From the Telegraph and Intelligencer.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES.

The locofoco party have completely changed their ground—have faced about—have deserted their former principles—and are now acting in open contradiction to all their professions for the last four years.

We remember well when the Legislature of 1835-6 chartered the United States Bank. There arose a cry from that party that reverberated through the dome of heaven like the rumbling that tells of the earthquake's approach. Meetings were held in every county, and in every township in the State—and REPEAL! REPEAL! came home on the wings of every breeze, from every hill and every dale—until it seemed that no earthly power could withstand the onset. Charges of fraud—of bribery—and of all manner of corruption, were made against the men who chartered the bank. They were denounced as traitors—as BANK BOUGHT APOSTATES—as INFAMOUS DESERTERS from principle, &c. No name was too opprobrious—no epithet too vile to be applied to them. In vain we said the chartering of the bank had brought millions into the public treasury—in vain we said she would prove a resource to the commonwealth in the hour of her need. Her opponents wanted none of her money—they despised her means—they would not recognize the validity of her charter—it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. They were determined, they said, that it should be taken out of her, and the monster of ill omen driven from the Commonwealth.

When the intelligence that the bill to charter the bank had been reported, reached *Huntingdon*,

"At once there rose so wild a yell,
As all the fends from heaven that fell,
Or all the furies from earth that rose,
Joined in the horrid concert of the foes."

The party were 'indignant'—were outraged—their rights invaded—and they resolved to be heard at least. A meeting was called—it was said REPRESENTATIVES WERE ATTENDED! but we do not know how true this is, as the chairman may have been seeing double—and at that meeting the stronger anti bank preamble and resolutions that could be drawn up, were passed. It was not exceeded by any meeting in the State, for eloquent denunciation; and solemnly resolved, if our memory does not deceive us, that the charter of the bank bill was in fact a nullity, and never could become binding on the people. And who do you think reader, presided at this meeting, and signed its proceedings. Why no less a personage than DAVID R. PORTER, now Governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Well—time rolled on; and the cry against the bank was still kept up. The members of the convention were elected in 1836, with reference to the repeal of its charter, when the people decided against that measure; but still the cry of REPEAL! REPEAL! was rolled back and forth as the shibboleth of the party.

David R. Porter assumed the reins of government on the 15th of January 1839. In his inaugural address, he *overlooked* the repeal of the charter, but recommended a dissolution of the State from all 'entangling alliances' with banks. Bills to authorize the borrowing of money came up in both branches of the legislature, when proposition after proposition to *compel* the bank to loan at 4 *per cent.*, were voted down in the house of Representatives, in which the Governor and his party had secured a majority—the ground that they intended to REPEAL THE BANK'S CHARTER so soon as they should get a majority in the Senate.

Well during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor borrowed money from the Bank at FIVE per cent. and told the legislature in his annual message, that he had done so, but with 'great reluctance.' Immediately on the reception of this message, bills were introduced into both branches of the legislature, to repeal the charter of the Bank; and soon after various propositions, to compel the bank to loan money, were voted down by the dominant party, on the ground, that her charter was improperly obtained, and should be taken from her, especially as she had *led the way in suspending specie payments.*

But after all this denunciation—after all these charges against those who chartered the bank—after all this HUMBUG about the repeal of her charter, we found the Governor on Saturday last, announcing to the Legislature, that a loan to pay interest had not been taken, at the same time that he had *a private arrangement* with a committee of the U. S. Bank, by which it was stipulated that that institution would take the loan provided the Governor would check all those rash measures which were calculated to '*produce a scene of unparalled ruin and disaster, from the centre to the circumference of the Commonwealth!*' And in pursuance of that arrangement, the loan was taken as will appear from the following message, communicated on Saturday, viz:

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

GENTLEMEN—I have to communicate to the Legislature, that the loan authorized by the act of the 22d January last, has also by taken as follows:

$100,000 by the president, directors and company of the Bank of Pennsylvania;
$100,000 by the Girard Bank; and the remainder by the BANK OF THE U. S.; by reason of which the Commonwealth is now able to pay off and discharge $650,000 of the interest which fell due upon the 1st instant, upon her loans.

The amount provided by the Legislature for the payment of such of the State Treasurer on the subject of finances of 9th January.

