

From the Pennsylvania
Twenty-sixth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The two Senators from Louisiana appeared for the first time to day in their seats. Mr. Boutwell offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States, for information in regard to the Florida War—the number of massacres, particulars in relation to them, and the war, &c. The resolution was read once and laid upon the table. The President of the Senate announced that a message was in waiting from the President of the United States. Mr. Van Buren, the President's Private Secretary appeared with a message, which, referring to Executive business, the Senate went into Executive session, after which there was an adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question before the House, after the reading of the journal, was the right of Mr. Naylor to vote upon Mr. Rhett's motion to lay Mr. Wise's resolution upon the table.

The previous question was called upon the appeal from Mr. Adams' decision, that Mr. Naylor had a right to vote, and seconded, and tellers were demanded upon the vote, whether the decision of the chair should stand as the judgment of the House.

The House then divided, and Mr. Johnson reported the ayes were 112, and that the five gentlemen claiming seats on commissions from the Governor of New Jersey, and also Mr. Naylor, had voted.

The noes were declared to be 118, four gentlemen from New Jersey claiming seats on the certificate of the Secretary of the State of New Jersey, having voted.

So the vote was—ayes 112, noes 118: deducting disputed votes, it would be—ayes 106, noes 114. So the House decided not to sustain the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Smith of Maine, observed that the disputed votes, whether admitted or rejected would not change the decision: for, dropping the four from New Jersey in the negative, there would still be a clear majority of two, even admitting all the six contested affirmative votes.

Mr. Wise said that the resolution moved yesterday by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Briggs) was the rule of action which the House had agreed upon; and it must be observed, whether the effect of it changed the vote or not. The House had no discretion; it must at once proceed to decide on the disputed votes.

The Chair said that the meeting was now to decide, *scilicet*, on the right of each of the members producing commissions from New Jersey, name by name.

Mr. Wise. I move that the question be now put on the first name, and I demand the previous question.

[Half a dozen of members now rose to address the Chair, amidst loud cries of "order," "order," "order!"]

Mr. Turner rose, amidst loud cries of "order! order! order!" and said that a vote had been taken in the House, which should be announced by the Chair, before any other question was raised. "Sir, said Mr. T., ask if you were placed in that Chair to announce only such decisions as would suit your party? [Much noise and confusion, with cries of "order! order!"] "Go on! go on!" "hear him! hear him!" "Sir, you must dispose of the question before the House, and announce the decision it has made, before you attempt to raise another question. I want to know if you were placed in that Chair to suppress the decisions of the House, and play the tyrant? [Much noise and confusion.]

[Mr. Stanley here ran across the area in front of the Clerk's table, and up one of the passages, slapping his hands, and crying out in a loud voice, "Let the gentleman come to me; I will settle that question with him!"]

Mr. Turner. Sir, your decision have been again and again reversed by the House, because you have had no regard to law, to justice, and the rules & usages of the House; and although the House has so reversed them, its decisions cannot be enforced, because you are determined to make good your declaration, that so long as you occupy that Chair, the members from New Jersey, whose cause you favor, shall never be deprived of their votes. The House has reversed your decision but a short time ago, on my appeal, by a clear majority of undisputed members. There were voting against your decision 118, only four disputed members voting on that side, while there were only 112 voting to sustain that decision, six of whom were disputed members. So that by striking out the four disputed votes against your decision, there would be a majority against you, even though you count the disputed votes in favor of your decision. Yet, notwithstanding this clear majority, you refuse to announce the result, and decide that another question must first be determined. Sir, your decision is tyrannical and monstrous. You have usurped the powers of the House, and attempted to reverse its solemn decisions, and I shall appeal again and again, so long as you pursue this most extraordinary course. I demand that you shall announce the result of the vote taken this morning, and if you decide that you will not, I appeal from your decision.

[Great disorder was now prevailing in the House.] Mr. Ingersoll rose to say a single word—[No, "no," "hear him," "hear him."] Mr. Vanderpool appealed to the courtesy of the gentlemen, to allow the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say a word. [No, "no," "no." He shall not speak, emanated from various parts of the House.] After much disorder, Mr. Wise's call for the Previous Question was put and seconded, upon Mr. Adams' decision that Mr. Naylor had a right to vote.

