ADAMS COUNTY HARRISON MEEETING.

A very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Adams county, friendly to the election of Gen. W. H. HARRISON, and opposed to M. Van Buren, was held in the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday evening the 27th of January, 1840, in pursuance of public notice.

The meeting was organized by calling to the Chair Col. BALTZER SNYDER; assisted by Capt. Wm. Rex, Col. Alexander Campbell, Robert M. Hutcherson, Jacob Baugh, Jonathan C. Forrest, Esq., and James Ewing, as Vice President; and appointing *John Neely, Bernard Hildebrand, Armstrong Taughinbaugh, and Robert G. Harper*, Secretaries.

On motion of D. M. Severe, Esq. a committee of eleven was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following gentlemen composed the committee: Daniel M. Sweyer, Esq., James Dobbin, Esq., Robert M'Ilheny, Capt. John Walter, Nicholas Bushey, Esq., Peter Chronister, John Sneeringer, John Dickson, Jr., Andrew Heintzelman, James K. Wilson, and Wm Hamilton.

Doging the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by T. C. Hamblay, Esq. of York, who had been specially invited to do so by a committe from the meeting.

D. M. Severe, Esq. from the committee appointed to prepare resolutions, then reported the following, which, after some eloquent remarks by that gentleman were unanimously adopted:

Gen. William Henry Harrison having been nominated, as the candidate of the Anti-Van Buren party, for the office of President of the United States, we deem it proper that Adams county should respond to that nomination, in a manner worthy of the distinguished citizen who has so long and so faithfully served his country both in her councils and in the field. His wisdom, and above all the incorruptible integrity which he has displayed throughout his whole life, have pointed him out to his fellow citizens as peculiarly fitted to bring back the government to its former simplicity, and restore honesty in its administration. Therefore:

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison as the forerunner of better times for the republic; and believe that in the incorruptible integrity of his past life and his wisdom as a statesman, there is furnished ample assurance that he will administer the government in such manner as will be most conducive to the honor and interests of the Country.

Resolved, That the universal enthusiasm and unanimity with which the nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, by the great Whig National Convention, has been received by the people in all parts of the Union, is the best evidence that they are the spontaneous and free choice of the people, and furnishes a sure presage of coming success.

Resolved, That we hail the nomination of the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, as the peoples' own work, and that viewing it in that light, the people of Adams County will sustain it by giving nine hundred majority for the brave old veteran who from his boyhood has served his country, fought her battles and never fought a battle which he did not win—whose hands, although he handled and disbursed millions of public money, are unstained by unhallowed and unlawful gains, and who is now in the evening of life, living in honest poverty when he might have amassed a princely fortune had he been less disinterested and honest.

Resolved, That the poverty of Gen. Harrison, with which he is reproached by the adherents of the present National Administration, is no disgrace, particularly when we recollect that his fortune was spent in the service of his country.

Resolved, That we will not the less heartily support the nomination of Gen. Harrison, because he has been denominated the "log cabin candidate"—not regarding it as a matter of reproach, that our candidate is a poor man, or, that he lives in a house less splendid than that of his competitor

Resolved, That when Gen. Harrison gave his best coat to one of his old scarred veterans whom he met poor and in rags, contenting himself with a half worn and threadbare garment, he clothed himself in a robe of honor far outshining the royal purple of kings—and showed that humanity was native to his brave old heart, as pride was an alien to his bosom.

Resolved, That we approve and the people of the United States will also approve the principle of one Presidential term so decidedly advocated by Gen. Harrison, and to which he has pledged himself, as the sure means of curing many of the abuses and mischiefs which have disgraced and almost ruined the country, by removing one of the main causes and inducements thereto.

Resolved, That this meeting do approve and approve the disinterested manner in which Henry Clay and the friends of the nomination of that illustrious Statesman for the Presidency have surrendered their preposeets and individual preferences to the public good, by hailing with a zeal and enthusiasm that does them honor, the nomination of Gen. Harrison by the National Convention and their and his magnanimity shall not be soon forgotten.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the spoils party, that the faith of the State is not pledged to the fulfillment of its contracts, and that the State is incapable of entering into a binding contract, is one abhorrent to every principle of honesty, justice and common sense, and under cover of which every right the most sacred, even the titles to our lands bought and paid for with our money, may be at will taken away at the arbitrary will of the Legislature.

Resolved, That deeply penetrated with a sense of the immense debt of gratitude owing by this country to the brave Harrison, this meeting recommend the establishment of Tippecanoe clubs throughout the County, to disseminate more widely and thoroughly the knowledge of his civil services and military achievements.