From a statement now furnished by that officer, it appears that the whole amount of interest due on the 1st instant,

was	$718,610 78
Deduct the appropriation of the act of the 23, of January,	$650,000 00
Paid from Treasury,	27,750 00
	677,750 00
	$40,860 78

Thus there is a balance of $40,860 78; for the payment of which immediate provision should be made by the Legislature.

It may not be improper to add, that the further session of the Legislature on the subject of the joint resolution recommended in my message of the 1st instant, is now unnecessary.

DAVID R. PORTER.

February 5, 1840.

What is the present condition of our rulers? Every pledge violated—every promise disregarded. They have not only recognized the validity of the bank charter, but taken loans from her on terms far more profitable to her than those on which she could have compelled her to lend. Her charter WILL NOT be repealed—the humbug on that subject is ended. She will go on in her course, undisturbed by any adverse or coercive action towards her.

The reader must not suppose we regret the change that has come over affairs here. On the contrary we rejoice at it. We now have our enemies bearing witness to the wisdom and foresight of the Legislature of 1835-6—we now find the present Governor acknowledging, in the most pointed manner, the wisdom and patriotism of his predecessor, in providing a 'beast of burden,' (as she has been contemptuously designated by those who now borrow from her) to bear the Commonwealth through her financial difficulties. We have the testimony of his *acts*, which in these days, is far more valuable than that of *profession*.

But what will become of the honest but misguided men, who have been led by unprincipled politicians to wage a war of extermination against the institution that those same politicians have now taken to their embrace! Will they still be led by these who laugh at their simplicity, and use their delusion for the vilest purposes? Will they 'about face' with Governor Porter, and acknowledge themselves to be either knaves or fools? We shall see.

THE NATIOMAL GOVERNMENT BANKRUPT.

The people of Pensylvania were compelled week before last to witness the disgraceful spectacle of their noble commonwealth failing to pay the interest on her public debt, and confessing bankruptcy to her creditors. Now we have to announce that the National Government is also approaching that last effect of folly and ruin, mismanagement, and is threatened with an empty treasury. Although the President declared in his annual message that "the financial operations of the Government during the last year had been very successful," and that "all the out-standing Treasury notes could be redeemed, and the ordinary expenses paid without imposing additional burdens on the people, either of loans or increased taxes;" he was compelled to send in a supplementary message to Congress on Tuesday of last week declaring that "certain judicial decisions" have had the effect of decreasing the accruing revenue, to the amount of two millions of dollars. The Executive and his Secretary of the Treasury, say that to increase the rates of duties would not afford sufficiently prompt relief for the exigencies of the Government, and they urge upon Congress the adoption of more expeditious measures. There is nothing left then to be done but to grant authority for the issue of a new batch of Treasury Notes, and we see the government of the United States and Pennsylvania are both proposing to issue their own irredeemable paper in order to meet the demands of their creditors. Thus they pay their debts by the issuing of new evidence of debt, to which they add the interest due on the old principal, and at this rate of proceeding, we ask the people how soon they can expect to be clear of the burden, and be able to say "we owe no man any thing?"—The present state of things is the legitimate consequence of loco loco rule, and it is to be ardently hoped that the people will be enabled to return to a more safe—more honest, and more honourable administration of public affairs, than it can only be by a change of officers. Elect Old Tippecanoe—throw aside loco loco experiments and expedients—use the public resources for the good of the people, and not the enrichment of office-holders and the advancement of party interests, and all will be again well—prosperity will be enjoyed, and the country restored to the steady march, uncontrolled with pecuniary embarrassments and political shackles.—*York Rep.*

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

HEAR ONE WHO WAS AN OPPONENT.

The Ohio Freeman, edited by Captain Duffy an old soldier and an original Jackson man, thus speaks of the gallant Harrison and his calumniators. Hear the old soldier!

GENERAL HARRISON.

As must be very evident to our numerous readers, I have neither the time to write nor the room for long articles. Yet, if I were to perpetrate a long article, I think it would be in favor of General Harrison, I know full well the light I am viewed in by those who pretend to all the consistency in the world, and who would fain make people believe that they were the only patriots in the world, because they would probably prove themselves to be the merest slaves and sycophants to their party. I hear of men, of their character, who belong to all sides, who are one day in raptures with the treemen, and on the next, would serve him as was served poor Captain Beliarius—that is tear out his very eyes and send him off to beg his bread!