Mr. Crabb here asked for the reading of the credentials in his case. He would not vote in the dark upon any question, to carry out the wishes of any party.

The Clerk then read the proclamation of Governor Ritner, dated the 30th of October, 1838, which declared that Messrs. Paynter, Sergeant, Toland, Naylor, etc. were elected members of the Twenty-sixth Congress.

Mr. Keim inquired whether the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania had been affixed to this proclamation in the first instance.

The Clerk held up the proclamation, but the reporter could not see whether the great seal was upon it or not.

Mr. Keim. Is there not some memora-

dum in the possession of the Clerk, which will show that the great seal was not put upon it in the first instance?

The Clerk then read a memorandum, as the reporter understood it, that Mr. John Sergeant had called at the Clerk's office and obtained the proclamation for the purpose of having the seal of the Commonwealth placed upon it, which had been omitted in the first instance.

Mr. Naylor then rose, and said, I hold in my hand a proclamation of Governor Porter, dated nine days before the issuing of the proclamation declaring Mr. Ingersoll elected, which declares that I am elected.

[Many voices. Let us hear it read.]

The Clerk then read the paper which Mr. Naylor handed up. It was a copy of the proclamation of Governor Ritner, before read, which had been obtained from the office of the Secretary of State, at Harrisburg, and certified by Francis R. Shunk, Secretary of State, as being a correct copy, and also containing a certificate of Governor Porter, that Francis R. Shunk was his Secretary of State.

Mr. Ramsey. This is a mere copy of the proclamation of Governor Ritner, which was read a short time ago.

Mr. Smith, of Maine. Did I not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Naylor) to say, when he presented this paper, that he held in his hand a proclamation of Gov. Porter, dated a few days before the issuing of the proclamation declaring Mr. Ingersoll elected, which declared that he (Mr. Naylor) was elected?

[Loud cries of "order!" "order!" "order!"] Mr. Naylor. Leave the gentleman to me. I will answer him.

Mr. Smith proceeded. Did the gentleman not make the declaration that he held in his hand a proclamation of Governor Porter, declaring him elected? I should be the last man to charge the gentleman with intentional quibbling, but if that was his declaration, and the paper read was the one referred to, I put it to the House to say whether he has not been quibbling? Will the gentleman answer me?

Mr. Naylor rose.

The Chair called to order.

Mr. Naylor. I appeal to the House and to the Chair to do me an act of justice.

The Chair decided that no debate could be permitted now.

Mr. Wise then called for the reading of the law of Pennsylvania in regard to the elections of members of Congress from that State.

The law having been read,

Mr. F. Thompson and Mr. Fillmore were then appointed tellers, and the vote was announced—110 to 112, the disputed members from New Jersey voting, but their votes could not have changed the result. So the house decided that Mr. Naylor's vote should be counted.

The next question that came up was upon the right of Dr. Ayer, of New Jersey, to vote. His commission was read, and the law of New Jersey, and the evidence in part connected with the facts in the case, when the vote was taken upon Mr. Ayer's right to a seat. Tellers were demanded, and the result was—in favor 117, against him 122. Four of the Whig members from New Jersey voting in his favor and three of the Administration claimants against him. So the House decided that Mr. Ayer's vote should not be counted.

The House was very quiet when Mr. Adams gave the decision, and all eyes were upon him when he said, "the Chair considers the vote unconstitutional"—[laughter and excitement]—"but in consideration of the fact that the majority have reversed his decision, he feels bound to state that Mr. Ayer's vote cannot be counted."

The meeting then decided, 122 to 116, that Mr. Maxwell's vote should not be counted, and a decision immediately followed of a similar result in regard to other members. The last vote was 110 to 117 against allowing New Jersey Whig members to vote.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Ingersoll's right to a vote, and decided against him, and not one for it. After this vote had been taken, Mr. Adams in the Chair stated the position of the questions before the House. They had decided upon Mr. Naylor's right to vote. His own decision, that Mr. Naylor had a right to vote, was sustained.

