From the correspondence of the Richmond Whig. STAUNTON CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, September 26.

Oliver H Logan, Esq., a delegate from the county of Accomack, appeared and took his seat. The President announced the presence of the Rev. Mr. Calhoun, a Minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, who was requested to open the meeting with prayer, and who did so accordingly, in a most appropriate and patriotic manner. Mr. Leigh, from the Select Committee of 23, reported the following preamble and resolutions for the adoption of the Convention :-

Whereas it is the deliberate and conscientious opinion of this Convention, that the leading measures of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of his immediate predecessor, and the principles introduced by the one in- in power, will be permanently and forever, anni-to the Administration of the Federal Govern- hilated. ment, and on which the other has acted, is still acting, and seems indeed under a moral necessity of continuing to act, have wrought a practical change in the political institutions of the country, most pernicious in itself, and fraught, uhless it be timely counteracted, with the utmost danger to the very being of Republican Government; we, therefore, regard it as a solemn duty, imposed upon us by every consideration that should move Republicass and Patriots to exestion, to endeavour, by all fair, honorable and constitutional means, to prevent the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the office of President of the United States, and to raise to that high station, some able, honest and magnanimous Statesman who will bring virtue and wisdom to our Executive Councils, and conform the Administration with the true Republican principles of the Constitution.

We have seen the patronage of the Execulive abused and perverted to the mere purpose of sustaining the President in the exercise of a controlling influence over all the constituted authorities of the Government. We have seen men appointed to offices of trust and emolument, without any merit or pretence of merit, but a blind and undiscriminating support of the measures of the Administration however inconsistent with the professions which recommended the Administration to power. We have seen officers removed from place, without the imputation of any fault, but occasional independence of opinion and conduct, or want of influence of of zeal and activity in the partizan service exacted of them ; such abuses of the power of removal from office, as, in the opinion of the first Congress, by whom gress throughout the country, the advantage of port. in truth that power was conferred, amount to which must redound to each and every individuimpeachable offences. We have seen officers, in several instances, misapplying unaccounted except a wise, just and prudent administration thousands of public treasure to their private use, and audaciously persisting to their refusal to pay public moneys into the treasury ; yet still wilfully retained in office, in consideration of their ability and influence as partizans to support the. Administration and its friends. We have seen officers of Government contributing rateable proportions of their salaries to a fund to be employed in influencing popular elections ; thus corrupting the Government in its very sources, and depraving public morals; and though the facts have been proved to the Administration and to the world, yet, by the wilful neglect of the Executive to remove those officers from place, they have been countenanced and encouraged in their criminal practices. We have seen men rejected or discarded by the people, from public trusts sought at their hands, immediately indemnified by the Executive for their disappointment, by offices conferred on them, of honor, trust and emulament. We have seen the Executive patronage enlarged and extended by such an extravagant and wasteful expenditure as no man had imagined the possibility of : and by the corrupt and corrupting influence of that patronage, we now find the Executive exalted above the Legislature ; all the powers of Government, in effect, concentrated in the president; and the just powers of Congress,-of the representatives of the people. and especially of the representatives of the | and misery, in place of that harmony, order, States,-reduced to insignificance and contempt. We have seen the Executive Veto, designed by the Constitution only as a check upon hasty and unadvised Legislation of Congress, exercised on so many occasions, and in so many forms, as would have shaken a British Monarch from his throne; so exercised, that it has ceased to be a passive, and has become an active, Legislative power; so exercised, that it has become a wast, various and overwhelming branch of prerogative ; so exercised, that the President, by continually defeating the will of Congress, has, in effect, constituted himself the supreme law giver of the land. We have seen the President proposing meabares for regulating the whole financial system of the government; such measures as it belongs in a peculiar manner to Congress, to devise and discarding Mr. Van Buren from public confidence to provide, and which the President at the most | and office. At the same time, we are painfully has only a right to recommend; persisting, for , aware, that there are divisions of opinion among years, in pressing the adoption of those measures | us, on points in themselves of trivial importance upon the Legulature, and in spite of the disap- compared with the great objects as to which we probation and resistance of a majority of the re- all agree, which, if we shall perversely continue presentatives of the people, and of a majority of to regard and foster, will render the will of the the people themselves; and still depending up on the power and influence of the Executive to | majority may be, and leave the election of the overcome the resistance at last. We see a design now on foot, and we fear in the progress of accomplishment, suggested, and recommended by the Executive, to abandon and tinual efforts to sow, or to inflame, divisious a throw away (under colour of a graduation of priees of refuse public lands.) which is only the be- the people, every diversity of sentiment which ginning the vast public domain that belongs to independence of thought and individuality of the whole nation; to deprive of all participation | character have produced, the conviction they in the benefit of that domain, the old States of entertain, that their hopes of success rest on the Union, with whose treasure a part of it was our divisions and their own unanimity. tion of it by the cession of Virginia, upon the alone competent to organize, combine and direct for their attention, kindness and hospitality. express trust, that it "should be considered as a party to decide the election of a President a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the Confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and should faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatscever." And if it be the object of this scheme, as apparently it is, and as we believe it to be, to conciliate the favor of the new States, for the reelection of the present President to office, and for aspirants to the succession ; and if the old States stand patiently by, and let the first step thy successor. of the operation be achieved ; then we shall see accomplished a stupendous scheme of corruption. of which no example is to be found in the history of mankind. We have seen a claim asserted by the President to a constitutional right to the custody of December next, to represent the Whig party of all public treasure and public property, independent of and imprescriptible by law, inferred from a pretended constitutional right asserted by him. not only to appoint, but to remove at his will and ion, for the offices of President and Vice Presipleasure, every officer to whose care any public dent of the United States; and that two of these treasure or property may be confided : and we delegates be selected from the State at large, see this monstrous pretention now, through the and one from each Congressional District of the prevalence of the Executive power, regarded as State. settled doctrine. President, that the Executive Adm'nistration is represent, or to the talents, long experience in