But, as I am no office hunter, and have no claims to make for services rendered my country—she having paid me up as I performed my duty—I may, as an honest and disinterested witness, be permitted to say a few words in favor of that old tried, honorable and well-tried patriots; and I may at this time particularly allude to one of them, whom a certain party, known as the Whig Democratic Party, have nominated as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Well, it is a great while since I read Marmontal's affecting little story of poor blind Beliarius. I remember that I borrowed it from the chaplain of our ship, who was a pretty clever fellow, without being a very pious man, and that I read it between two of the larboard guns, on the gun deck, seated on a match tub. Years have passed away, and I have been rich and poor, a soldier, a politician, and a moralist since! But the memory of poor Beliarius will sometimes rise uppermost in my mind, even now, especially when I hear some profane and heartless tyro wagging his tongue, in derision of the tried courage, the venerable hairs, the patriotism, and the pure and spotless character of one of the few remaining defenders of their country, in the days of her difficulty and great need!

In the venerable person of Gen. Harrison, I see nothing, 'his true, that can yet compare with the fate of poor Beliarius. His eyes are yet spared him to look upon the smiling country, her cities, villages, and farms, he was so instrumental in building up from a dreary and savage wilderness—he is still permitted to walk abroad over the face of the land he has so often and nobly defended, through the Providence of Heaven, without leader or staff; but, like those of Beliarius, his ears are too often pained with the ungrateful exclamations of his countrymen, and his venerable *brow* too frequently feels the pressure of the ruffian hand of the partizan, tearing from thence the unwithering chaplets of his pure and spotless fame!

There is, therefore, according to my calculation of the history of Beliarius, some little similitudes in the two cases. Both were soldiers, and both deserved well the honors of their country, and both were set up as fit marks for the malignant ridicule and foul derision of foul and debased party! O, it is cruel, too cruel, and too unjust, for the patience of a generous people to bear, to hear one of the truest and bravest and most worthy of their countrymen, traduced in his character—his services defamed—and all the proud and noble darings of his youth and prime of life, set at naught by the foul tongue of party slander! The rich and powerful may shield a life of toil, and of ardent and untiring patriotism, trodden under foot by a ruthless and mercenary, and malignant band of ignorant demagogues, when a worse than ignorant people have chosen as their leaders, and into whose hands they have entrusted the destinies of themselves and of their country.

I do not speak of him now as filling the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency. It is true, many of his countrymen have chosen to place him in that attitude, and he consented. And what of this? Shall his fellow citizens, his fellow countrymen, therefore, in order to reach his patriotic pride, trample in the dust, throw a shade of dishonor over the proudest era in western history—an era in which he figured so largely—so outstopping, as it were, the most patriotic spirits of his time!

If these demagogues do not intend that he shall be elected, let them at least, for the sake of their country, be just to him—for his fame, and the fame of *their* country, is so closely wedded together, that to mar the one is to blot the other! Do they know, that if they wound or destroy the fame of Gen. Harrison, they must first tear away many of the *highest* scrolls that emblazon the proud escutcheons of their country, and trample upon some of the fairest pages of her glorious history!

I am no partizan—and there are many others, who, like myself have become politically heart sick! *But we can* stand another campaign, and we are still ready for another campaign, if it needs be, in defence of the honest soldier who stood by us and our countrymen, in the days of those trialsome times, when our country was in danger!

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 7, 1840.

Gen. Read was, on Sunday night last, very nearly killed by Willis Alston, brother of Augustus Alston, whom Gen. R. shot recently in a duel. This occurred in the supper room about half past 6 o'clock, and whilst the room was crowded with persons who, at the moment, were peacefully engaged with a dish of hot coffee, and your humble servant among them. Alston had unexpectedly arrived from Texas; came into town about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, proceeded to the residence of his brother, Gen. Read, I understand, was advised of his arrival, but did not think proper to keep out of his way—in the contrary, came down to the Hotel after dark, where Alston stopped. After the supper bell had rung, and all hands, about one hundred and fifty persons, were seated at the table Alston who came in, was standing very near the entrance with his elbow out, talking to some gentleman who were seated opposite to the entrance. Gen. Read also entered, and, it is said, jarred Alston's elbow as he passed going down the passage (about three feet wide) between the supper table and the wall of the house. I did not see either of them then, nor until after the row was over, though seated on that side of the table. After Gen. Read had proceeded on his way about three paces below me, something induced him to turn his head (this is the report) towards Alston, and a hostile glance was thrown by both at each other. Alston immediately drew his pistol, and as Gen. Read had turned to him, fired and struck him about the lower part of the lapel of his coat, the ball entering and making a very bad wound, (at first thought to be mortal;) and as Gen. Read rushed at him with his cane and pistol, Alston fired a second pistol, which missed Gen. Read, the ball penetrating the wall at the upper end of the room. Gen. Read then fired at Alston, wounding him slightly in the hand, in response to a Gen. Read rushed upon him at the door, Alston stabbed him badly with a Bowie knife, (not a mortal wound,) and cleared himself; he has not been seen since, I understand, he is at large.