Mr. Wise then brought forward his resolution that the New Jersey members should be enrolled and take part in the organization.

Mr. Pickens opposed, and said that he wished to move an amendment.

The Previous Question was then moved and carried, ayes 113, noes 113.

The Chair voted in the affirmative, and the Previous Question was seconded.

The meeting then decided that the main question should be put—118 to 99.

The ayes and noes were then called—

breathless silence almost pervading the Hall during the time or reading the names of the members. The vote was

In favor of Mr. Wise's resolution 115

Against it 118

The New Jersey members did not vote, except Mr. Randolph, whose seat is unquestioned.

Mr. Rhett of South Carolina then moved an important resolution, the effect of which was that the Clerk should call the names of all the members whose seats are unquestioned, and that the members thus called shall be a quorum to settle the claims of members—

that Mr. Naylor's seat shall not be included in the contested seats, and that the quorum shall decide the contested elections before proceeding to the election of a Speaker.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon Mr. Rhett's resolution, which was decided affirmatively.

The vote upon Mr. Rhett's resolution,

the last clause of it referring to Mr. Naylor's right to vote, was

Ayes 138, Nays 92.

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, who voted with the majority, then moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, and observed that his purpose was, if his motion prevailed, to submit the following resolution, which he read to the House:

Resolved, That the Acting Clerk of this House shall proceed with the call of the members from the different States of this Union, calling the names of such members

only as present the legal evidence of their being members elect of the Twenty-sixth Congress; and that this House will proceed to its organization in the usual form, with

the understanding, that as soon as the rights to the contested seats are determined, its first organization shall be dissolved, and a new election for officers be held forthwith.

Mr. Turner called for a division of the question on the reconsideration, so as to take the votes in the same order that they were taken on adopting Mr. Rhett's resolution.

Mr. Campbell observed, that his motion was worded to suit the whole resolution, and could not without destroying its effects, be divided.

The Chair said that the motion of the gentleman from South Carolina was not susceptible of a division.

After some discussion,

The Chair said he was of opinion, at first, that the motion was not susceptible of a division, but upon a reconsideration the Chair conceived that a division would become necessary. The resolution, he added, having been passed in two parts, the question on reconsideration must also be taken in two parts, and taken in the same order in which the questions on the resolution itself were taken.

The Chair then stated the question to be on reconsidering the first branch of Mr. Rhett's resolution.

The question was then taken, (Messrs. Graves and Lewis having been appointed tellers,) and decided in the negative—ayes 102, noes 116.

So the House refused to reconsider the first branch of Mr. Rhett's resolution.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 12, 1839.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting several messages of an Executive nature, when, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, the resolution of Mr. Rhett was enforced, and the Clerk proceeded to read the names of the members from the States whose names were not read upon the first day of the session.—The Clerk commenced with the State of Pennsylvania, and read the names of the members through, including those from the Territories.

Mr. Randolph, of New Jersey, rose and asked permission to read a statement. After some opposition from Mr. Smith, of Maine, he read in behalf of his colleagues, a Protest against the action of the body as a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Randolph moved that the Protest be entered on the Journals of the House.

Mr. Bynum made some comments upon the Protest, protesting against its entrance upon the Journal of the House. He said that the member who offered it ought to be excluded for his audacity. Mr. B. proceeded in this strain, and, greatly excited, at some length. After his remarks were concluded, the Previous Question was moved upon the Protest of Mr. Randolph in behalf of his colleagues, and seconded.

The yeas and nays were demanded upon the main question, and ordered, and resulted as follows:

Ayes 114, Noes 117.

Mr. Dromgoole brought forward a resolution that a select committee of members be appointed, *ad hoc* to inquire into the right of the New Jersey members to hold their seats upon the floor of the House.

It was contended by some of the members that the resolution was out of order. Mr. Adams decided against Mr. Bell that it was in order.

After some remarks upon the point of order, a vote was taken upon Mr. Dromgoole's resolution by yeas and nays, the Previous Question having been moved. The vote was ayes 122—noes 84.

Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., Mr. Cooper of Ga., and Mr. Randolph of New Jersey, refused to vote upon the resolution, upon the ground that the meeting had no right to bring it forward.

Mr. Thompson, of S. C., submitted a resolution, that the select Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers—that the Committee swear witnesses, and beswear themselves, before entering upon their duties. Mr. Pickens presented the following resolution, as an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Thompson:

"Resolved, That the committee to be raised on the New Jersey election be confined to the question, who is entitled to the 'returns' of election for the 26th Congress?" Mr. Pickens said that no State officers were allowed to decide upon the legality of votes.

Mr. Wise—"The gentleman is in gross error."

Mr. Pickens protested against being interrupted for an argument, but would listen to an explanation.

Mr. Wise spoke of the Election Laws of Virginia as controverting Mr. Pickens' argument.

Mr. Pickens continued, and spoke of the provision of the Constitution, which speaks of the power of Congress to decide upon the election of disputed members. It was a wise and philosophical provision.

A motion was made by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, that the House do reconsider the vote on the second part of the resolution adopted yesterday on the motion of Mr. Rhett—[a motion which suggested to Mr. Lewis by the possible contingency of Mr. Pickens's motion for amendment not being agreed to.]

A motion was then made by Mr. Crabb, of Alabama, that the House do reconsider the vote adopting the resolution this day moved by Mr. Dromgoole.

The House then adjourned.

From the Baltimore Sun.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 13, 1839.

This morning, as soon as the House had been called to order, Mr. Wise rose, and moved that the journal of yesterday be amended, by inserting on its face the protest of the Whig claimants from New Jersey.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, said that the motion was not in order, inasmuch as a motion to insert the protest on the journal of yesterday had failed at the time, it could not be made now.

Mr. Wise insisted that the motion was in order, and appealed to the chair for its decision.

The chair decided that the motion was in order, as a motion made to enter a paper on the journal of to day, had nothing to do with a motion submitted yesterday.

Mr. Dromgoole appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, moved that the whole matter &c. lie on the table.

After a debate of two hours, it was decided by a vote of 103 to 119 that Mr. Davis's motion should not prevail.

Mr. Bynum enquired of the Chair, if what could not be done directly, could be done indirectly.

Mr. Adams. That is a question you must answer for yourself.

The vote was now taken by yeas and noes on Mr. Dromgoole's appeal, and decided in the negative by a vote of 105 to 114.

Here the debate took a fresh start, and went on, in a kind of rambling and indefinite manner; and, as it was not of the least possible consequence to any one, I did not attempt to catch it.

At 2 1/2 o'clock the House had got into such a perfect fog about the matter, that it found itself unable to extricate itself, and it wisely laid the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Adams now called up Mr. Lewis's motion of yesterday to reconsider the vote on Mr. Rhett's resolution.

Mr. Lewis said he would not press his motion at the moment. He would wait the action of the House on a resolution offered by Mr. Pickens of yesterday, defining the duty of the select committee on contested elections. If that resolution was adopted, he would withdraw his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Wise then called up Mr. Crabb's motion of yesterday to reconsider Mr. Dromgoole's resolution.

Mr. Crabb said a few words in relation to the subject, and then

Mr. Wise rose and proposed that the motion to reconsider be adopted by unanimous consent, and that the House proceed with the evidence already submitted, to decide the naked question, shall Messrs. Ayer, York, Stratton, Maxwell and Halsted, be admitted to seats in this Hall or not.

This proposition being agreed to on all sides, a call of the House was ordered.

After the House had been called, Mr. Wise rose and said, that in order to prevent any misapprehension in relation to his proposition, he would state in a shape perfectly plain, what he intended to do.

He then presented a resolution that Messrs. Ayer, Stratton, York, Halsted and Maxwell, be admitted to seats in this House, subject to its ultimate action. The explanation created some confusion, and not a little excitement.

The vote was now ordered on the proposition of Mr. Wise, and decided as follows:—ayes 117, noes 117. Lost.

A resolution was offered and pressed by Mr. Smith, that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. A motion was now made for adjournment, which was lost.

After a stormy debate on Mr. Smith's resolution, which lasted till midnight the House adjourned.

