

# VETO MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—It became my duty to return to the Senate the bill, entitled "An act to incorporate a bank to be called the Lancaster County Loan Company," without my sanction, and to state with brevity, the reasons that induced me to withhold it. The bill contemplates the establishment of a new bank with a capital of \$500,000, to be located in the city of Lancaster. It provides for the payment of fifty per centum of each share subscribed in gold or silver, before the charter is issued, and prescribes that real estate to the amount of the shares subscribed by each person becoming a stockholder, shall be mortgaged, by each such stockholder respectively, to secure the payment of the notes, liabilities, &c., of this bank. Trustees are designated, to whom these mortgages are to be given, and by whom the affairs of the bank are to be settled, in case of a forfeiture of its charter. Several salutary and excellent restrictions are imposed on the banks, proposed to be created; and it seems as if the security afforded to the public, was greater than that presented in the banking system, hitherto acted on in Pennsylvania. It is manifest, however, at a glance, that this bill proposes to commence a new system of banking in this Commonwealth. However safe it might eventually prove, it is an untried experiment here. Similar experiments have been attempted in other States with little success; but I do not propose to inquire how far the same fate is likely to attend this measure in this State. I express no opinion on that point. Nor do I intend to follow out the details of the bill, and specify what might be regarded as omissions and imperfections, even admitting the general principle of the proposed system to be correct. This would require a more thorough investigation of the details, both of this bill, and of similar systems in those States where they have been established, than I have either the time, or the means to give the subject at the present moment. I shall, therefore, rest my objections on the grounds of a general nature, that render them at this time imperative and insuperable.

There are in the county of Lancaster, "The Farmers' Bank of Lancaster," "The Columbia Bank and Bridge Company," "The Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania," having together a capital of about \$2,000,000, and employing about \$1,350,000, besides \$10,000 paid in of the capital of the Savings Institution. The county of Lancaster is emphatically an agricultural county. It is celebrated throughout the whole Union for the fertility of its soil, and the skill, prudence and industry of those who till it. I cannot perceive any necessity for the establishment of another bank, with a capital of half a million of dollars in that county. I cannot learn after the most careful inquiry, that such necessity exists. A considerable portion of the capital already incorporated, has never been called in. The citizens of the county of Lancaster have now their full share of banks; and I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to assent to the creation of another.

The time at which it is asked, during the suspension of specie payments, is also unpropitious. I could not bring my mind to the approval of any bill incorporating a new bank, without the most unbecomingly necessary requiring it, at any time, and more especially, at a time when the banks of this Commonwealth, already existing, fail to fulfill their engagements with the public, and survive only by sufferance.

There are in Pennsylvania fifty-two banks with an aggregate capital of \$60,000,000, or thereabouts. Until they resume specie payments—answer the end for which they were established—and the increase of business renders it apparent, that they are inadequate to supply the wants of the community, I shall feel it to be my duty to resist any additions to the number. Should farther experience, however, show that the existing banking system is too defective to be modified and brought into a state of soundness and stability, it will then become a question of the deepest moment, how it shall be substituted by another, if another be deemed advisable. In the mean time, while the system already established, remains, it appears to me to be the duty of all departments of the government to put forth every possible effort to correct the evils of it, and perfect the system by such modifications and restrictions as experience and judicious reflection point out to be necessary. So far as depends upon me, I shall continue while entrusted with the executive functions, to press the subject on the consideration of the legislature, with all the earnestness in my power, until the great ends of wholesome bank restrictions and reform are substantially secured. The recommendations contained in my annual message were made upon the fullest consideration, and I am more and more persuaded that the adoption of them would exert a very salutary and beneficial influence. And without intending in the remotest degree to question the correctness of the opinion of the legislature on the subject, I cannot allow the occasion to pass by without expressing my sincere regret, though in terms of the most perfect respect, that they have not thought proper, or found it convenient to adopt those recommendations on this subject.