Resolved, That as the father of the present Land System under the operation of which the West has grown up like magic, he has conferred a more lasting benefit upon his country than the award of her highest honors can repay. The people of the United States will, by elevating him to the Presidency, show that republics are not ungrateful.

Resolved, That at the approaching Presidential election, Pennsylvania, will redeem all past delinquencies, and range herself in the front rank of redeemed States.

Resolved, That this meeting do ratify and concur in the nomination of John Dickson, Esq., as a Presidential elector from this Congressional District—and invite the concurrence of our brethren in Franklin County therein.

Resolved, That Thaddeus Stevens and John Picking be and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent this County in the Anti-Van Buren State Convention at Harrisburg on the 22d of February next, with power to fill vacancies—and that Robert G. Harper, Col. Robert Cobean, and Col. James L. Neely be appointed conferees to meet with the conferees from Franklin and Cumberland Counties, to appoint two senatorial delegates to represent this senatorial district in said convention.

Resolved, That this meeting do desire and instruct the said conferees, to endeavor to procure the nomination of Charles B. Penrose. Esq., as one of said senatorial delegates.

Resolved, That the friends of Gen. W. H. Harrison be and are hereby requested to assemble in the several townships of the County, at the time and place of holding the township elections in March next for the purpose of organization, in the following manner, viz: That a committee of *seven* persons be appointed, as a central committee and that township be divided into several convenient districts, in each of which a committee of two or more persons be appointed—at which committee shall make report to the County committee appointed at this meeting—also, that these several committees be requested to meet together from time to time on their own adjournments for the purpose of considering and acting on all measures relative to the elections.

Resolved also, That as soon as the several townships shall have organized in the said manner, notice of such organization shall be given to the County committee—so that in case any township should fail to organize, the said County committee shall and is hereby authorized, to proceed to appoint committees as above in the several townships.

The following named gentlemen were appointed to compose the central committee:

Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. Col. M. C. Clarkson, Col. Baltzer Snyder, Col. John Donaldson, Robert G. Harper, Peter Holick, and Robert Smith.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Officers, and published in all the papers of the County, and in the Harrisburg Telegraph, U. S. Gazette, and Philadelphia Inquirer.

BALTZER SNYDER, *Pres't.*

William Rex, Alex. Campbell, R M. Hutcherson, Jacob Baugh, Jona'n C. Forrest, James Ewing, } *V. Pres'ts.*

John Neely, B Hildebrand, A. Taughinbaugh, Robert G. Harper, } Secretaries.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUB-TREASURY, AS IT PASSED THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Section 1. Provides that Rooms in the new Treasury Building at Washington shall be fitted up with secure fire proof vaults and safes for keeping the public money, and for the accommodation of the Treasurer, his Assistants and Clerks—which is declared to be the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. The vaults and the safes of the Mint and branch Mint at New Orleans to be places of deposit, and the Treasurer of each to have the custody and care of the public money.

Sec 3. Rooms to be provided in the Custom Houses now Building in New York and Boston for the use of the Receivers General, and secure fire proof vaults and safes for keeping public moneys, said Receivers General to have the custody of said rooms vaults and safes, and the money deposited therein, and transfer and disburse the same.

Sec. 4. Suitable offices, with convenient rooms provided with secure fire proof vaults and safes, to be erected at Charleston and St. Louis—Receivers General to have the custody and care of the said fire-proof vaults and safes and the money therein deposited—and also to transfer and disburse such money.

Sec. 5. The President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint four receivers general of public money, to hold their offices for 4 years—one to be located in New York, one in Boston, one in Charleston, and the fourth in St. Louis; all to give bond with sureties.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint and several branch mints, all collectors of customs or surveyors acting as collectors, all receivers general, all receivers of public moneys of the various land offices, and all postmasters, required to keep safely, without loaning, all money collected by or placed in their custody, till transferred or paid out upon the order of the proper officer of the Government; and to do all duties as fiscal agents of the Government which Congress or the Treasury Department may impose—pay pensions and make disbursements which the Secretary of the Executive Departments may be required by law to make.

Sec. 7. Treasurer of the United States, Treasurer of the Mint and branch mint at New Orleans, and receivers general, to give bonds with sureties according to the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, and to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 8. Secretary of the Treasury to require bonds from the several depositores created, with such surety as shall seem reasonable and safe by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. All collectors and receivers in the District of Columbia in the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, in the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, to pay over all money to the receivers general or the Treasurer of the Mint or branch mint, as often as required by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Post Master General, not less that once in each week.