alone responsible to the nation, for their conduct ; a doctrine, which, if admitted, and carried out in practice, will destroy all responsibility, and abrogate the power of impeachment of officers of government for official misconduct of crimes since, to impeach the President,-the leader and head of the dominant party for the time being, -is, in every practical view, impossible.

We have seen the President openly and dar ingly interposing to defeat investigations of a Committee of Congress into public abuses, and to shield his officers from inquiry, unless specific | red and nominated. charges should be first preferred against them ; such specific charges, as without such inquiry as he determined to prevent, it was manifestly impossible to frame and prefer : and thus the fanction of the House of Representatives as the grand inquest of the nation, has been for the

We have seen the share of the power of appointment to office, confided by the Constitution to the Senate, rendered wholly nugatory by the practice of the President, whenever the Senate has declined to confirm his nomination of an officer, to leave the office vacant, and the public daties belonging to it unexecuted, till the Senate had conformed to his will.

We have seen efforts made by the Executive and its friends, and persisted in, to divide the people into two distinct and hostile classes, to array the Poor against the Rich, and to represent all individual wealth as a just object of jeal ousy to the great body of the community ; as if according as the exertions of honest industry and enterprize success or fail, the poor were not daily growing rich, and the rich sinking into poverty; as if individual wealth were not the inevitable result of the security of private prop-

erty, and the security of honest acquisition a blessing to the poor as well as the rich ; and as if national wealth were any thing more than the aggregate of individual wealth. The present President of the United States has, in a solemn message to Congress, denounced " the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity, and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth ;" in other words, that accumulation of capital by the contribution of many individuals, which, though the contributors look to their own advantage, is necessary, in all countries, and especially in this country, to render industry active and successful; and indispensable to the accomplishment of those vast works of internal improvement, now happily in pro-