I am fully aware of the obstacles to be encountered in carrying these measures into effect. I know the difficulty of changing and modifying the fundamental rules and regulations of so many, and such powerful banking institutions as we have in this Commonwealth, is great. I know that habit long settled, a reluctance to change what is supposed to be well understood, and a belief that the evils complained of will soon cure themselves, all conspire to augment the difficulty and retard the progress of reform. These difficulties, will, I trust, soon yield to the influence of reason and experience—but should they prove powerful enough to prevent the passing of laws making the essential and thorough reform called for in the charters of all the banks collectively, there is still a slow, but a sure method left of attaining the same desirable result.

The charters of the several banks in this Commonwealth, expire at different periods between the present time and the year 1866. Within ten years the charters of twenty-nine expire, and the remaining twenty-two at different times, between that and 1866. It seems to me, that if all the banks in the

Commonwealth, cannot be readily brought under the efficient and thorough influence of reform at once, the right course is to regulate, restrict and control them, as effectually as we can in the aggregate, and as new applications for the renewal of their charters occur, to grant those applications only on such terms as will fully secure the safety of the institution renewed or created, and the rights of the community.

Let this determination be rigidly adhered to, and in a few years, we shall accomplish all that is impracticable at once. A new system, sounder and better than the old one, will gradually take its place, and, as I believe will in a few years compel all the banks of which the charters expire at the most remote periods, to solicit the same modification of their charters, before they expire, or be destroyed in the estimation and confidence of the public.

The character of banks, like that of individuals in business, is the very life blood of their usefulness and power. Not only must their character for integrity and solvency of condition, be untarnished and unsuspected in itself, but it must stand the test successfully in comparison with that of others. If it does not, the bank or the individual is destined to a speedy downfall. The operation of this principle requires little illustration. In the case of the banks it is obvious that those banks established on the safe and sound basis of reform, will deserve and enjoy the highest confidence of the public. They will soon draw from the others their deposits and business, and thus pave the way for their ultimate prostration, unless they present to the public the same security of organization. I cannot, therefore, hesitate in believing, that whatever resistance is offered to the progress of reform, as a general measure of legislation affecting all the banks in this Commonwealth, immediately, the complete triumph of those who advocate it, is neither very distant, nor in the least degree doubtful. It is only for the legislature to commence the work in good earnest; it will, by its own impulse, surmount every impediment, and mature itself. Had this bank proposed to be created, been a renewal of a former charter, or in the place of a bank that had formerly existed, it would have stood on a different ground. The salutary restrictions in the bill would have given it a title to respect, they would have constituted at least one step in the way of reforming our system of banking. This institution would have been marked as the beginning of a new era—not, indeed, when our system is reduced to perfection, but when an attempt is made to approach it.

I have already stated, as I believe, that there is enough, if not more than enough bank capital in the county of Lancaster for all useful purposes. Under such circumstances, should an additional bank be created there, professedly resting on sounder principles of incorporation than the banks now in existence, what would be the inevitable result? Why, at the next session of the legislature, and at succeeding sessions, that body would be literally besieged with applications from other counties for similar institutions. The amount of bank capital already existing, would not be reduced, nor would it afford any available objection to granting these applications, for this very case would be pleaded as a precedent—few counties, if any, can be found, where the bank capital bears a greater proportion to business, than in the county of Lancaster—and the legislature would be told, with great force of truth, that there was as much reason in those counties for additional banks, as in the county of Lancaster. It requires but little experience in the affairs of the world, to enable us to predict the issue. Should argument fail, combination of interests would be all-powerful, and we, most probably, would see re-enacted the scenes which followed the incorporation of the latter of banks of 1814. The new banks created, however, sound in themselves, would speedily come in collision with the banks now existing in superabundance, and a general crash must ensue. Can any person who remembers the events of 1814, 15, 16, and 17, in the county of Lancaster, itself, desire to see them repeated? Wide spread ruin and desolation marked the flourishing inhabitants of that county for their prey. Prosperous and wealthy farmers were reduced to beggary in a few months. The spirit of wild and reckless speculation infected the whole mass of the community—property fell more than one half in value in two or three years—upwards of a third of all the real estate in that county changed hands within that period, either under the immediate pressure of necessity, or the hammer of the sheriff. No person can survey those scenes at this distant day, without the deepest feelings of astonishment and regret. Let us not contribute to reproduce them. Let me be not misunderstood. I do not suppose that this deplorable state of things would be occasioned by signing this bill alone. It is the example I fear. It is the stimulant it would furnish to that most contagious of all things, inconsiderate speculation, prompted by the inordinate cupidity of man. It is because the step, if once taken, cannot be easily retraced.