Sec. 10. Secretary of the Treasury and Post Master General empowered in their discretion to transfer money from any depository, to the mint, branch mint, or either of the offices of the Receivers General, and also from the hands of one depository to that of another. as safety or public convenience may to them seem to require. Treasurer of the United States also authorised to draw upon any depository he may think conducive to public interest, or convenience of public creditors.

Sec. 11. All money in depositores to be considered to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and subject to his draft for transfer or disbursement. Depositories to make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Department, as shall be directed by the head of these departments.

Sec. 12. Secretary of the Treasury authorized to examine into accounts of depositories, and to appoint special agents for this purpose, with such compensation as he may think reasonable. Agents to examine books, accounts, money on hand, and the manner in which the same is kept, so as to secure uniformity.

Sec. 13. Naval Officer and Surveyor, Register of Land Office, director and superintendent of each mint and branch mint, every quarter, or oftener, if directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, also to examine the accounts and money of the Receivers General, Collectors, Receivers of the Land Offices, and Treasurers, and make return of such examination to the Treasury Department.

Sec. 14. Treasurers under this act may be allowed by the Secretary of the Treasury for expenses for clerks, fire proof stores or vaults, or other expenses of safe keeping, transferring or disbursing public money; *provided*, the whole number of clerks shall not exceed *ten* and the aggregate compensation exceed $8,000 nor the compensation of any clerk exceed $800 per annum.

Sec. 15. Secretary of the Treasury required to withdraw public funds from present depositories, and confine all transactions to depositories established by this act

Sec. 16. Marshalls, District Attorneys and others having public money, to pay the same to such depository as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 17. All Treasurers to keep an entry of each sum received, and kind of money, and also of each payment or transfer, and kind of currency. Any investment, loan or other use of public money by any Treasury to be deemed an embezzlement, and punished as felony; and all persons participating or advising thereto to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 18. Until rooms, offices, vaults and safes are constructed, Secretary of the Treasury may hire them at the expense of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis.

Sec. 19. The Resolution authorizing payment of public dues in notes of specie paying Banks, so modified, that after June, 1840, one-fourth of all the payments shall be made in specie; after June, 1842, three-fourths to be paid in specie; and after June 1843 all dues for postages or otherwise shall be paid in gold and silver only.

Sec. 20. After June 1843, all disbursements and money payments by the United States or Post Master General, to be made in gold or silver coin only. Any officer neglecting or evading this provision to be reported to the President of the United States.

Sec. 21. No disbursing officer permitted to make any exchange of funds, except for gold or silver, but shall make payments in the currency received. Any violation to be punished by suspension, and further also to be reported to the President for removal, or restoration to his trust.

Sec 22. Secretary of Treasury to make no order creating any difference in the medium in which the different branches of the revenue shall be paid.

Sec. 23. Secretary of Treasury to establish regulation for the speedy presentation and prompt payment of drafts, and guard against such drafts being used as a currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. Receiver General at New York, to be paid $4000, at Boston $2500, at Charleston $2500, and at St. Louis $2500. Treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia to be allowed $500 in addition to his present salary, and the Treasurer of the Branch at New Orleans to receive $1000 additional per annum, in full for all services.

Sec. 25. Treasurer may receive payment for lands at the Treasury, or such point as he may designate—to be evidenced by the receipt of said Treasurer, which receipts shall be receivable for lands at public or private sale but shall not be transferable.

Sec. 26. $1000 appropriated for superintendence of sites, and the construction of offices for the receivers general at Charleston and St. Louis.

Sec. 27. Appropriates such sums as may be necessary to defray the expenses authorized, and Sec. 28 repeals conflicting provisions of existing acts.

It will be seen that the above act contemplates an indefinite increase of officers, with an unlimited amount of expenditure, both being in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. This reveals one of the objects of this scheme for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public money. It confers patronage, and is an extension of the "*spoils*" system.

The mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys in times past, every practical business man knows, was safer, convenient, and without expense to the nation.—The plan now presented has none of these recommendations Individual honesty is, at least, its only guarantee of safety. The bonds and checks which the act sets out in such bold relief, experience has proved to be unavailing against the official plunderers of these days. Expenses, limited only by the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the sure fruits of this iniquitous scheme. His special agents, with compensations such as he may deem reasonable—clerks—secure fire proof vaults and safes—fire proof chambers—offices and accommodations for the thousands of sub-treasurers created by the act—is the foundation for charges beyond computation; limited only by discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and constituting the most potent instruments of corruption.