of the President, responsible to him only, and he | man who ought to be nominated and supported | and around the land offices-whetever patronage for the office of President of the United States ; and that N. P. Talmadge, of New York, ought to be nominated and supported for the office of Vice President; nevertheless, if other citizens, the honor of their country lie, and they will be concurring with as in opposition to the measures and principles of the existing Administration, shall be preferred by the National Convention at Harrishurg, as proper candidates to be nomina-ted for those bigh offices respectively, we hereby pledge ourselves to give our hearty and zealous support to the candidates who shall be so prefer-

Resolved, That for the purpose of disseminating true information among the people, of counteracting misrepresentations, of communication of views, of representing to the Whig party the necessity of active exertions, and of giving to those exertions the most perfect concert as well time, and if the dominant party shall continue as energy, there be appointed by this Convention a Central Committee to consist of twentyone citizens devoted to the cause, residing at u in the neighborhood of the City of Richmond And that it be and is hereby earnestly recommended to the Whig party for each and every county, city, borough and town in the Commonwealth, to appoint Committees of Vigilance, to communicate as occasion shall occur, with the Central Committee, and generally to effectuate the other purposes in this resolution mentioned.

Resolved. That it shall be the duty of the said central committee to take early measures to ascertain whether the Delegates chosen and deputed by this convention to the National Convention at Harrisburg, will be able to attend that convention or not; and if any of them shall for any cause, decline the service, or in case of the death of any of them, or of any inability of any of them to attend, the central committee at Richmond be and are kereby authorised to fill any such vacancy.

Resolved, That a committee to consist twenty-one members, (namely, one for each congressional district), be appointed to nominate the Delegates proposed to be sent to the National Convention by the first of the above resolutions.

The resolutions were then successively propounded from the Chair, and unanimously adopted, except that the second resolution was opposed by one negative voice.

Mr. Dabney of Albemarle, the member who had voted against the second resolution, explained that the vote was not given in consequence of of an expansive benevalence, to consult for the any diesent from the preference expressed for highest good of the rising generation ; and whose Mr. Clay and Mr. Tallmadge, whose nomination deliberations and result, when published to the he cordially approved, and would heartily sup-

The Chair then announced the following committee to select Representatives to the Harris burg Convention, viz: Messrs. Miller of Pow- otic object, we would suggest a few among the hatan, Colton of Elizabeth City, Bolling of Pe- many topics which will demand the consideratersburg, Kennon of Mecklenburg, Wilson of tion of the meeting, viz: Cumberland, Pannell of Pittsylvania, Donold of Bedford, Yerby of Northampton, Dickinson of who, according to the laws of that State, should Caroline, French of Prince William, Wickham | be under instruction ? How many of this numof Hanover, Harris of Louisa, Chapman of Orange, Colston of Loudoun, Dandridge of Jef. ferson, Jopes of Pendleton, Kinney of Augusta McDonald of Hampshire, Gooding of Ohio. The Convention then adjourned to meet at

comes in difect contact with the community. But the mass, the yeomanry, are yet uncontaminsted. Convince them where their interest and found steadily pursuing them.

CIRCULAR.

To His Excellency the Governor of and the Members of the Legislature of that Stale.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

"At the ninth Annual Meeting of the American Lyceum, held in the City of New York on the 3rd, 4th and 6th of May, 1839, the following resolutions, proposed by Professor Brooks, of Massachusetts, were maturely considered and unanimously adopted, viz :

* Resolved. That it is expedient to hold a National Convention for one week in the " Hall of Independence," at Philadelphia, beginning on the 22d of November next, at 10 o'cluck, a. m., for the purpose of discussing the various topics connected with elementary education in the United States.

" Resolved. That a committee of five be ap pointed to request the Governor (and if in Session, the Legislature) of each State in the Union to invite the friends of education in their State to attend the Convention."