The experiment proposed to be tried by the creation of this bank, if a good one, can be made at a more propitious time, and in a more suitable manner. I shall most cheerfully co-operate with the legislature then, in improving our banking system. When, hereafter, charters are proposed to be renewed, if they are deemed necessary, or if by forfeiture of their charter, or by other means, banks cease to exist, and others are required by the wants of the people, let them be incorporated only on such terms as may be found most safe and expedient—whether those that this bill contains, be such as would answer this end, can be determined at the proper time.

I cannot perceive any good reason for augmenting our present enormous banking capital in the county of Lancaster, or elsewhere. It does not seem to me, that it is called for by the demands of business, nor by any other consideration of sound policy. The mania for stock speculation appears to have had its day. Money is seeking other investments, in which the anticipations of those who embark are less brilliant, the certainty on which they rely is tenfold greater. This change it is confidently believed, is for the better; it is the precursor of information and amendment, and justifies rational expectations of improvement in our condition, that could scarcely have been realized

while we were driving backward in our late rash and headlong career. Patience, perseverance, and unshaken firmness in the discharge of their respective duties, by the legislative and executive departments of the government, are all that is now wanting to correct the evils under which we suffer, and to prevent their recurrence in the future. Create no additional banks—renew the charters of none but those that are indispensable, and those on terms of rigid security—hold them one and all, to a strict accountability under the laws; extend no farther special indulgences, strengthen the guards upon them, and increase the restrictions; let those principles be sacredly observed in our legislation, and we shall soon see the monetary institutions of this Commonwealth restored to the confidence of the people, and standing proudly erect among those of the sister States, as the firmest and most faithful to their engagements. If they cannot and do not occupy this position before the world, they are unworthy of Pennsylvania, and ought to give place to those that will reflect no discredit on the great State to which they are indebted for their existence.

DAVID R. PORTER.  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Harrisburg, June 11, 1840.

## GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A meeting of the democratic citizens of Allan and East Pennsborough townships, Cumberland county, convened at the public house of Henry Church, on Saturday, the 15th day of June, after erecting a Liberty Pole, organized by appointing WILLIAM R. GOR-GAS, Esq., President; Alexander Wills, Esq., John Black, Esq., Peter Fessler, R. R. Church, George Ripley, Jr., and Wm. Young, Vice Presidents; C. C. Pratt and J. K. Longnecker, Secretaries; when, on motion it was resolved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: David Hume, Esq., J. Longnecker, Esq., John Drawbaugh, Jr., Henry Church, John Bruce, Wm. Brooks, Jr., J. C. Dunlop, George W. Fessler, Christian Miller, Jacob Morning, S. K. Leech, J. Renninger, and Dr. C. W. Dean, the committee having retired the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by J. T. Adams, James Nill, and C. C. Rawo, Esquires, after which the committee through their chairman reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas the times are pregnant with the fate of our beloved institutions. A mighty struggle is waging for power. The contest is between the ancient and heretofore invincible democratic party, and the aristocratic which has long, but unsuccessfully, sought to establish its iron rule. Which shall prevail? That's the question. It is not a contest whether this man, or that man, shall enjoy the emoluments of office—it is emphatically whether our country shall continue to be, as it has been, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." If, by falsehood and misrepresentation the democratic party shall be overthrown, or if by a spurious and inactivity of its members, it should suffer a defeat, then indeed was the struggle for freedom, a needless waste of blood and treasure. We have to contend with an enemy always awake and never slumbering upon his post, and it therefore behooves us to be equally vigilant and watchful. The enemies of the democratic party, (for their name is legion) are now at sea without compass or chart, congregated in a "Log Cabin," not quite of the magnitude of Noah's Ark, reeling and floating upon an ocean of "hard cider." They raise to avow their principles, or to permit their captain to say, "They are honest traders, or pirates, or any thing the occasion may require." Their flag is red, black, copper-colored, or white, as best suits them to display. They are bound for Washington where "the Temple of Liberty" (as yet not consecrated) rears its columns to the sky. They hope to reach there by all kinds of accidents—the abduction of Morgan—Negro emancipation—hard times, brought about by banks of their own creation—disappointments of unprincipled men in applications for office—ejections of unworthy recipients of office—and the very least of all little accidents, some thirty years ago, held a military office, and by accident, they have recently discovered him to be a "hero" and statesman!" Rip Van Winkle, it is recorded in the Knickerbocker, slept one hundred years. In the meantime the Revolution had been successfully commenced and consummated. After this long nap, rousing up and shaking himself, he commenced inquiries after his early friends. "No one had ever heard of the persons he so anxiously sought, the memory of them was lost upon earth. Perceiving the man to be an aged stranger, some one casually asked him if he had never heard of "Washington?" He answered with surprise, in the negative! Has whiggery, like old Rip, been asleep for the last thirty years, and just awakened up to make the important discovery that old "Tip" is a "Hero and Statesman," of the first order! Or, if awake, why did that party, for long years, neglect to celebrate the splendid victories they pretend their hero obtained? Surely if they were such victories, as the American arms, they were more worthy to be sung in song, and of annual commemoration in days gone by, when pride of country and gratitude were the incentives, than they are now when the sincerity of the deed may be well and justly questioned, because of the intimate connection with the gratification of wholly party aspirations. Not these men—these modern whigs—were as wise awake during all this time, as they were when they denounced the late war as an unjustifiable, unrighteous and wicked onset against the "Bulwark of our Religion," and stigmatized its friends as the dupes of Napoleon's ambition! They were not asleep, for we have shameful and disgraceful evidence in their newspaper publications, that they had heard of JACKSON, if they never heard of Harrison; and we are all familiar with the rabid denunciations they visited upon his head. If the battle of Tippecanoe had failed, to cause them, up the thunderings of the deep-mouthed cannon at New Orleans, probably restrained them to a sense of consciousness. They were awake, for we know they assembled in convention at Hartford, to encourage the enemy at the gloomiest period of the war, and we are all familiar with the "blue light"

illustrations they gave of their devotion to the country and its institutions!!

But apart from digression, we have a few plain arguments to advance, and we begin by stating our objections to the course pursued by our antagonists. They have declined making any avowal of the principles by which they are governed now, or by which they will be governed hereafter. The founders of our Government and its matchless institutions, were not made of that kind of stuff—they proclaimed to the world, boldly and fearlessly, their grievances, and not that alone, they made manifest the imperative necessity of a change of rulers, and of the form of Government. They reduced to writing, in plain and simple, but powerful language, a catechism of political faith, and placed it in the hands of all whom they were solicited or converted from error. They sought no converts, except through the medium of honest and patriotic avowals of the doctrines they taught, and the most distinct and unequivocal declarations of their future course. They did not solicit merely a "generous confidence," but the "entire confidence" of the people. They obtained it, and why? Because they had no concealments, and the people knew it. These were the Whigs of the Revolution; and the confidence bestowed in them was not misplaced. But where will you find a body of men so purely patriotic and devoted to principle as they were? Does history present an example? We challenge the comparison. The whigs of the Revolution were whigs, in every sense of the word. They were acknowledged by the whole world to be whigs, acting from motives of the most exalted kind. They followed up their declaration of Independence by forming a Constitution in strict accordance with that important instrument. To whom are we indebted for the free form of Government we now enjoy? Does the tenant of the "Log Cabin" possess the inherent rights guaranteed by the Constitution in consequence of the exertions of the party that now attempt to gulf him by pouring "hard cider" down his throat. Let the facts answer. When the modern whigs were known by the name of "Federalists," their principles were boldly avowed, and as boldly enforced. At the formation of the Constitution, with Hamilton for their leader, they advocated with unmitigated zeal, what they called a "strong government." They contended that the great mass of the people were unfit to govern themselves, and, therefore, ought to be excluded from any participation in the management of public affairs.