Assuming as are its details in these pretenders, the power with which it invests the Government over the monetary concerns and business of the country, is yet more to be dreaded. Disguised as it has studiously been, it is yet easy to discern that it contains the attributes of a great Government Bank, authorizing the payment of Government dues in checks and drafts. These will soon become currency and the medium of exchange, and result in locking up the gold and silver to the Government vaults—thus rendering resumption by the banks impracticable, and contributing to the final overthrow of all State institutions, and the concentration of the whole money power in the Federal Government.

Not being lenders, but borrowers, in fact, to the amount of the millions which will be put in circulation by the exclusion of bank issues, at present the only support of credit, it requires no prophet to predict the ruinous influence of this double-edged instrument, upon industry, property, and business of every character.

AN ELOQUENT RECORD.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Was born in Virginia, on the 9th of Feb. 1773

In 1791, when 19 years of age, he was appointed by Washington an Ensign in our infant Army.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; and in 1793, joined the legion under Gen. Wayne, and in a few days thereafter, was selected by him as one of his Aids.

On the 24th of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of the Miami, and elicited the most flattering written approbation of Gen. Wayne.

In 1795, he was made a Captain, and commanded the Fort Washington.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams Secretary of the North Western Territory, and *ex officio* Lt. Governor.

In 1798, he was chosen a delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana; and in the same year, President Jefferson appointed him sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana by Madison.

On the 7th Nov. 1811, he gained the great victory of Tippecanoe.

On the 11th Sept. 1812, he was appointed by Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the North Western Army.

On the 1st May, 1814, the siege of Fort Meigs commenced—lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 21st July, 1813, the battle of Ft. Stephenson occurred.

On the 5th Oct. 1813, he gained the splendid victory of the Thames, over the British and Indians under Proctor.

In 1814, he was appointed by Madison one of the Commissioners to treat with the Indians; and in the same year, with his colleagues, Gov. Shelby and Gen. Cass, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville.

In 1815, he was appointed such Commissioner, with Gen. M'Arthur and Mr. Graham, and negotiated a treaty at Detroit.

In 1816, he was elected a member of Congress.

In January, 1818, he introduced a Resolution in honor of Kosciusko, and supported it in one of the most feeling, classic, and eloquent speeches ever delivered in the H. of Representatives.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate.

In 1824, he was elected Senator in Congress and was appointed in 1828 Chairman of the Military Committee in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1827, he was appointed Minister to Colombia, and in 1829, wrote his immortal letter to Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

Such is the man, who still enjoying his unstained fame and glory, and standing on a proud and lofty eminence, where neither malice or envy can assail him, is now summoned by his grateful countrymen, to leave the quiet walks of private life, to guide the councils of the nation, and "deliver the country from the dangers which encompass it." And he will be her deliverer!

Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

GREAT FIRE AT NEW YORK.

New York, January 28.

Poor New York is scorched again most sadly. We had a Fireman's Ball last night, and almost always on this anniversary, the firemen have to dance to the music of trumpets instead of fiddles. At about 9 o'clock last evening, two fires broke out in the business parts of the city, though situated three-fourths of a mile apart. One in Front and Broad street, where a large store occupied by James McNeish, though almost empty of goods, was burned out. The other was near the foot of Dover on South street.

A junk shop adjoining the great Thomas H. Smith's store was burned out, and notile alarm excited for the great store, which was known to be full of goods, and though built "fire proof," had wooden gutters and a wooden balustrade, and was just finished off with a wooden cupola in the centre of the roof. Besides this, the roof covered the partition wall instead of a battlement 2 feet above the roofs, so right up hill work. A fire-proof store so built, and there are hundreds, is about as safe as a charge of powder in the barrel of a musket with a percussion cap in the vent hole.

The fire was subdued, and all was made quiet at 12 o'clock. But it turned out that the *roof* of the great store was on fire, and though not discovered for some hours, and though a watch was set, it burst out at 3 o'clock, and swept all before it. The great stores were filled to the roof with its contents, and six others between that and Dover street. The cargo of tea and hemp by the Nantasket, belonging to Boston, was in the big store, and so was the cargo of teas by the Covington, belonging to Baltimore.—The whole loss is counted between one and two millions. I hope one million will prove sufficient. It is a sad blow to our insurance companies, most of which were "full" upon the property. The cargo of the Nantasket, of teas and hemp, valued at $240,000, was insured at Boston.