[COPY OF RECORDS]

The undersigned, having been appointed to form the committee, do now, in obedience to their instructions, respectfully address you on this paramount subject.

The American Lyceum, in taking measures to carry into effect the above resolutions express es its deep anxiety for the proper physical, intel ectual and moral culture of every child in the United States. It is ascertained that as many as nineteen out of twenty children, who receive instruction, receive it in the common schools .-These schools therefore must be with us the hope of civilization, liberty and virtue. To elevate them so as to meet the wants of our republic, is the high and single aim of the Convention .-Parties in politics and sects in religion will not for a moment be recognized in any form. No power will be vested in the assembly. It will be, we trust, a company of philantbropists, patriots and Christians coming together in the spirit country, will bring the great cause of Education simultaneously before the several States in a form for enlightened, definite and successful action. As subservient to this humane and patri-How many children are there in each State, ber are to be found in the schools? What is the condition of common schools in each State? What is the organization of the school system ? Preston of Montgomery, Stuart of Greenbrier, What branches of knowledge should be taught in our common schools? What should be the character of our common school books ? How many school apparatos and school libraries be made most useful ? In what branches should instruction be given orally, and in what degree? What should be the qualifications of teachers ? Are normal schools or seminaries for the prepara tion of teachers)desirable ?-On what plan should they be established ? Is a central normal school for the Union desirable? Should it be under the direction of Congress or a society of citizens What connection should the common schools have with academies, colleges and universities i What models for school houses are best? Will a "Board of Education," established by each State, afford the best supervision and secure the highest improvement of the schools ? How can it create teachers and lecturers best to supply des titute places ? Is a national system of instruction desirable ? How should a school fund be applied? In what part of the State has the greatest progress been made in elementary education? How may school statistics, which must be the basis of legislation, be most easily col lected ? What features of the systems now in operation in Holland, Germany, Prossia, France and Great Britian, may be most usefully adopted in this country ? Fellow Citizens : The discussion of these and kindred topics will probably elicit a mass of information, the importance of which cannot be easily overstated. We would therefore urge those, who shall attend the Convention, to come prepared for making known the valuable facts States. they can gather. Believing that all the talent of a country should be so tempted forth, by ju In pursuance of the recommendation of the dicious culture, as to bring it into profitable and ery day strengthened the conviction of the neharmonious action ; that it is important to the public good as well as to private happiness, that Virginia, viz: Wm. H. Macfarland, Gen, J. B. | we should receive the requisite supply of useful Harvie, Sidney S. Baxter, James Lyons, John | information ; and that each faculty, which the M. Botts, Holden Rhodes, Gen. Bernard Pey- | Creator has implanted in childhood should be deton, Wyndham Robertson, James M. Wickham, veloped in its natural order, proper time and due Peachy R. Grattan, Lewis W. Chamberlayne, proportion, we invite you to secure the attend-George M. Carrington, Sherwin McRae, John promote this first duty of our republic-THE ED-B. Young, Isaac A. Goddin, Dr. Micajah Clarke, UCATION OF OUR FOUTH. Believing that our cess, however, in a struggle of this nature, must now proposed, originating in the most enlightened views of freedom and humanity, will be the advancing the objects for which it has assem- first in a series of means for securing the greatbled, and that the same be paid to Kenton Har- est good to future generations, not only among per, to be transmitted to the central committee, us, but our sister republics, the Lyceum desires after defraying the necessary expenses incurred to bring into a focus all the light which can be collected in our land. Some of the most distin Mr Miller of Powhatan offered the following guished gentlemen in several States have promresolutions, which were unanimously adopted, ised to be present; and we would suggest the ality to their old and never-failing friend, their purchased, and the residue vested in the Federal | If it shall turn out in the sequel, that the vast to wit : A resolution of thanks to the President expediency of inviting the members of Con-Government by their free grant, and a large por- and all pervading power of the Executive, is and Secretaries, and to the citizens of Staunton gress (who will be on their way to Washington As to this State at least, we can speak positive-

From the East Tennesseem.

