unparalleled fraud and treason was committed.

Resolved, That we request the County Committee to notify the delegates in the late County Convention, who by misplaced confidence caused the nomination of these traitors, to assemble at the Court House, in Pottsville, on Saturday, the 24th inst., and that a County meeting of the party be called to meet on the same day and place, at such an hour as shall be fixed hereafter, to express their opinions and wishes, respectively, in reference to this treason.

Resolved, That for a professing Democrat to sustain or approve the conduct of these traitors, is acknowledging their own complicity in their infamous transactions, and to confess that at heart they have been hypocrites and enemies of the Democratic party and its principles.

Resolved, That we hereby solicit the Buchanan and Breckinridge Clubs in the several districts, in this county, to assemble and make known their feelings of indignation at the wrong that has been inflicted upon them.

J. M. WETHERILL,
Sec'y of Committee.

On motion, resolved, That the Hon. Bernard Reiley and J. M. Wetherill be appointed a Committee to send a copy of these proceedings to each Democratic member of the Legislature.

On motion, adjourned.

EDWARD O'CONNOR, Pres't.
E. F. WESTON, Sec'y pro tem.

Special Notices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The applicability of these extraordinary medicaments to the disorders of all climates, renders them indispensable to all who journey by sea or land. Scurvy, the most terrible scourge of seafaring men, is eradicated by the use of the Ointment; while the Pills, by their alterative and conservative operation upon the stomach, the secretions and the bowels, soon relieve the worst cases of bilious fever, diarrhea and stomach complaint. Taken as a preventative, they fortify the system against the disorders consequent upon changes of temperature, and deprive the process of acclimation of its principal danger. Emigrants to the Far West had better go there unprovided with implements of labor, than without these unequalled curatives.

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[52.]