From the Commercial of Thursday last.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

About 10 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the upper part of the four story brick store No. 81 Pearl street, and before it could be mastered the following buildings were entirely destroyed, the front walls only being standing, and most of those in a tottering and dangerous situation.

The four story brick store No. 77 Pearl and 44 Stone street, owned and occupied by J. V. Greenfield and Co. as a crockery store. A portion of the stock was saved—the loss is $30,000 insured. The No. 42 Stone street, running only a part of the way through to Pearl street, formed an L with the above store, and was also occupied by Messrs. Greenfield.

The four story brick store No 79 Pearl and 46 Stone street, occupied by Jackson and Deal, dry goods merchants, and Alex. Under Hill, dyers and scourers, and much damaged. A part of the contents of the building was saved.

The four story brick store No. 81 Pearl and 48 Stone street, occupied by Shepard and Farquarr, dry goods merchants, and J. M. Hayden, dealer in stocks, ready made linen, &c. The goods in this store were entirely destroyed.

The above three stores were owned by J. V. Greenfield! Their erection cost him $45,000, and they were insured for $24,000.

The four story brick store No. 83 Pearl and 50 Stone street, owned by O. Holmes, and occupied by J. and J. P. Seymour and Co. commission merchants. Stock mostly destroyed, valued at $10,000—insured.

The four story store No. 75 Pearl street, occupied by Lord and Stebbins, dry goods dealers, and C. C. Bockstaver, ready made linens, &c. is slightly damaged. The goods were saved from the store in a damaged state. Lord and Stebbins were insured.

No. 85 Pearl and 48 Stone street, occupied by Tweedy, Mosier and Co. dry goods dealers, and Wolff and Hinrichs, importers of silk, woolen and cotton goods. Building slightly damaged, and stocks considerably so by water and removal. The stock of Wolff and Hinrichs must have been a very valuable one, as we have heard that they insured to the amount of over $150 000.—Fortunately for the insurance companies they will be called upon to pay but a small percentage upon this most heavy loss.

No. 87 Pearl street, occupied by Townsend and Sayre, hardware merchants, and Boineau and Muller, importers. The building was not injured much, but the stocks received some injury from water, &c.

In relation to the origin of the fire there appears to be but little doubt that it was through the agency of incendiaries. We are informed by a friend who lives in that vicinity, and who was very early upon the ground, that when he first reached the scene, the fire appeared to be burning in the upper part of two stores at the same time, thus giving it the appearance of having been simultaneously fired in two places

COMMUNICATION.

For the Star and Republican Banner.

Amongst the most important discoveries of modern times the Republican American the no less remarkable one, that poverty is a disqualification for high official stations; or in other words that General Harrison ought not to be President, for the very best of reasons in the estimation of the purse proud aristocracy and silk stocking country, because he is not so wealthy as Martin Van Buren, because he cannot like him maintain an English coach and liveried servants. Whether the authors of this famous discovery are destined to receive a crown of glory or of infamy, remains for the sovereign people of these United States to determine at no remote period.

How fortunate for the illustrious sage of Monticello, for whose opinions and republican simplicity, the author of this discovery professes to have found reverence and respect, that he was gathered to his fathers full of years and full of honors before this modern discovery in politics was made. Never before in the annals of republican or civilized nations has poverty been considered a crime, or the poor man, merely because of his poverty, disqualified for office. Did the Roman consider it a crime in that great and good man, Publius Valerius Publicola, whom they on such numerous occasions delighted to honor! To them nothing could afford greater pleasure than to bestow the highest honors of the Commonwealth upon the man who regardless of all domestic pleasures and enjoyments, preilled life and sacrificed fortune on the altar of his country's good; thus by his patriotic devotion freeing them from the tyranny and domination of a corrupt and profligate king. And shall we the freemen of republican liberty and equal rights in the freest country upon earth, more than two thousand five hundred years after the overthrow of the Tarquin dynasty, be less virtuous and just than the Romans, by withholding our support from him who bared his bosom and perilled his life for the preservation of our liberty, merely because he is poor? Well may the patriot tremble for his country and blush with shame.