UNION OF THE WHIGS.

We have been much gratified of late in observing the spirit of harmony and concession which is pervading the Whig ranks in different parts of the country. It speaks well for their success in the coming Presidential election.

At no time since the formation of our Govern ment has our country so much required its friends to be united in their efforts for its welfare as at the present We rejoice to see that the Whigs of the North and the South, of the East and the West, are feeling it deeply. Those sacred principles, bequeathed to us as a rich legacy, are about being sacrificed to power. The Whigs are rallying to the rescue, conscious that it re quires their united exertions and the efforts of their boldest and most powerful champions to save them. This spirit is worthy of their sires of the Revolution, and springs from the purest patriotism.

If we would perpetuate our glorious institutions-if we would restore this Government to its original purity, we must regard the preservation of our principles as of the first importance, and give up men, if they endanger these. It is impossible for us all to agree upon the most available or suitable candidates for office. The great requisites are, honesty and capability. If we are satisfied on these points, and the probability of their being elected, we should give them our warmest and most active sapport. We should be governed by a spirit of forbearance and concession. It is to this that our Union owes its existence, & it is this alone will preserve it. We must give up personal preferences and partiali ties when they endanger its safety.

The Whigs, as a party, are too independent -not in respect to the great principles for which they contend-but each must push the claims of his candidate for public favor, to the exclusion of every other. Thus, by dissensions among themselves, they endanger their best in terests. We are contending against a party much less in number than our own, which has succeeded only by union of effort and of action. Why can we not have this? We have learned from dissension in our ranks before this the importance of having but one candidate for the Presidency, and of all uniting upon him. If we would wrest the Treasury from the hands of the Spoilsmen; if we would put down corruption, and again enjoy the blessings of good government, we must unite upon one man. Of what consequence is it who is elected President if we can secure these? Our enemies expect to triumph over us only through our dissensions. Let us disappoint them. Let us also learn a lesson from the Whigs of the Revolution. Dissension arose among them, but they did not suffer it to peril the noble cause in which they were engaged. At one time during the war, there were many who honestly believed Gen. Gates better fitted to command the American forces than General Washington. Yet they nobly gave up their preferences, and the country was saved. Such a spirit should actuate us-their children. "We have numbers, virtue, intelligence, and patriot ism." We need but union to save the UNION We are like raw militia fighting against a disciplined soldiery. Let us, then, have one leader. and fight under one banner, and we shall be victorious. Already are the office-holders marshals | sense of the utility of ling their forces for the great battle of 1840 .--Let us not be idle. Let us not supinely yield up our glorious inheritance. Our country has need of her sons in this hour of her peril. Let us unitedly rally to her rescue. Be actuated by one sentiment. Let that be-the " union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

any other alternative have fair and practicable other way, to arrive at th a majority of the W Whig voter and W science and honor to si rangement fully and he It would seem then,

canvass, when the Con assembling to decide gates have been prompt States, with a free en candidates preferred by when the Convention which the discussion year have afforded-1ba would now dictate that se should be reposed in the vention itself. Especial ed that any altempt to didates from his fair a the Convention, or to p eration of his claims by pretence whatever, wo departure from all inflict a fatal blow uy of the Whig party As to the assertion ted, in any way, his in candidate, we take les ing its being vouched journals, that WE DO BLE OF THE STATEME too well what is due to 1 who originally nominate en any intimation of th tempt to coerce Mr. C we will restrain the fe the suggestion,-but we Clay well enough to say expedient to effect th been hit upon by any b the temerity to essay At the same time w interested friends of the the distinguished gent connexion ; and to be

a hearty support to any whom the Convention ready to sacrifice our o case, and the predilect never sit quietly by and like Mr. Clay, who has the reverence and alla treated with a meanness as coming from men cla our party, we are ashamed

From the National

al citizen, and which will tend, (above all things of the Federal Government,) to promote, and to preserve, the harmony; the prosperity, and the integrity of the Union.