I am in earnest, and I do not intend that he shall be elected, let them at least, for the sake of their country, be just to him—for his fame, and the fame of *their* country, is so closely wedded together, that to mar the one is to blot the other! Do they know, that if they wound or destroy the fame of Gen. Harrison, they must first tear away many of the *highest* scrolls that emblazon the proud escutcheons of their country, and trample upon some of the fairest pages of her glorious history!

I am no partizan—and there are many others, who, like myself have become politically heart sick! *But we can* stand another campaign, and we are still ready for another campaign, if it needs be, in defence of the honest soldier who stood by us and our countrymen, in the days of those trialsome times, when our country was in danger!

GEN. HARRISON'S POPULARITY AMONG HIS OLD SOLDIERS.

We know of nothing that can be regarded as stronger proof of the real merits of the Old Hero, than the uniform and entire slastic devotion which all his former associates and companions in arms manifest in his support. They yield no reluctant—no hesitating acquiescence in the general acknowledgments of his courage, his labours and his sufferings in defence of his fellow-citizens, but one and all, without so much as an exception to the rule, join heart and hand in paying homage to his claims upon the gratitude of his country. They were with him in the times that tried men's souls, and none can better appreciate his worth. To those in the Tory ranks who are vile enough to attempt by false and malignant aspersions to traduce Gen. Harrison, we would present the testimony of one among the thousands who still survive of those who have seen him standing in the front ranks of battle, and who are ready to testify to the peril to which he has hundreds of times exposed his life in defence of his country. Col. O'Fallon, of St. Louis, formerly his aid-de-camp, having been chosen president of the Tippecanoe Club, recently organized in that city, took occasion among other remarks to pay the following tribute to the merits of his former commander.—Boston Atlas.

"At the age of nineteen, I first became acquainted with the distinguished patriot, in whose behalf we have assembled, and having been by his side through nearly the whole of the last war, I can bear testimony to his cool, undaunted and collected courage, as well as to his skill, as an able, efficient and active officer. After the battle of Tippecanoe, which has thrown so much glory over our country's arms, *it was universally admitted that General Harrison was* THE ONLY OFFICER THAT COULD HAVE SAVED THE ARMY FROM DEFEAT AND MASSACRE.

SHOCKING FAMINES.

Sad Condition of British India—500,000 *People starved off.*—British India is an empire as large as Europe, exclusive of Russia, with a population, including tributary states, of more than 150,000,000. Over this country and people, a sway is exercised wholly British; while it is affirmed that ignorance, poverty, crime and disaffection prevail there, to a distressing and alarming extent.

It has been estimated that the famine of 1837 and 1838, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, swept off more than 500,000 people. The famine of the year 1839, visited the Northern Provinces of Bombay and Madras.

The Asiatic Journal for August, 1838, states that '200,000 were scantily fed daily by Government and private individuals in the north west provinces; yet this is but a faint palliative. The people are dying like dogs—mothers throwing their living children at night into the Jumna—disease destroying numbers whom famine has spared—dogs and jackals actually devouring bodies in which life was not extinct.' At Gwalior (hydraphobia was fatal as cholera—famine dreadful—horses, asses, buffaloes, every thing that has died a natural death, eaten by the natives.' At gra 'police pick up 150 bodies daily.'