There are not wanting those who are reckless enough to call into question his high military qualifications and the important services rendered his country in the tented field. But this is in strict unison with the foul slander of the venal and hypocritical crew who are battening upon the spoils and plunder of the land. Out of their own mouths, however, are they condemned. Their desperate efforts, to deprive the war worn veteran of the laurels of military glory which he so nobly won, are in effectual. The evidence of H. M. Johnson, the Vice President of their own choice, were it uncorroborated by any other, would be sufficient to stamp the declarations of his base defamers with falsehood. But if the testimony of witnesses that might be adduced to prove his heroism and valor, I will merely add the testimony of one other, who was a distinguished and talented member of the spoils party, I mean General Robert T. Lytle of Cincinnati, now no more, whose father served under the veteran Harrison. At a celebration at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 30th September, 1825, he pays the following eloquent tribute of esteem to his distinguished fellow citizen who was present on the occasion:

"It is true that that gentleman and myself, are now, as we have for some time been, opposed to each other in some of our views, perhaps in most, as to the public men and measures of the day, but were we as widely separated as the poles, I can neither be made to forget his virtues, nor withhold from him just commendation for his *many economic services*. Sir, I would be a traitor to my own nature, if I found myself capable of disparaging the claims of a public servant, so *eminent, so well tried*, and whose life has been a history of *such useful labors and glorious achievements*. General Harrison. Rather than rob the temples of that time worn and *justly honored* public servant of a single laurel, I would choose in *justice* and gratitude to place upon his brows." After deprecating the spirit of partizan warfare and detraction, he proceeds, "The band of pioneer warriors who have surround us, with your guest just named, a chief of unsullied reputation, should receive at our hands, that respect which, by *early toil and suffering* they have so *richly earned*."

Such is the opinion of a political opponent of long standing, and most of those in attendance for his services in the "army and government" military "service," that General Harrison ought to receive our support. We are not desirous to imitate the deluded worshippers of a certain well known military chieftain, who was elevated to the chief magistracy of the nation, merely because of the dazzling splendor of his military achievements, the mere barely recollection of whose utter incapacity for civil rule, is yet fresh in the memories of the people. We are actuated in our support of the candidate of our choice, who is signalized by the venal and corrupt, for his poverty and by way of derision termed the 'log cabin candidate" by considerations of a purer and loftier character. General Harrison is possessed of all the qualifications of the highest order. Should any one be inclined to doubt his patriotism and civil acquirements, let him read his celebrated letter to General Bolivar. Had the patriotic and retiring statesman been a resident of every line of that production prevailed, the republic of Colombia, instead of being torn by civil dissensions, which resulted in the dismemberment of New Grenada, Venezuela and Ecuador, would now be flourishing as a united and happy nation.

General Harrison has never endeavored to corrupt the populace by an appeal to the most depraved passions of humanity, thereby endeavoring to stimulate them to acts of violence, arraying one class against another, Catiline and Marius like, that he might attain the summit of human greatness and erect a throne upon the ruins of the republic after trampling upon the fairest productions of creation and deluging the nation in blood. In this respect how dissimilar his conduct from that of the party in power; instead of exciting the community in the Jacobinical manner which characterized revolutionary France during the reign of terror and blood, he has by his wisdom and prudence endeavored to allay the popular ferment and preserve the peace of the nation. To present the reader with his views on a popular topic, it is merely necessary to direct his attention to a few passages of an address delivered by him at Piqua, Ohio, July 4, 1837. After an allusion to the common cant so current at the present day, that some of our institutions merely tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer," he says, "In the old governments of Europe, the opinions that the increased wealth of those already rich, operates injuriously upon the poor, may be correct," owing to the difference in the political institutions of the several countries. He says, "In this country, the more the rich acquire, (such is the spirit of enterprise every where prevailing) the more they will expend—and the more they will expend, the more certain will the laborer find employment, and the greater will be his profits. With what different feelings do the mechanics in this country survey a work which has come from their own hands, from those of the same trades in Europe. The latter, in passing the palaces and palaces of the privileged orders, will often recollect the many days of unrequited labour they had contributed to their erection, and the oft repeated disappointments in procuring for his family, the coarse and frugal support to which his hopes were limited. The American, on the contrary, when looking at the beautiful buildings which adorn our cities, would with unmingled pleasure, recall to his mind the profits of the labor he had bestowed upon them, the advancement he has made by their means, to the acquirement of independence and perhaps opulence—and would be rejoiced to hear that another capitalist was about to engage in a similar undertaking, in which service might be again required, with similar advantages."

