From the Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention met in the Court House at 10 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by Dr. Samuel Anderson, on whose motion the Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE was appointed Chairman, and WILLIAM M. WATTS, Esq. of Erie, and JOSEPH E. BRADY, Esq. of Franklin, Secretaries pro tem.

The counties were then called over, the delegates announced, and their credentials presented. About one hundred delegates were present.

On motion of THOMAS H. BURROWES, Esq. of Lancaster, a committee of nine was appointed to nominate officers for the organization of the Convention.

On motion of WILLIAM B. REED, Esq. of Philadelphia, a committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

Convention adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, M.

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12 o'clock, M. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Burrowes, from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the Convention, made the following report:

FOR PRESIDENT.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, Esq. of Union.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, of Delaware.
Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE, of Cumberland.
Dr. CULBERTSON, of Franklin.
Alderman JOHN BINNS, of Philadelphia.
BENJAMIN MUSSER, Esq. of York.
D. SEARLE, Esq. of Susquehanna.
DAVID LEECH, Esq. of Armstrong.
WILLIAM MORTON, Esq. of Beaver.
JOSEPH M. STERRETT, Esq. of Erie.

FOR SECRETARIES.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq. of Allegheny.
JOSEPH PLANKINGTON, Esq. of Philadelphia county.
SAMUEL CHIMMEL, Esq. of Somerset.
THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Esq. of Lancaster.
LORD BUTLER, Esq. of Luzerne.

The report was unanimously adopted.

On taking the chair, Mr. Middleswarth returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, in a few happy remarks, in which he said that the signs of the times indicated plainly that the people are determined to 'do their own fighting and their own voting;" and that there was no doubt in the election of the Hero of Tippecanoe.

Mr. Reed, from the committee to draft resolutions, asked further time to prepare their report;

And after the appointment of a committee on finance, and the transaction of some unimportant business, on motion, the Convention adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock this evening.

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EVENING SESSION.

Long before the hour arrived for the meeting of the Convention, the Court House and the area in front of it, were filled with an enthusiastic crowd. On the platform above the officers of the Convention a beautiful transparency had been placed, *representing* Gen. HARRISON *in Uniform, provided by* William Ayres Esq. and painted by Mr. Fiscus; also, a splendid flag with a full length portrait of Gen. Harrison, the Stars and stripes in brilliant hues, brought here by Gen. Miller of Philadelphia; and a transparency representing the "Log Cabin," and Harrison at the battle of the Thames.

After the President had taken the Chair, Mr. Reed from the Committee appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention reported the following.

Resolved, That this Convention representing the Democratic friends of War, Henry HARRISON of Ohio, and the opponents of the National Administration, in Pennsylvania, assembled in the spirit of Union, and unanimous be resolved and its action to show what the spirit of union can effect, gives to the friends of HARRISON throughout the United States, that victory in Pennsylvania is within our reach, and will not be lost by want of activity and zeal."

Resolved, That the People of Pennsylvania cherish a sentiment of gratitude which time cannot efface, for the public services, and personal endurance of those brave men who, on the field of battle, did their duty; in protecting our soil from invasion, our fires stolen from pollution, and the home even of the distant soldier, from a savage foe."

Resolved, That in this sentiment, we recognize an invigorating and conservative principle, which in peace should be cultivated and protected, and in war, an evil to which all nations are liable, even in an age of peace, sustains the distant soldier in his thankless cause, and makes him feel that the Nation's soldiers are indeed the Nation's children.

Resolved, That it is the spirit of grateful remembrance which, after years of honorable retirement, now calls the veteran of so many victorious battles to the highest honors which gratitude can bestow, or faithful service can hope to receive, and, speaking from the hills and valleys of the Union, gives warning to those who have done less, and been paid much more, to give place to one who has in the People's heart with him.

Resolved, That in General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the people of Pennsylvania see the son of a Revolutionary father, the inheritor of a name which Republican patriotism cherishes, the son of a signer of the declaration of Independence, in whose veins the blood of his revolutionary father freely flows—the soldier who has gained many laurels, and never lost one—the hero of Indian wars where men, not dogs, were the combatants, and where the soldiers sword, did give security and peace. The negotiator who made treaties which were kept, and made even savages know that honesty in such treaties is the best policy—the statesman who by his wisdom and sagacity, made what was then a wilderness now a smiling land, and who in the Executive council of a territorial Government, and in the Legislature of the Union, has shown that a gallant soldier may do the State equal service in her deliberative assemblies.