It is true, that while the Executive Government of the United States has thus been advancing by hasty and enormous strides to a simple elective monarchy, the midisters of that government, from the highest to the lowest, and their leading partizans, have been continually making the loudest professions of zeal for democracy. But of those professions we are compelled to distrust the sincerity; because we can recollect no pledge given by the men in power, as a motive to the people to elevate them to office, that has been redeemed; no one promise that has been fulfilled; no profession of opinion, principle or feeling, which they have not utterly disregarded; and because the history of the transition of republican governments into monarchies, in all countries and in all times, evinces, that monarchy has always advanced, and got possession, under the mask of ultra-democracy. Monarchical principles and practices, the arts of corruption, the doctrines of agrarianism, and all the countless vices and follies they must in the end engender and mature, cannot be endured without danger to the republic; without drying up the sources of national prosperity, overturning

the foundations of civil liberty and social happi ness, and introducing discord, confusion, violence peace and freedom, which it was the object of our benignant institutions to promote and to secure.

For the truth of all the general charges which have been here preferred against the present Chief Magistrate and his immediate predecessor, we refer our fellow-citizens to the history of their administration-to notorious and recorded facts. We challenge inquiry, and defy refuta tion.

It is the deliberate and undoubting conviction of this Convention, that a majority of the people of the United States, and, especially, a majority of the people of this State, are sensible of the vices of the existing administration of the Federal Government, and of the evils those vices portend, and consequently of the necessity of majority wholly inefficient, however great that President to the united, combined, disciplined exertions of a minority. We see in the conduct of the partizans of the President, in their conmong us, and their care to note and exhibit to

then the same influence which will erable Mr. Van Buren to accomplish his own re election. will also enable him to dictate the election of his successor; and we cannot but look with horror and dismay, to the dynasty to which he may transmit his power. In fine, this Convention, while it knows that concert and co-operattion among those who are opposed to the re election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, is absolutely necessary to their success, is happy in the conviction that such concert and co-operation will prove sufficient to remove him from office, and to elect a trust-wor-Resolved, therefore, That it is expedient, that as many delegates as Virginia is entitled to electors in the Presidential Election, shall be chosen and deputed by this Convention to the National Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburg in Virginia, in the selection, nomination and recommendation of proper candidates to be supported by the whole party throughout the Un-

four o'clock. That hour having arrived, and the conven-

ion re-assembled

Mr. Miller, from the committee to select Re presentatives to Harrisburg, reported that the committee had nominated the following gentlemen. viz :

BENJAMIN W. LEIGH of Richmond City. and JAMES BARBOUR of Orange county, delegates from the State at large.

1st DISTRICT-Dr. Francis Mallory of Eliza beth City. 2d-James W. Pegram of Petersburg.

3d-William S. Archer of Amelia. 4th-Richard Kidder Meade of Dinwiddle. 5th-George Morton Payne of Bockingham 6th-Vincent Witcher of Pittsylvania. 7th-William Martin of Henry. 8th-John Tyler of Williamsbutg. 9th-James M Garnett of Essex. 10th-Willoughby Newton of Westmoreland 11th-Gen. J. B Harvie of Henrico. 12th-Col. Isaac A. Coles of Albemarle. 13th-Jones Green of Culpepper. 14th-John Janney of Loudoun. 15th-Henry Berry of Jefferson. 16th-Augustus Waterman of Rockingham, 17th-Geo Briscoe G. Baldwin of Staunton. 18th-Gen. Peter C. Johnston of Scott. 19th-George W. Summers of Kanawha. 20th-Gideon Draper Camden of Harrison. 21st-Jesse Edgington of Brooks.