Let every genuine republican, every lover of his country for a moment contemplate the salutary tendency of such principles if put into practical operation upon the prosperity and happiness of a nation; and contrast it with the pernicious and ruinous tendency of the conduct of the present disappointed office seekers, who like a blighting mildew, destroyed almost every thing calculated to make the heart of the patriot rejoice, leaving him scarcely any thing worth contending for. Let us, however, furnish our armor and buckle it on anew, and resort to the application of the only effectual remedy yet remaining, to restore the pristine purity and healthy action of our injured institutions, that the sun of prosperity may again shed his effulgent beams over our hitherto highly favored land. Let us sink forever sit in darkness, brooding over our anguish, but put our shoulder to the wheel and in the majesty of our strength, with a firm reliance in the purity of our motives, and the justice of our cause, hurl the vampyres, that are preying upon the vitals of republican liberty from their ill-gotten power and elevate to the highest office in the gift of the nation, Wm. Henry Harrison, the patriot, the hero and the statesman, and all again will be well.

CATO.

GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, February 4, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

"S. Y. R," is informed that his article has come to hand; but can not appear, as we have made it a rule not to publish any communication unless the author's real name accompany it.

HARRISON AND TYLER.

The great Harrison and Tyler meeting held in the Court-house on Monday evening the 27th ult. (see proceedings in another column,) is a sure precursor of what "old Adams" is going to do for the Hero of Tippecanoe at the coming contest. The right spirit was there manifested; the *fathers of Democracy* composed the meeting and expressed their determination to put down the present corrupt aristocracy at Washington.

The meeting was most eloquently addressed by T. C. Hamblay and D. M. Smyer, Esqrs. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting and breathe the proper spirit, which is now actuating the yeomanry of Old Adams county.

ONE OUT TO VICTORY.

Since the organization of parties, there never has been such entire and harmonious concert of action among any part of the freemen of this Union, as has been displayed in the nomination of the veteran patriot HARRISON, among the opponents of the ruling dynasty at Washington. From Maine to Georgia—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—but one voice is heard, and that is hurrahs by almost every breeze—*Harrison and victory*. The fervent and acknowledged intrigues of both the State and National Executives—the gross corruption, and fraudulent and selfish practices that have crept into them, and are every day exhibited to the people, are now fully known to them. A change must come: and at what crisis rather than the present! The destructive loco foco doctrines—that a portion of an independent State, or a whole State, whose representation in our national councils is secured by the Constitution and Laws, may at any time be disfranchised at the will of a lawless majority—that the officers and creatures of the powers that be, should mingle with and control the voters at the ballot box—that a succession of men should always reign over us of the same political faith, thus fastening upon us a *hereditary monarchy*—and that the public treasury should be carried about in the pockets of private individuals, to be transported, piece meal, to France, England, or Texas, at the will of the possessor—have been suffic ent to open the eyes of many hitherto bound by political prejudice. *Hitherto*, the Democrats must no longer select those who shall follow in their footsteps;" but the people—the sovereign people, will elevate to the Presidential chair their chosen one—the Father of the western country." Let then, the doings of our county meeting be speedily responded to in every section of the country; let committees, composed of vigilant, active, and persevering men, be raised; let "clubs" be formed; place your shoulder to the wheel, young men and old, rich men and poor—let the war of extermination be *vigorously* and *fiercely* prosecuted, and great will be the triumph! The Augean stables will be cleansed, and the glorious victory will be achieved.

HON. JAMES COOPER.

From a press of advertisements, &c., we have been unable this week to give Mr. Cooper's able speech in Congress, on the subject of the New Jersey members being defrauded of their rights, and a sovereign State deprived of her representation. We shall, however, give it in our next, and we ask an attentive perusal of it. It will be perceived that he has handled the subject with a masterly hand, and by his able exposition of the affair, has reflected much honor on our Congressional district. Franklin and Adams may well be proud of their talented young Representative, and will show his merits by his re-election in October next, that they know how to appreciate his exertions in the glorious cause.

Messrs. Blair & Rives have been elected printers to the House for the 26th Congress.

THE GALLED JADE WINCHES!

The notorious and profligate printers of that lying and Black Cockade sheet, the Union, are already out on our humble selves, in consequence of us expressing our determination to sustain honest men and measures, principles and to put down (as far as is in our power) the corrupt party which is now disgracing Pennsylvania. Keep quiet *knaves*. Your, and your *drunken* master's friends are well known to us, and we are determined to let the people know that they have a *robber* of the window and orphan fund for a Governor, and a *bought press* and venal printer at Harrisburg to sustain that *robber* in his villainy.

☞The following appointments communicated some time since by Governor Porter to the Senate, have been confirmed by that body:

Benjamin Pepper, Jr. to be President Judge of the counties of the 5th judicial district or circuit, in the room of T. B. Dallas, resigned.

Benjamin Chambers, to be President Judge of the 3d judicial district, composed of the county of Lancaster, in the room of Orlatus Collins, removed.