Resolved, That beyond and above all these claims on the people of the United States, there is one which his country more highly estimates—the honest industry of old age, the hard working hours of a public servant whose hands official corruption never stained, who took a public station in order to render public service, and left it without a dollar, wrung from the hard hand of industry or the pockets of the people who had trusted him.

Resolved, That this convention pledges to its friends throughout the union the success of HARRISON and TYLER here in Pennsylvania, the redemption of this great Commonwealth from the subjection in which the Administration of the General Government so long has held it, and renews the assurance that there is a spirit above us and around us, a spirit of concord and patriotic zeal, which past contest have never witnessed, and which an early triumph will surely recompense.

Resolved, That the attacks now made by a pensioned press, on the fame of a time honored soldier, are calculated to give new spirit to those who claim to be that veteran's friends, and as Pennsylvanians, we feel high gratification in knowing that there are enough old soldiers yet amongst us, who at the next election, will again rally round the HARRISON banner, and again stand along side of him whom they know too well to allow him to be slandered with impunity.

Resolved, That the incidental protection, which it is proposed to furnish to American Industry, by the reduction of the wages of labor in all its departments, to the level of the hard money countries in Europe—a protection which would subjugate the body and enslave the mind—is not the protection which is due to the citizen of a country where every man is the depository of a certain portion of the sovereign power, and where it of the very essence of the government that every laborer shall be intelligent and free.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends to the friends of HARRISON throughout the State, an active and perfect organization, in such a mode as in the several districts shall be deemed expedient, with a view to a thorough concert of action in October next.

Resolved That Thomas H. Burrowes of Lancaster, Richard Biddle of Allegheny, John Price Wetherill, John C. Montgomery, Francis Park, of the City of Philadelphia, William M'Clure, Thomas Elder and Joseph Wallace of Dauphin, Samuel Alexander of Cumberland, Bela Badger and Jas. Gregory of the County of Philadelphia, Jno. H. Walker of Erie, Samuel D. Culbertson of Franklin, and James Steele of Huntingdon, be a State Committee of the friends of HARRISON in Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the nomination of John Andrew Shulze and Joseph Ritner, as Senatorial Delegates for the State of Pennsylvania, meets the cordial approbation of this Convention.

Resolved, That whenever the opponents of Martin Van Buren, in the several Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania, shall have nominated an Elector or Electors, and received from such nominees a pledge to vote for WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, as President, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President, the names of such Elector or Electors, and the pledge of said Electors, shall be forthwith forwarded to the State Committee.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State Committee to publish a correct Electoral Ticket, so soon as the same shall have been finally adjusted by the several districts.

Resolved, That in case of any vacancy on the Electoral Ticket, after it shall have been published by the State Committee, it shall be filled by the Congressional District to which it relates; the State Committee having authority to fill any vacancy in the Senatorial Electors.

Resolved, That this Convention, in concluding its labors, earnestly calls on the people of Pennsylvania, with such impulse to act in patriotic concert in a cause worthy of the effort, and for a man who is worthy of the effort, and for a man who is worthy of their confidence and affection, who will be the people's friend, as he is the people's favorite; whose policy will be beneficent to the great interests of the country—agricultural, manufacturing and commercial; will give to industry its due wages; will ensure the farmer full compensation, for now, unrequited toil; save the weaver and the miner from beggary; and give the merchant what for ten anxious years, he has never known—confidence and peace.

Mr. Reed then addressed the convention in a speech which was responded to with great enthusiasm. Mr. Stevens was then called upon and his speech was received with great applause. Then came Mr. T. Williams of Allegheny, whose remarks were most happy and eloquent. Then Dr. Anderson of Delaware; who spoke able and to the purpose. Then Mr. Clarkson of Philadelphia who excited much laughter and merriment. Then Mr. Penrose who is never excelled on such occasions. Then Mr. Montgomery and Col. M'Kenny of Philadelphia, and Mr. Brady of Franklin, whose speeches were received with warm responses of popular enthusiasm; and last, but not least, Gen. Bailey of Dauphin, who wound up with a perfect appeal to the mechanics and workingmen, that re-echoed from the multitude.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and the Convention after giving THREE CHEERS FOR HARRISON, TYLER AND DEMOCRACY, adjourned sine die.