They advocated the election of a President, and of United States Senators for life. They desired to vest in the Judiciary, powers dangerous to the liberty of the people, and at variance with the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence. One of the principal causes assigned for resistance to British aggression, was, that the King and Parliament, "had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, by obstructing the law for naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither." The Federalists, as a party, certainly, and indisputably had, as auxiliaries in the contest they carried on against a "liberal government," the entire strength of the Tories, and sons of Tories of the Revolution. Who dare deny this assertion? The Tories were Tories because they approved the conduct of the king, so justly complained of by the founders of our happy government. They approved of the obstructions thrown in the way of naturalization, and although their exertions to continue the obstructions complained of, had failed, it was natural they should act in concert after the revolution had been accomplished, to obstruct, as far as possible, the operations of a free government. For this purpose, they united themselves with the "Federal party," and went heart and hand with them in the measures they proposed. All "FEDERALISTS" were not Tories, but all Tories were FEDERALISTS. Ask any democrat of forty years standing, if such was not the fact, and the answer will be invariably in the affirmative. Those of the "federalists" who were not Tories, were men of great wealth, and consequently could not brook the idea of the "humble tenant of a Log Cabin," enjoying the same privileges with themselves. They were hostile to the principles advocated by the liberal portion of the community, in moderate circumstances, who were nick-named "Democrats," who contended that "taxation and representation" ought to go hand in hand—that is, if a man, be he ever so poor, and the tax he paid, but a penny, ought to have the right to vote for representatives in general and state governments. This right the "Federalists" and their adjuncts, the Tories, were unwilling to confer. The result would have been, had their opinions prevailed, that the poor, or those not possessed of a freehold, would have remained poor, and their descendants would, as in England, been forever subservient. Why? For the simple reason that they had enacted such laws as would have answered their purposes, and prevented a poor man, or his son, from becoming a citizen, entitled to vote, by "obstructing" the acquisition of a freehold. The oldest son of the "federal aristocrat" would have inherited the lands of his father, and thus, from generation to generation "the rich would have remained rich, and the poor would have remained poor." The poorer class is always the most numerous, and upon their labor depends the prosperity of any community; be it large or small. Without the producers the world would be in a sorry condition. Yet, it is singularly strange, that these producers, are, wherever aristocracy has the ascendancy, contemned and despised. They are looked upon as an inferior race. In this estimation, at the formation of the Constitution, were they held by the "federalists." The tenant of a "log cabin," was regarded by them in the light of a menial, and although thousands of them had fought in the battles of the Revolution, yet they were on the eve of being denied a voice in the affairs of the government! By whom? By the democrats? No! They were the "log cabins" and ashering forth from their "log cabins" in the recesses of the hills and mountains, they carried into the ranks of the "federalists" as they had into the ranks of the British army, dismay, terror and defeat? They secured a government of "equal rights," and their children have never since tenaciously watched its administration and secured its blessings. To you