John Montgomery, to be an Associate Judge for the county of Cumberland, in the room of Jacob Gearhart, resigned.

John Calhoun, to be an Associate Judge for the counts of Armstrong, in the room of Joseph Rankin, deceased.

George Chawford and John Fleming to be Associate Judges of Clinton county, organized at the last session of the legislature.

A bill has *unanimously* passed the Senate of Texas, and it is said will undoubtedly pass the House of Representatives, imposing a tax of one thousand dollars upon every person engaged in selling ardent spirits in less quantities than one quart.

From Harrisburg.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

Harrisburg, Jan. 30, 1840.

The specie paying bill was early resumed this morning in consideration. Mr. Crabb finished his speech begun yesterday, and in it showed himself to be a man of good and correct information, and considerable ability. He was followed by Mr. Penniman, of the county, with a speech full of sound, and nothing else but nonsense. As an instance of its wisdom, I mention that he asserted that his authority was undoubted, that a New York bank refused to pay a draft with small notes, but stated that they paid out only twenty dollar notes.

In the course of his speech, he remarked that there were a number of men here from the county of Philadelphia, endeavoring to prevent the passage of this bill, who would not dare to oppose it at home. It is said there is a committee of Loco Focos here *boring* against it.

Mr. Fisher spoke at some length against the bill. In the course of his speech he brought in numerous statistical facts to account for the present state of affairs. They were well arranged, and were listened to, but without effect.

Mr. Ford followed, and he "used up" the leading member from the county, completely. He regarded him as the representative of the post office clique, whose petition for an immediate resumption, and a repeal of charters was presented this morning.

Mr. McClure made an able argument against the bill. He said he would vote for a bill to require resumption in June next.

Mr. Stower closed the debate about four o'clock, in an able speech against the bill, when the vote was taken.

The motion of Mr. Gratz was negatived, 60 to 26. And a motion by Mr. Ford, to go into committee of the whole, for the purpose of general amendment, was negatived, when the bill passed the House of Representatives, 60 to 34.

In the Senate there was nothing of importance. An effort was made by a joint resolution, to increase the pay of the Canal Commissioners, offered by Mr. Miller (of Adams.) It was referred to the committee on public works. It is said Mr. Clark will resign his post as Canal Commissioner, unless the pay be raised.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of the said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: FROM THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1839, TO THE SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1840—both days inclusive:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, Jan. 8, 1839, at last settlement,	6,567	48
Quit Rents received from C. Christman,	34	00
do. do. in James Majors' hands,	184	00
Proceeds of notes discounted in Bank,	5,944	33
Taxes assessed for the year 1839,	15,367	75
Cash received from James Russell, Esq. for sale of stray Cow,	11	42
Cash received for fines of do.,	1	00
	28,109	98

The Taxes assessed for 1839, are as follows:

Collectors.	Townships.	County Tax.
John Heintzelman,	Franklin,	81,158 41
Joseph Taylor,	Menallen,	1,119 79
David Stewart,	Hamiltonban,	1,143 00
Henry Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	1,109 09
James Major,	Borough,	971 98
John Martin,	Berwick,	1,021 02
John Blair,	Mountpleasant,	994 66
John Marshall,	Conowago,	1,023 07
Jonathan C. Forrest,	Germany,	819 65
James Black, Sen.	Cumberland,	960 67
Martin Hill,	Liberty,	516 81
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	901 62
Robert M. Hutcheson,	Hamilton,	828 91
Benjamin Asper, Sen.,	Huntingdon,	794 97
Robert M'Kinney,	Mountjoy,	597 81
Samuel Hollinger,	Latimore,	532 86
William Yeatts,	Tyrone,	521 19
James Bigham,	Freedom,	332 33
		$15,367 75

☞The outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:—

Collectors.	Townships.	County Tax.
1836.—Wm. M'Creary,	Liberty,	100 00
" Anderson Ewing,	Mountpleasant,	96 61
1837.—David Stewart,	Hamiltonban,	32 18
" John Christman,	Latimore,	34 47
1838.—David E. Cook,*	Menallen,	33 98
" Wm. Douglass,†	Hamiltonbn,	263 84
" Daniel Bowersox,*	Germany,	113 71
" Henry Brame,†	Huntingdon,	73 87
1839.—John Heintzelman,	Franklin,	358 41
" Joseph Taylor,†	Menallen,	719 70
" David Stewart,†	Hamiltonban,	819 00
" Henry Brinkerhoff,†	Straban,	609 09
" James Major,†	Borough