We should add, the greatest good feeling prevailed throughout, and that the cheering intelligence brought from all parts of the State left no a doubt upon the mind of any one of the success of HARRISON in Pennsylvania by a large majority.

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INDICTMENT.—We learn that, on Tuesday last, bills of indictment were found against the Rev. R. J. Breckenridge and the Rev. Andrew B. Cross, editors of the Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine, for a libel on Mr. James L. McKeever, keeper of the Alms House.—*Balt. Sun.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, Feb. 24.

It is very probable that there will be some warm work in the House of Representatives in the course of the present week, as it is determined by the present Administration, as I am told, that the New Jersey contested election shall be brought to a close before next Saturday night.

The subject is now before the House, on a resolution to print; that resolution will probably be amended so as to bring the subject question before the House—"which of the two delegations from New Jersey shall be elected"—and the result can scarcely be doubted.

The Administration possess votes enough to enable them to control the matter, and you may be assured that it will not without one moment's hesistation. It will decide that the gentlemen from New Jersey, who hold the certificates of Governor Pennington *shall not* be allowed seats, and that the other party *shall.*

Whether this will be right, or whether it will be wrong, it is not for me to decide, for I have not seen the testimony in the case.

A majority of the Committee on Elections, as you are aware, has expressed its opinion on the right of the *Loco Focos* to seats, on the score of majorities; but it has not yet officially reported the fact. I may err in my calculations, but it is my unqualified opinion that, right or wrong, the New Jersey *Loco Foco* Delegation will be in their seats before next Saturday night.

As soon as this vexed question is settled—and its adjudication may cause some acts of confusion and violence—the Sub-Treasury Bill will be taken up and passed without much delay. Not more than three or four days debate will be allowed it before it is forced through the House, by the application of the Previous Question. The Sub-Treasury Bill disposed of, the contested election between Messrs. Naylor and Ingersoll will be taken up.

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Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

The Senate Chamber, to-day, was a theatre of extraordinary interest, and attractiveness.

Mr. Tallmadge presented the Resolutions passed by the Legislature of the *Empire State* against the Sub-Treasury Scheme, and all its affinities and consanguinities—and this gave rise to one of the most animated debates we have had in this branch of the National Legislature for a long time.

The resolutions were laid on the table as usual, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker had before the House the following communication.

A message from the President of the United States, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th inst., communicating a report from the Secretary of State, containing all the information in possession of the Executive respecting the trade of China.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and other papers containing the information called for by the House on the 10th inst., in relation to the sales of public lands since the year 1830, and the quantity of land unsold which has been offered for sale for periods of 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 years.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the *morning hour*—being the

NEW JERSEY CONTESTED ELECTION,

Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, hereto-fore offered a resolution from the Committee of Elections, which is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of Elections be authorized to have such papers printed, under its direction, as may be deemed necessary to facilitate the investigation into the subjects referred to its consideration."

To this resolution. Mr. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., had offered an amendment, which he modified in the course of the day, so as to authorize the Committee on elections to make a specific report to the House, which will give the ten claimants, had received the greater number of votes at the election in New Jersey, with a proviso that the Committee were not, thereby, to be prevented from reporting fully and at once into the merits of the contested seats.

Various appeals and motions were made, which resulted, however, in the House deciding that Mr. Fillmore, of New York, who had been called to order, should be permitted to proceed. This Mr. Fillmore declined doing, on the ground that he could never avail himself of a mere courtesy when the privilege was his by right. He would move, however, whilst on the floor, to amend Mr. C. Johnson's proposition by inserting the word "legal" before "votes," so that the Committee be instructed to report which of the New Jersey claimants had received the majority of "legal votes."

Mr. Fisher, of N. C., now took the floor, and spoke against the right of members to seats upon legal certificates. He alluded to what had occurred in the Committee on Elections, and was called to order, but was allowed to proceed by permission of the House. Mr. Fisher spoke till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Smith, of Conn., rose in reply, and had proceeded for some time, animadverting with some warmth on the course of Mr. Fisher in attacking the conduct of the committee, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, but the House refused to adjourn: Yeas 91, nays 94.