On the 14th of April 1838, 78,000 pining wretches, men, women and children, were fed by Government at Agra, and between the 1st and 15th of March, 71,523 infirm and sight less creatures were relieved in a similar manner. So great was the ravages of death that the 'ferry boats were stationed with the effluvia from the putrifying carcasses of men and cattle, and the rivers of the Jumna and the Ganges were choked up and poisoned by the dead bodies thrown into their channels. The water and fish of those rivers were rejected as fit for use, and men kept constantly employed in pushing the accumulated bodies down the torrents. The mortality was at the rate of ten thousand a month; it would have been more if it had continued, would have swept off the entire population in less than a year.

A still more dreadful picture is given in a letter from Calcutta, under date of the 10th of April, which says—'Since the despatch of the overland mail per the Berenice, which left Bombay at the close of last month, public attention at this quarter has been engrossed by the accounts which daily reach the capital of the horrid ravages of famine in the provinces to the west and north west. It is impossible to compute the numbers who die in their tedious progress from the desolate districts to the towns where food is procurable. We hear almost daily of mothers deserting their children on the highways—of infants crawling around the granaries to pick up the grains of rice accidentally scattered during the process of distribution at the doors—of the roads being lined with dead bodies, a prey to the vulture and jackal—of the courses of small rivers actually obstructed by the masses of dead bodies thrown therein by those who are employed to clear the highways—of the European inhabitants of the large towns of Agra, Cawnpore, &c. being compelled to abandon their evening drive, from the impossibility of encountering the effluvia from the putrid corpses around.'

Products of the United States.—The New York Herald contains a table, in which the products of the United States are thus estimated:

	Product of 1839.	Consumption for 1840.	Export for 1840.
Cotton,	$81,000,000	$13,000,000	$67,553,000
Tobacco,	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Rice,	4,000,000	1,200,000	2,300,00
Breadstuffs,	215,000,000	225,000,000	50 000,000
Manufactures,	390,000,000	275,000,000	12 000,000
Other articles,	50,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000
	$755,000,000	$548,700,000	$161,500,000

The following table, says the same paper, will show the proportion of the whole exports and imports of the United States, which are made to and from New York:

	1839.	New York.
Whole imports,	$127,600,000	$88,899,750
" exports,	118,259,004	29,071,891

In this table we perceive that the actual balance of trade against New York was near $60,000,000, of which $45,000,000 have been sold on credit to the south, southwest, and west.

"The wages of labor must come down!"—This was the declaration of a mouth piece of the administration on the floor of the Senate. The Sub-Treasury, it was declared, would produce this result, and on that ground was urged and sustained. It no doubt will be so; and every thing else must go down with it, if the scheme is fastened upon the people. Already the fear of it has sorely and deeply the effects of the administration war against the great interests of the country—their markets are destroyed; their prices are reduced more than one half, and evenat the lowest rates they can scarcely obtain a dollar of cash to pay their taxes. The turn of the mechanic came a little sooner; but now the laborer, he who earns bread for his family, by day's work, is to bear his share of the suffering produced by governmental abuse. The administration leaders are boldly, we may say impudently, taking ground against the laboring and producing classes; and the word has gone forth that prices must come down and be kept down, as well as of produce, as of labor! It is true that the administration has for years been at war with the interests of the working man; but they have not before shown out their colors, so plainly; they have always managed to blind and deceive their victims, and lead them to destruction. But the day has come when all may see; the mask is thrown off; hypocrisy will avail no longer; and the working men are insulted with the declaration that they have been too well paid for their labor! Workingmen, Farmers, Mechanics, —such of you as have been instrumental in sustaining the present dynasty—will you longer give countenance to the men who thus boldly assail your rights and interests? Will you longer sustain the pampered aristocrats, who would treat you with contempt, who would reduce you to a state of miserable pursuits? No, you cannot, you will not. Come with us then; rally to the standard of the Farmer of North Bend—the Whig cabin candidate," as he has been sneeringly termed by the federal leaders. We extend a welcome hand to all who are tired of the government, and desire a change in the national administration—to all who seek for protection to our home industry—who desire fair prices for the producer and the laborer. Come with us, and share the glorious victory we shall certainly achieve over the enemies of the country."—*Beaver Argus.*

Alluding to the next Presidency, Col. Stone of the New York Commercial says:

"With the feelings now abroad through the whole country, we hold the election of General William Harrison to be just about as certain an event as that the time of holding the election will come. The evidence to sustain this opinion, flowing in upon us from every quarter is irresistible. And yet, with the folly of the ostrich, which, by throwing its head in the sand, imagines herself safe because it can see nothing it is unseen, the leading administration papers are yet affecting to despise the strength of Harrison; and, as though blind and deaf to all the evidences of the popular will around them, still talk of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren—'The Richmond Enquirer the other day claimed New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, for Van Buren. In sober earnest, Mr. Ritchie, do not deceive yourself thus. Your friends may bet, and they will be ruinously losers. New York will go for Harrison fifteen thousand. Mark that, Mr. Ritchie. Ohio will go for him by fifteen thousand more. Mark that. Illinois by five thousand, and Indiana, by twenty. Set down these, Mr. Ritchie. Ayes and set down upon the same side half a score of other states, which will aid to elect him by a triumphant majority."

These are the views of no partizan, but of one of the coolest and clearest heads in the country. The tide is large, the enthusiasm with which the nomination of Harrison has been received—the union it has produced in the ranks of the opposition, have surprised even the most sanguine of the friends of the distinguished patriot and veteran soldier. They all knew him to be popular, but they did not thoroughly understand how deeply the people were imbued with that popularity. We candidly coincide with the Commercial as to his prospects. They seem to brighten with the progress of each day.—*Pa. Inquirer.*

A Peculiar Case.—A few days ago, the infant child of Enoch C. Harrington, residing in Plum street, Indian Fly, gave indications that it was in severe pain, and that its sufferings were confined to its legs. Dr. Mitchell was called in, but not perceiving any thing upon the limb, thought it advisable to send for Dr. Duffee, with whom he met in consultation. On examining the thigh, something of the size of half a bird shot was ascertained to be lodged and deeply embedded in the substance of the muscles. On touching this matter, the child would scream violently. They immediately came to the conclusion that an operation was necessary, and Dr. Duffee accordingly made a very bold incision on the lower edge of the *vastus exterus* muscle, and cut through the fascia and a portion of the muscle, and then extracted a large darning needle! How the needle entered the limb of the child remains unknown. It is 3 months old, and is now doing well.—*Ledger.*

The Indiana Journal describing the immense concourse of people which lately convened at Indianapolis to respond to the nomination of *'Old Tip,'* says there was no house in the State large enough to hold them, and they therefore assembled in the open air, and "covered *five acres of ground.*"

Railroad Iron.—It seems from a report made by the Treasury Department to the House of Representatives, that the amount of duties remitted on iron imported for rail roads, and steamboats, exceeds the very large sum of three million and a half of dollars. This, certainly, gives some claim to the United States to require that railroads should transport the public mail, upon better terms than they transport freight or passengers.

GETTYSBURG STAR
AND
REPUBLICAN BANNER.
GETTYSBURG, February 18, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER.

ELECTORAL ELECTORS.
JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District:	LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d do	CADWALADER EVANS,
3d do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	JOHN K. ZEILIN,
	DAVID POTTS,
5th do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th do	WILLIAM S. HEMPHILL,
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th do	PETER FILBERT,
9th do	JOSEPH H SPAYD,
10th do	JOHN BARNER,
11th do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th do	JOHN DERR,
13th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th do	JOHN HEGE,
15th do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th do	SAMUEL SHIDELSWARTH,
17th do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, *Jr.*
19th do	ISAAC LEE MARKLE,
20th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d do	JOSEPH HUTCHINGTON,
24th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do	JOHN DICK.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE FLEW THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE BREEZE, INSCRIBED WITH THE INSPIRING WORDS:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

[BANNER.

"J. A. B." will be attended to in our next.

On our first page will be found quite an interesting article, from the pen of *our fair correspondent* at Liberty, Pa.

The Hon. JAMES COOPER and Mr. PENROSE of the State Senate, will accept our thanks for their favors.

We would inform the trifling *scoundrel* who returned a late number of our paper (that he had not left a single page for curiosity, without knowledge or consent), with a brief note written on the margin, alike characteristic of the individual and his *talents*, that if he should again be guilty of a like offence, we will be under the necessity of inflicting a little of that wholesome correction he so justly merits, and which he narrowly escaped not long since. Be careful, Master!

A LACK OF NERVES!