Which report was unanimously concurred in by the convention.

committee of 23, the following gentlemen were populated a central committee for the State of Henry L. Brooke, Francis B. Deane, Jr., Col. Samuel Taylor, and John Hampden Pleasants. On motion of Mr. Dorman.

Resolved. That each member of this convenion contribute the sum of five dollars towards here.

From the Newport Herald.

The course marked out, and undeviatingly pursued by Mr. CLAY, with respect to the approaching election for the Presidency, has, from the commencement of the canvass, been a perfectly well defined one, and in entire accordance with every act of his public life. He has never courted a nomination, nor placed himself before the People for that high office, by any underhanded combinations, nor sought, at what he might conceive a favorable juncture, for opportunities to swell his popularity at the expense of the just claims of other eminent individuals. He has adopted, we think, throughout, in a situation of great delicacy, a most manly, conciliating, public spirited line of conduct, which, if he had no other claims on the Whigs, entitles him to be treated with the most scrupulous attention to his fealings, and in a manner very different, we must say, from what we have recently noticed in some leading Whig journals, in one or two

The situation of the country, since the accession of Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency, has evecssily of a thorough, uncompromising change of the Administration, to place its affairs once more in the old road of well settled principle and steadily advancing prosperity. The prospect of effecting this change has kept pace with this conviction, and, antil a very recent period, in deed, the strong probability, not to say certainty, ance of delegates from your State prepared to of effecting it, seemed searcely to be doubted in the best informed circles. The chances of succountry must look to intelligence as its defence depend, among other things, very materially, and to virtue as its life blood ; and that the plan on the character and services of the candidates presented, especially when the public mind is to be roused to its highest energies, or sustained in a great effort. It was therefore, we contend, with sound judgment, and a right appreciation of his qualifications in both these particulars, that, in selecting a candidate for the Presidency, the Whigs in so many of the States, at this critical juncture, turned with such pride and cordiwell tried and gallant leader-HENRY CLAY. language which has bee over eight millions of a ly, from a personal knowledge of the facts. strong was the feeling here as to the claims of Mr. CLAY to a nomination, that, rather prematurely perhaps, and without a proper consideration for the feelings of another great states nan in a neighboring State, then a candidate, a nomination was made at the winter session of the Legislature, in this, a New Eurland State, when one State only (Kentucky) and formally propounded Mr. Clay. We know there were exceptions to the remarks here made as to the extent of Mr. Clay's popularity. Mr. Clay was not their first choice for the Presidency in some of the Whig States. The State of Massachusetts, for example, though strongly approving Mr. Clay's course, naturally preferred her own eminent citizen, Mr. WEBSTER. Ohio and Indiana, holding to Mr. Clay as their second choice, were supposed to be tenacious of their preferences for Gen. HARRISON. Pennsylvania also, (if at any time she could with the least propriety be considered a Whig State.) so far as the Anti-masonic party was concerned, preferred Gen. Harrison. To reconcile these differences, and bring about a cordial and united action in the community-les every man but do his part tisement in the Gazette. It is said that the dividual preferences-what next was suggested the several States, whatever might be their inmoving power is quick-silver. The fellow by the Whig members of Congress, and univer-LIGHT be diffused among those whose situation has stolen the invention from the sub-treas- sally acquiesced in ? Why, that the Whigs of each State, by proper delegations, should tion ; nor have we any meet in December sext, in Convention at Har | they are not properly risburg ; that they should there freely discuss to do is to fill their pockets with it, and it didate, after fair discussion, could unite a major- astonishing how much the claims of the candidates ; and whatever can. Usefulness is confined a unit, and this practical consequence deduced public lines, and they are now what all Ex- to constitute the wisdom of a great Statesman, they have been, having no end but the public immediately puts them in motion, and they ity of the delegates, should be deemed and held what may be affected to be the candidate of the Whig party. Could with benevolence of heart