of the "log cabin" we appeal for a verification of what we have said. Have we misstated the case? What says the printed history of those days of fierce contention for democratic or aristocratic ascendancy? What says tradition? To you, the sons of the unassuming but devoted friend of equal rights, the humble occupant of a "log cabin," we put this question—Did your fathers never tell you of the mighty exertions made by the "Federalists and their Tory adjuncts," to fasten upon them a form of Government, where the "few were to rule the many"? Have you forgotten their lessons of practical democracy, so far, as to be alienated from your support of democratic men, into the support of a man for the first office in your gift, who, in the days that tried the firmness of your ancestors, was active in promoting the views of the "federalists" of that day, and the self-styled Whigs of the present day? Surely you will not forget the causes which led your fathers to embark in the death struggle for liberty, and forgetting to embrace the fantastic exhibition of a "log cabin and cider barrel," as a guide for political action? Sons of the sires of the revolution, is it not the veriest insult to your understandings that could be offered, to presume that you will abandon your principles, merely because the descendants of the old federalists and their Tory adjuncts, hawk about the country "log cabins and cider barrels"? What will the world think of you—what will the federalists themselves think of you, if such an attempt to get hold of the reins of government should succeed? The former will justly suppose that you are easily persuaded, & the latter will take care to prevent the necessity of a repetition of such a contemptible mode of operating upon your understandings, apprehensive it might not succeed, by enacting such laws as will assuredly deprive you of the power of regaining the ascendancy. Our government, as it is now administered, is essentially democratic. It is in the hands of Mr. Van Buren, what it was when the tenants of the "log cabins" placed Thomas Jefferson in power.—He has, in no instance, deviated from the path chalked out by his democratic predecessors, but in all things conformed to the will and wishes of the people, who confided to him the great charge of watching over their interests. He has from his earliest life, professed and practised republican doctrines. Not so his opponent, not so the man selected by the ancient enemies of your rights, to prostitute the fair fabric of the hopes of the oppressed of all nations. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON does not pretend to deny, nor his friends for him, much as they disregard truth, that he was the advocate of the "Alien and Sedition Laws." He admitted the fact, when charged upon him by the late John Randolph. By this law, no foreigner could be admitted to the rights of citizenship, until he had resided—fourteen years in the country, and then, only on one-year conditions. We have already shown, that the grounds of complaint against the British king, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence, was, that "he had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, by obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, &c." For this, the fathers of the revolution, appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of their intentions, in solemn council pronounced the "King a Tyrant," and unfit to be the ruler of a free people." But a short period had elapsed from the revolution, until the second attempt was made to "obstruct the laws for naturalization," and in this attempt, Harrison was a prominent actor. He was then a young man, and it is the first manifestation on record, of his party predilections. We all know, that the democrats opposed, most zealously, the passage of the odious act. The "Federalists" and their Tory adjuncts," were its advocates. Does not this simple fact clearly define Harrison's early political character? Among the most active in opposition to the act excluding the sons of the Emerald Isle, from citizenship, was Gen. Andrew Jackson, then a member of Congress. He was a democrat; and it was a part of the creed of the Whigs of 1798 and '99, that the oppressed and exiled Irishman should be made welcome to the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. On the contrary, it was the policy of the British King and the Tories of the Revolution, as well as the Federalists of 1798 and '99, that the oppressed should have no refuge from the persecutions of Church and State—that their manacles should be forever a part of their inheritance, and that the companionship between them and their chains, should never be discovered. The administration of John Adams gave rise to the democratic party. Federal ascendancy for a brief period, taught the people what kind of a government they were likely to have entailed upon them. The blood of the revolution, as yet, freshly distinguishing the battle field, had been shed in vain, if the federalists were permitted to linger to yield the destinies of the nation. To question the purity of the acts of Adams and his federal conductors, was tantamount to high treason. There were men, however, who were found bold enough to venture doubts, whether a worse than British tyranny was not about to be established. For this they were hunted down by regular troops, as fierce and eager upon the chase, as blood hounds in pursuit of their victims. Some were cast into prison—some were condemned to death, and all were denounced as Jacobins and traitors to their country, and as the very worst stigma that could be applied, they were called "Democrats." The persecutors assumed, voluntarily, the name of "Federalists." To this latter class, Harrison attached himself, and even after the persecuted and bitterly reviled "Log Cabin Democrat" had succeeded in wresting the government out of the hands of those who abused the trust reposed in them; he boasted of having won the "black cockade," the badge by which the "well born," knew each other, from the humble and unpretending republicans of the school of the revolution. For this act alone, he should receive, and doubtless will, the execration of every democrat and far his bitter malice towards the noble hearted sons of Erin, he should be called to a strict account by them and their descendants.

meets and Sampsons, and thousands of others equally worthy and talented, and in every respect fitted to make citizens of the first order, but whose aspirations for liberty, strong as they were, would not permit them to receive it on dishonorable terms, and with an uncertain tenure. No—we repeat—when the day of retribution arrives, the exile and the son of the exile, will be found at the polls, placing the mark of their reprobation on the man and the party who unreluctantly to exact such hard conditions as the price of their adoption, into the "city of refuge," from tyranny and oppression.

We might advance still more weighty reasons, why we hold sacred our ancient faith, old time and space proved; but satisfied for the present, as well with truth, as the importance of the matters and things we have presented to your consideration, we report for adoption, the following:—

1st. Resolved, That we do not believe, through the Whigs, Anti-masons and Abolitionists, will deny and assert anything, that they will have the hardihood to deny, that "to speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right."

