

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 reason...

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."

After the Traitors.

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

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.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

[CONTINUED.]

Even in Sugarloaf 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, and 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.

Herlock 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 arithmetic nor its use, and cannot add 2 and 2 together our hope for progress is faint.

Montco 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 recited their instruction, and were interested. This winter we visited the school at Dieterich's and at Lazarus' but they are still primary schools, and rhetorical reading, correct reading, and oral arithmetic had not yet got into the schools, although there are scholars of advanced age.

In Mount Pleasant 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 difference began so far as to explain the difference between a comma and a period in reading, not to mention the use of the questions in the arithmetic; but as they had been prepared by Directors for certificates and received them with 55 and 60, no person was deceived.

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 to the Record of the Times:

COMMONWEALTH vs. Indictment, Assault and Battery.

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 Parsons 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 recitation. The boy failed to recite, and 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 teacher played truant for a few days, and returned to school—was called on 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 Fall.

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, Southard, and Taggart, of the Senate; and Messrs. Angusson, Babcock, Backhouse, Ball, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Clover, Crawford, Dickey, Dock, Eyester, Gibbons, Hamilton, Hiesland, Hine, Hoffman of Lebanon, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jones, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, (Dem.) Meneer, (Dem.) McCalmont, Mcintosh, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Penrose, Peters, Powaal, Farrell, Reed, Shaw, Sloan, Stevenson, Struthers, Thayer, Vanvorhies, Vickers, Volgye, Wagoneller, (Dem.) Warner, Williston, Wintrade, Withrow, and Wright, of the House—67.

For John W. Foster—Messrs. Brower, Browne, Evans, Felton, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright, of the Senate; and Messrs. Abrams, Anderson, Anshur, Book, Brower, Brandt, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Giddes, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Heins, Hiltner, Hoffman, of Berks, Jones, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Knight, Leisinger, Longaker, Lovett, Mangie, McIlvann, Nunemacher, Pearson, Petrakis, Ramsay, of Philada., Ramsey, of York, Keamer, Roberts, Rupp, Smith, of Centre, Smith, of Luzerne, Tolan, Vail, Walter, Westbrook, (Wharton), Yearles, Zimmerman, and Getz, (Spaker), of the House—58.

For Henry D. Foster—Mr. Crowwell, 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 Wagoneller, of Schuylkill, and Meneer, 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 Nouvelletes 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 strength is 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 duodecimo 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.—Meneer, 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 Wilks' Hotel, where Meneer has been stopping, protested against his remaining; and he was consequently dismissed by the landlord.

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

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, Chicago 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 slackened.

Notes Transmitted—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, by a north and south line, into the Territory of Dakota.

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 incredible to quote from the New York Herald upon political subjects. The reputation of that paper in politics, and perhaps in other matters, is rather shaky, 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 so firm and straightforward as that of Jackson, yet as conciliatory to all parties and sections as that of Monroe.

REPUTATION 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 shall 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 decidedly in favor of the people's action 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 afloat, and were supplied with orifices to attach hose to pump them out. On attempting to raise them in this manner the seams were found to have started to such a degree, as to render it impossible. They will now be raised by chains and large screws 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 to 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 A. Noble for the short term.

JUDGE BLACK ROBBED.—On Tuesday night, 29th ult., the trunk of Hon. J. S. Black was taken from the boat of the Somerset pack, 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 BENTON 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 \$800; making altogether \$2,000.

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.

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 Convention 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 nominee.—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 intriguers, 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 vote. 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 he had masked himself 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, James 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 should have been read 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 his influence in favor of sustaining the right of man to self-government.

Resolved, That the able, fearless, and Democratic administration of Gov. Bigler merits 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 many 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 any recent recantation, go up for the present emergency; there is not character enough in the man to impose upon credulity itself.

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Correspondence of the Pennsylvania State 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 Hon. F. W. Hughes stated the object of the meeting, and the appropriate remarks, condemnatory of the conduct of Wm. B. Lebo and George Wagoneller, 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:—Messrs. F. W. Hughes, Hon. Bernard Reilly, John Clayton, Geo. D. B. Kim, Col. J. M. Wetherill, S. K. P. Koppa, Washington Reifensnyder, Alex. Hetherington, Jacob Kline, John McBroom, Enoch Ebyer, Charles N. Clancy, P. P. Dewees, David Esterz, and James Magginnis, who reported the following Resolutions and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That 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 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 Wagoneller, 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 constituency, who will treat these Arnold's and Gorgey's with exclusion from all social 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 Reilly 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 remedies 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, diarrhoea and stomach complaint.

Taken as a preventive, 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 cures.

NO FAMILY.

Can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment seemed to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. C. Foster, Broad street, Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Stelling, Burns, Shift Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ringbones, Spavin and Founders. Beware of imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.