AMERICAN HISTOR

The first volume of the "American Histor been issued, in Svo., Ir JACOB GIDEON, Jr of ciety was established and will, we trust, be vere in its patriolic an dertaking. Our fellow the States have heretof organizing them amor advantages peculiar to located at the seat of ment are too obvious to too important to be n The interesting v tains a Preface, the C its Constitution and Bycers, members, books, the Discourse pronour dent, Gov. Cass, and Gov. WOODBURY; and curious historical tracts informs us were presen one of its members. our worthy Mayor PET laborious and discrim cause of American come largely indebted. The following estra-

shows the purposes for expects that its labors able :

"As the origin of the that of most other count theotic period, their a from the traditions and al vanity too often di embelish. No portion, ry is free from errors, transmitted by the partia of one generation to the another, and often ac some authoritative write of these inaccuracies i tive sources of informa A diligent collation of stances ascertain the tri to do so, it may at least trust for submissive cred constantly discovering past age something to sages in our annals; to to known events ; and to erto unsuspected, for mem If pursued with patience a spirit of devotedness to the accomulation of a ma to be used by some master history of our Republic ments, its destinies, and

Resolved, That whether we have regard to We have seen the principle asserted by the the opinions and wishes of the Constituents we

The President of the Convention, in a brief address, returned his thanks for the resolution just passed, and again, in the most earnest manner, invited the Whig party to 'sink or swim' with their principles, out never with men, and congratulated the Convention on the cheering prospects which saluted the Whig party.

And then, on motion of Mr Dorman. The convention adjourned sine die.

The speeches of Messrs. Leigt, Johnson, Archer and Newton, when they touched upon the inequities of our rulers and the state of public affairs, were received with loud cheers. When Mr Leigh proclaimed war-war to the knife-the spacious church rang with applause. But few assemblies have congregated in our

country of superior intelligence - not one, I venture to say, more disinterested in its patriotism. One spirit of zeal in the cause, determination to make it succeed, and cheerful confidence in the issue, pervaded the entire mass. Various individuals exchanged pledges to devote their energies to the triumph of a cause which they believe involves the happiness and liberty of their vigorously and faithfully in his sphere-let but

public affairs-and not a doubt need be entertained of the regeneration of Virginia by a large majority. It is a great mistake to suppose the mass a unit, and this practical consequence deduced public affairs, and tried virtue, which combine of the people corrupted They are now what

about the time of the meeting) vention.

With the most heartfelt good wishes for the benefit of the young, both in your State and throughout the Union, we are

Your friends and fellow-citizens.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, N. J. CHARLES BROOKS, Mass. JOHN GRISCOM, Penn. HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAT, Mich. THEODORE WHITE, Jr., N. Y. New York, June, 1839.

P. S. We respectfully invite each Editor of a newspaper in the United States to give his patrons the opportunity of reading the above circular, and to add this postscript as recording our sincerest thanks for his friendly co operation.

Perpetual Motion .- Some Yankee, in Cincinnatie has discovered the long-sought for perpetual motion, and is exhibiting it in a room over the post office, (a very apcountry. Let this spirit but diffuse itself over propriate place) as we see by an adveruters. They long since made this important discovery, and always apply the moving power to themselves. All they have sentive officers are the mere servants or agents Henry Clay of Kentucky is, in our opinion, the good Corruption stalks abroad in the great cities, disappear forever - Balt. Chronicle.

the Historical Societies nia, New York, Mas and Maine, and other as the researches of the chiefly directed to the a ing to their respective that an institution prop sive range of inquiry wi considerations of propriet cated the seat of the Fed lucation. Accordingly, 1835, a number of get ington City organized L ICAI SOCIETY.' Its procure, and preserve. the Natural, Civil, Liter History of America in g ted States in particular, The present Preside the venerable JOHN QUI

sixth part of the glob

of one hundred and fifty

for American history h

"Gratifying progress

The happiness of our 1 the active performance. better if we moved in