2d. Resolved, That we cannot consent to acknowledge William H. Harrison a "freeman," inasmuch as he is under the guardianship of three men, who have signed sealed and published a declaration, that he shall not "speak his thoughts" about the all absorbing and exciting questions of the day, in which the moral and political character of the country is inextricably involved for weal or woe.

3d. Resolved, That William H. Harrison, having acknowledged this guardianship and control, in a letter recently addressed to Joseph L. Williams, a federal member of Congress, has rendered himself unworthy of the suffrages of an intelligent and free people, and totally unfit to preside over the destinies of this great nation.

4th. Resolved, That none of us ever heard of William H. Harrison's name being classed with the list of distinguished American heroes, until since he received the Whig-Anti-masonic Abolition nomination for President—up until that time he had remained "unhonored and unknown."

5th. Resolved, That twenty five years and upwards having passed away, since the claim to being dubbed a "Hero," might have been at least whispered on behalf of Wm. H. Harrison, who will not stop to inquire into its truth, or make manifest its arrogance, inasmuch as it is sufficient to know, that on the eye of every election, the federalists are dexterous at coining, publishing and even swearing to facts which never had existence, except in their own prolific and mendacious brain.

6th. Resolved, That as we profess in selecting our rulers for the General and State governments to be guided by their known attachment to the principle which engendered and sanctified the revolution, we hereby declare our sovereign contempt for the men, who, presuming upon our total ignorance of those principles, seek to degrade us in the eyes of the world, and to seduce us, by a display of "Cider barrels" and hen coops, called by them "Log Cabins," from the allegiance we justly owe to the lessons imparted by the mighty dead, who, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, pledged to each other, their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to carry them into effect.

7th. Resolved, That in memory of the solemn appeal thus made, and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the patriotic pledge thus given, we this day, beneath the emblem of Liberty just erected, declare our fixed and unchangeable determination, as we venerate the principles of the revolution, to cast our votes for no man as Trustee, to carry out the views of our patriotic father, whose paramount claims rest mainly upon the fact justly asserted by his advocates, that he is the "tenant of a log cabin," and quenches his thirst with "hard cider."

8th. Resolved, That we will give our undivided support to Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, for the office of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Because, They have administered the government in strict accordance with the principles of the revolution, and have untiringly exerted themselves to carry out the measures of the Democratic party.

Because, They have avowed the principles they intend to be governed by, in an honest and manly manner, and having read the exposition of their political faith, we most heartily sanction and approve of all they have written.

Because, They hold themselves in readiness, at all times, as public men are certainly bound to do, to answer any queries that may be propounded by any citizen, be his station ever so humble.

Because, We sanction with our whole hearts, the policy heretofore pursued, and urged by them in administering the affairs of the government, and desire a continuance of measures so consonant to freedom and equality.

Because, They are the well tried & faithful servants of the people, in whom there is no concealment or guile, and opposed to every course of policy, calculated "to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

Because, They have endeavored to check the encroachments of irresponsible and soulless corporations, on the rights of the people, and in doing so, have rendered themselves obnoxious to that party which have ever been found active to reduce the people to a subservience, from which there could be no escape, the control of the nation's power.

On motion, it was Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of Cumberland & Dauphin counties and in the Globe.

(Signed by the Officers.)

ASTRAL LAMPS.  
Just received and for sale at the manufacturers prices, an assortment of Astral Lamps, large and small sizes with plain and cut shades.  
J. J. MYERS & Co.

Musical Instruments.  
Just received—6 Guitars (warranted) and furnished in superior style with patent frets, 3 doz. Violins of every quality averaging from \$1 to \$10, Clarionets, Flutes, Flageolets, Fics, Horns, Accordion, and a full assortment of late and fashionable music. For sale by  
J. J. MYERS & Co.  
June 4, 1840.

FLOOR MATTING & DOOR MATS.  
Just received and for sale very low, 6 yards 6 qr. Straw Floor Matting at 50 cents per bale; also, 1 doz. Door Mats, large and small sizes.  
J. J. MYERS & Co.