"A WHIPPABLE ARTICLE."—Not very long since Thaddeus Stevens was at a tavern in Lancaster county, and got into conversation with a gentleman on the subject of the coming nomination for President.

The gentleman observed, that in all probability Mr. Clay would be nominated at Harrisburg; Thaddeus replied that he thought not, but if he were he would be d—d if he would not support Mr. Van Buren, and railed out a furious tirade against Mr. Clay and his friends, free masonry, &c. In the course of the conversation, it was suggested, that if Gen. Harrison was nominated, it was very probable the whigs would be whipped into the ranks to support him.

"Yes, d—n them," said Thaddeus, "they are a whippable article, that is true, and curse them, they make such a devil of a noise and jawing before hand, that they do more injury than they can afterwards make up for by their votes when they are whipped in."

This was said openly and publicly, and in the hearing of persons who were no parties to the conversation.

Gen. Harrison is now nominated and the result will show how "whippable the whigs are."

It is generally understood among the anti-masons at Harrisburg, that in the event of Gen. Harrison's election, (rather a forlorn hope by the way,) that Charles Biddle Penrose, Esq., usually denominated the flying phenomenon, is to be the Secretary at War.

Dame Ramor also says, that Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. is to be the General's Ambassador to Turkey, as he wishes to be well represented near the Seraglio.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Mr. Michael E. Israel, Cashier of the Western Bank of Philadelphia went to Camden N. J. on Tuesday last, where he entered a piece of woods and shot himself. The wound not proving fatal, he returned to Philadelphia in such a state of exhaustion, that his remarks as to the cause of his rash act, were incoherent and unsatisfactory.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A Child rescued from a Panther!—Last Saturday forenoon, Mr. James Ranney and wife, who live about 9 miles east of this village, in the town of Watson, left home on business, leaving their house in charge of their eldest child, a girl aged about 15 years. Near noon the girl heard the infant, aged 14 months, which had been laid while asleep on a bed in an adjoining bed-room, utter a horrid scream, upon which she immediately ran to its relief, and imagine her feelings upon opening the door to see a panther with the babe in its mouth leaping from an open window immediately over the bed! But she, like a true heroine, sprang upon the window screaming at the height of her voice, and upon being joined by the other children about the house pursued the panther at her utmost speed. They followed it about forty rods to a pair of bars which separated the clearing from the forest, at which place the girl states that she approached to within 15 or 20 feet of the panther, when it relinquished its hold of the child, leapt the bars and made its way into the woods. The infant was picked up, much strangled from its rapid movement through the grass and sand which had filled its mouth and eyes, but soon recovered and is now well, save a few scratches about its body, which have the appearance of having been made by the panther's teeth. These marks are very plain, and there are several blood blisters raised where the teeth in slipping came in contact. The girl states that the panther dropped the child once before arriving at the fence; and it is supposed the giving away of

the clothing was the cause, as they were much torn.

We have the above particulars from unquestionable authority, and the probability of the story will not be questioned when it is known that the immense forest is inhabited by the panther, and that at this season of the year they frequently are the personification of famine itself, which fact accounts for its approaching the dwelling, the tardiness of its movements, and its inability to leap the bars with its prey in its mouth, as we understand it made two ineffectual efforts before giving it up. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the brave girl who thus saved the life of the child.—*Louisville Journal.*



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1839.

OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free,
Let it float o'er our father land,
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's chosen band!"

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840.

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

AND AN

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

CONGRESS.

Our Congressional synopsis brings the proceedings down to Friday evening, at which time Mr. Smith of Maine offered a resolution to go into the election of a Speaker. This caused considerable fluttering in the federal camp, and was strenuously opposed by a host of their craters. The debate lasted till midnight, when the House adjourned.

Saturday morning at 12 o'clock the House again met, and after another stormy debate of three hours Mr. Smith's resolution was carried by a strict party vote.

For the result of the ballottings on Saturday, we are indebted to the prompt attention of the Hon. William S. Ramsey, from whom we received the following letter on Monday evening:

"Saturday evening, Dec. 14, 1839.