If ever there was an individual who deserved the sobriquet of a *nervous* man, it is the author of all particles, that man is WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. In fact, Freemen of Pennsylvania, is the language of this wretch, who would sacrifice you and your dearest interests to his unholy ambition! Speaking on the subject of Bankrupt Law, he publ ished a paper on the resolution, requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks, he says—

"I BELIEVED THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THAT RESOLUTION WOULD PRODUCE A SCENE OF UNPARALLELED RUIN AND DISASTER FROM THE CENTRE TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—BUT I HAD NOT THE NERVE TO ARRAY MYSELF AGAINST THE DEMOCRACY OF THIS HOUSE.

This wretched confession has placed his party in no very enviable light; even the *base, low and grovelling mob*, who were the means of placing him in the Speaker's chair, during the revolutionary scenes of March, 1839, have not the vocate dentrices like this. If there is any thing like honest men in his party, (and we trust there are) they must hold such a wretch in the most contemptible scorn.

A Bill to repeal the Fifteen Gallon Law has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Louisville Journal says, that "on some of the towns of Indiana, the support of Harrison is so universal that a Van Buren man, whenever he passes along the streets, is pointed at as something queer!"

The amount of tolls received on all the navigable canals in New York, during 1839, was $1,606,382. Increase over 1838, $27,531.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

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PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 25.

Dear Sir.—The Whig Convention, at Chardon, the 23d, proved to be much larger than we had any reason to expect—instead of Democratic majorities, we find the houses there were not large enough to hold the multitude that assembled. The Convention assembled in the open air. The day was fine—indeed it was a proud day for old Geauga. Mr. Perkins, at the close of his speech, challenged the Ashtabula delegation to the largest meeting, a majority next fall, as Geauga, and was responded to by Mr. Wade, pledging old Ashtabula to give 3000 majority for Harrison and Tyler. HUNDREDS OF DEMOCRATS HERE HAVE RENOUNCED THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE POWERS THAT BE, AND HAVE COME OUT DECIDEDLY FOR HARRISON, and it is possible they will now come up to the three thousand majority next fall. In fact if the Harrison enthusiasm continues we shall be unanimous, saving the "office-holders."

A Peculiar Case.—A few days ago, the infant child of Enoch C. Harrington, residing in Plum street, Indian Fly, gave indications that it was in severe pain, and that its sufferings were confined to its legs. Dr. Mitchell was called in, but not perceiving any thing upon the limb, thought it advisable to send for Dr. Duffee, with whom he met in consultation. On examining the thigh, something of the size of half a bird shot was ascertained to be lodged and deeply embedded in the substance of the muscles. On touching this matter, the child would scream violently. They immediately came to the conclusion that an operation was necessary, and Dr. Duffee accordingly made a very bold incision on the lower edge of the *vastus exterus* muscle, and cut through the fascia and a portion of the muscle, and then extracted a large darning needle! How the needle entered the limb of the child remains unknown. It is 3 months old, and is now doing well.—*Ledger.*

The Indiana Journal describing the immense concourse of people which lately convened at Indianapolis to respond to the nomination of *'Old Tip,'* says there was no house in the State large enough to hold them, and they therefore assembled in the open air, and "covered *five acres of ground.*"

Railroad Iron.—It seems from a report made by the Treasury Department to the House of Representatives, that the amount of duties remitted on iron imported for rail roads, and steamboats, exceeds the very large sum of three million and a half of dollars. This, certainly, gives some claim to the United States to require that railroads should transport the public mail, upon better terms than they transport freight or passengers.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

By an extra, issued on Sunday morning from the office of the Columbia Spy, we learn that a very destructive fire occurred in that place, late on Saturday night last. The fire originated in the extensive stabling attached to the Sorrel Horse Hotel, which was entirely consumed. In the stables of Col. Boggs' Hotel, *seventeen head of horses were burnt to death!* and the building entirely destroyed. The dwelling house of Mr. Odell is a total loss; the Stable of Mr. John Arms, and that of Mr. R. M'Dowell.

The loss by this conflagration cannot fall short of $5,000 or $6,000—the principal amount of which will be sustained by Col. F. Boggs, and the remainder by Mr. Charles Odell, Paul Hamilton, the Good Intent Stage and Rail Road Company, and Mr. Z. Durkee of Philadelphia, whose in Horses and harness could not fetch less than 800 dollars.

Various surmises are afloat, says the Spy, respecting the origin of this fire. It's pretty nearly certain that *incendiaries* have been at work; and a colored man was arrested about an hour since charged with the perpetration of the crime.

VIRGINIA ERECT!

A Harrison Governor Elected!

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. the Legislature of Virginia elected *Thos. W. Gilmer*, Governor of that State, for three years, from the 4th of March next. Mr. Gilmer is a warm and decided friend of Gen. Harrison.

The following bills were reported in the House of Representatives on Saturday last:—

A Bill to incorporate a Church in Gettysburg.

A supplement to the act relative to the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike Road company.

The Bill to Incorporate the Adams county Mutual Insurance company, finally passed the House.

CONGRESS is doing scarcely any thing—and our Legislature something less.

HARRISON MEETING IN PITTSBURG.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting that ever was held in Allegheny county, assembled at Pittsburg on Tuesday the 11th inst. This meeting was already advertised and addressed by the Hon. HERMAN DENNY, President of the meeting, and John D. Davis, Esq., Maj. Willock and Mr. John W. Lynch, (the three last named gentlemen, having served under Gen. Harrison during the last war.) We regret our inability to publish the proceedings entire. Among the resolutions, we find the following, which is a sure earnest of what old Allegheny is going to do in the coming contest:

Resolved, That this assembly, in consideration of the great worth and daily increasing popularity of their candidates, pledge, to their fellow-citizens throughout the state a majority of *Twenty-five Hundred Votes* at the freemen of Allegheny county, for William Henry Harrison, for President, and John Tyler, as Vice President, of the United States.

The occupations of the members of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are as follows:—Brick layers 2; merchants 14; lawyers 20; printers 2; physicians 8; butters 3; gentlemen 2; saddler 1; cabinet makers 2; inn-keepers 2; blacksmith 1; tanner 1; coach maker 1; carpenters 2.

Mr. GEO. LEIDY of Clinton county has been elected to the Legislature from the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Clearfield, in the place of J. H. Lavery, who resigned without appearing to take his seat.

Charles Wood and John Smith, recently convicted of robbing a canal boat at Harrisburg last summer, have been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years each.

ALARMING.—Upwards of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY persons have applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws in Philadelphia, among whom are merchants, mechanics and laborers. These are the "better times" promised us by our Loco Foco rulers.

We observe the following presentations of petitions among the proceedings in Congress:

By Mr. CORWIN of Pennsylvania: The petition of S. Whitmore and others, citizens of Adams county, Pa., praying for a duty on imported silks. Which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

By Mr. RANSEY of Pennsylvania: The petition of citizens of Adams county, Pa. for the establishment of a post road from Gettysburg to Hanover, via M'Sherrystown.

The birth day of Gen. HARRISON was celebrated at Harrisburg by the Democratic members of the Legislature, and a large number of citizens, by a public dinner at the Washington Hotel.

A Bill to repeal the Fifteen Gallon Law has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Louisville Journal says, that "on some of the towns of Indiana, the support of Harrison is so universal that a Van Buren man, whenever he passes along the streets, is pointed at as something queer!"

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A LACK OF NERVES!

If ever there was an individual who deserved the sobriquet of a *nervous* man, it is the author of all particles, that man is WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. In fact, Freemen of Pennsylvania, is the language of this wretch, who would sacrifice you and your dearest interests to his unholy ambition! Speaking on the subject of Bankrupt Law, he published a paper on the resolution, requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks, he says—

"I BELIEVED THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THAT RESOLUTION WOULD PRODUCE A SCENE OF UNPARALLELED RUIN AND DISASTER FROM THE CENTRE TO THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—BUT I HAD NOT THE NERVE TO ARRAY MYSELF AGAINST THE DEMOCRACY OF THIS HOUSE.

This wretched confession has placed his party in no very enviable light; even the *base, low and grovelling mob*, who were the means of placing him in the Speaker's chair, during the revolutionary scenes of March, 1839, have not the vocate dentrices like this. If there is any thing like honest men in his party, (and we trust there are) they must hold such a wretch in the most contemptible scorn.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE
TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Managers of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike road company for rebuilding and repairing the *Stone Bridge* over the Conowago Creek, near the town of Hampton, in Adams county, which was lately injured by the ice flood, and in said creek.—The piers, curtain wall, and arches to be rebuilt and repa