Messrs. Sanders & Curran:

The House to-day proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, and the following is the result:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
J. H. Jones,	113	115	110	101	71	39
D. H. Lewis,	3	5	6	14	49	79
F. W. Pickens,	5	6	7	8	6	4
John Bell,	102	99	1	2	22	21
W. C. Dawson,	11	11	103	77	4	1
R. M. T. Hunter,	0	1	5	29	68	63
R. W. Hopkins,	1	1	0	0	0	0
Levi Lincoln,	0	0	0	0	4	11

Democrats in Italy.

A postponement was then moved and carried. On Monday the question would probably be decided. The New Jersey members were not permitted to vote.

Yours, &c."

Since the nomination of old "Tippecanoe" through the intrigue of Messrs. Penrose, Dickey and Co., several of the knowing ones amongst the old Federal party are ready to abandon the contest thus early in despair. They had set their hearts on Mr. Clay as the most talented and worthy of all their numerous expectants, believing that he was not only entitled to an "honorable discharge" from the service, after being the bell-weather of the tested party for full ten years; but that he was the most likely of all their "available" to concentrate a formidable opposition, particularly in the South, to the administration of Mr. Van Buren.

They looked upon him as theegis behind which blue-light federalism, Hartford Convention torism, bankism, tariffism, abolitionism, and all the other isms of which the heterogeneous opposition is so prolific, might congregate. But their fond hopes have not been realized, and they now sink down into a state of apathy, conscious that the nominees of their party will meet with certain and overwhelming defeat.

It was extremely unfortunate for the friends of Mr. Clay, who doubtless compose a large majority of the opposition party, to consent to the assembling of their National Convention in Harrisburg, a town where can be congregated at short notice a body of wire-workers who managed Gov. Ritner during his administration, but who at the same time brought ruin and disgrace upon him.

These men selected Gen. Harrison on account of his imbecility, well knowing that in the event of his election (a thing not in the range of probability) they could manage the old gentleman to suit their own purpose exactly. This they could not expect from Mr. Clay, knowing his acknowledged talents and fitness to conduct the affairs of State himself apart from all extraneous aid—hence their hostility to his nomination.

Had the Convention assembled say at Baltimore or Pittsburg, or some other equally suitable place, the Harrison leaders of Pennsylvania, the Penrose's, Dickey's and Stevens' could not have had the same opportunity of operating in person or by their understrappers upon the minds of the delegates, a large body of whom were doubtless friendly to Mr. Clay. Intrigue and deception however have prevailed—the voice of the majority has been stifled—and we now find the opposition factions, crumbling to pieces through the treachery of their representatives.

Gen. Harrison's principles, if he has any, are scarcely known beyond the threshold of his own door. Those that have come to light are by no means favorable to his character. Brought into public notice through the auspices of the elder Adams, he supported the Alien and Sedition Laws passed during that ignominious administration. He also recorded his vote in favor of selling WHITE MEN INTO SLAVERY who were unable to pay their debts! These are his principles so far as they have been made known; but respecting his views on the great political and financial questions of the day, the American people are left almost entirely in the dark.

Such is Gen. Harrison, whose name is now placed before the country for the suffrages of the people. A superannuated old man, almost in his second childhood, and totally unqualified by education or experience for the high station to which he aspires. A mere nose of wax, who can be moulded and twisted into any shape his leaders may desire.

Such is the "available" of the amalgamated opposition, who is destined to defeat—certain and inevitable as fate—and whose name after the election in 1840 will sink into oblivion with the Stevens', Dickey's, and Penrose's who govern his actions and whose creature he is.

Par nobile fratrum.—We perceive in the last Keystone that it is highly probable, in the event of Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency, that our two distinguished townsmen; Charles B. Penrose and Daniel Eckles, in consideration of their exalted talents and peculiar fitness for the stations assigned them, are to receive cabinet appointments from the old gentleman. The first, sometimes "clept CHARLES THE NIMBLE, who proved his valor during the awful scenes of the Buckshot revolution, is to have the station of Secretary at War. The bold front which he then presented and the beautiful manner in which he exemplified his knowledge of, and exhibited his proficiency in, G—