Mr. Smith thereupon resumed, and had spoken for a brief period, when the motion to adjourn was renewed. It now succeeded: Yeas 91, nays 80.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

In the Senate, to-day, there was a very interesting and interesting discussion on the following resolution, offered some days ago by Mr. BUCHANAN:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of proposing to the States such an amendment to the Federal Constitution as will secure a larger specie basis for the paper circulation of the country, by prohibiting the issue and circulation of bank notes and other paper currency of denominations so low as to prevent the circulation of gold and silver in the ordinary transactions of business, and in the payment of the wages of labor.

Mr. WEBSTER met this resolution at the very threshold. He said he was ever ready to treat with courtesy and respect a proposition from the Senator from Pennsylvania, to inquire into the expediency of any measure, even by a select committee. But he could not allow even this preliminary proceeding to pass over under circumstances implying his concurrence; especially as he remembered that, in a former proceeding, it had been taken for granted he was in favor of the measure, because he had not at the first stage declared his dissent.

The object of the resolution was to enquire into the expediency of proposing such an amendment to the Constitution as would enable Congress to restrain and suppress the circulation of small notes. This was a proposal then to enlarge the powers of Congress. He maintained that there was no necessity for any thing of the kind. In his opinion the powers of Congress were quite sufficient now. This Government is entirely competent to do any thing which the regulation of the Currency, paper or metal, is requires.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he was gratified at this preliminary discussion, and hoped the sense of the Senate would be taken on this resolution to day.

Mr. STRANGE next rose, and declared his opposition to this proceeding as wholly inexpedient, whether in regard to party considerations, or viewed as a question of grave public concern. To the party with whom he acted he thought it could only be injurious. It would change the issue between the country. He preferred that "the party" should maintain the ground they now occupied. He was against any dissolution of the existing elements of the two parties, or any new organization.

Mr. WEBSTER again took the floor, and alluding to the remarks of Mr. BUCHANAN, repeated his opinion, that Congress has plenary power over the whole subject. He thought it was now as complete, as any article, which can be framed, or human can make it.

When this Government has done every thing it now can accomplish, the object of a perfect regulation of the Currency, and full in consequence of obstacles interposed by the enactments of any State or States, then those enactments must be so modified as to let the Constitutional powers and laws of this Government have free and full operation.

Mr. WEBSTER concluded by declaring that no amendment could give Congress more power over the subject than they now have; and he was anxious that Congress should try all its constitutional means, before starting on the hopeless enterprise of gaining more authority than is now possessed.

Mr. BUCHANAN declared his determination to persevere with this resolution, so long as he was in the Senate; and after offering further remarks from him, and from Mr. WEBSTER, the resolution was passed over;—and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee against State Credits, on Distribution, Assumption, &c. &c.

Mr. CRITTENDEN rose, and spoke at considerable length, with uncommon eloquence and impressiveness; and threw over the subjects he discussed a radiance of wit and humor, that has seldom been witnessed in Congress.

When he finished, Mr. STRANGE took the floor and made a few brief explanations. The Senate then on motion of Mr. SEVIER, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives was engaged during the whole day with a continuation of the discussion on the New Jersey Contested Election.

Mr. SHEPP of Conn. resumed and finished his remarks, on the general subject. He was followed by Mr. RIVES of Va. who was speaking when this package' was closed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1840.

The Senate resumed this morning the consideration of Mr. Buchanan's resolution for inquiring into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the U. States so as to give to the General Government the specific power to suppress the circulation of small notes.

The Chair appointed the following Senators as the Select Committee to take charge of the Resolution:

Messrs. Buchanan, Grundy, Crittenden, Wright, Davis, Clay of Alabama, and Henderson.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report made by the special committee against State Credits. The house resumed the consideration of the motions so long pending, in relation to the printing of certain papers now before the Committee of Elections.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1840.

The Senate, to-day, was again engaged during the greater part of the sitting with the Report and Resolutions of the Special Committee against the Credit of the States, and on the subjects of Assumption, Distribution &c. &c.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the motions pending in reference to the printing of certain papers before the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the New Jersey cases.

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1840.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the first two hours were consumed in calling on the different standing committees for the purpose of receiving reports. There was no report from the Committee of Elections, and none from the Committee of Ways and Means of a public nature.

The Speaker, then announced the orders of the day—Private Bills.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MONDAY, February 24, 1840.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented. Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill to enable the Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of a charity school, to ordain certain laws for the government of that society. The Bank Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Coplan in the chair. In the Senate, to-day, there was a very interesting discussion on the Bank Bill, which I send you herewith. The Bank Commissioner Bill was again taken up for consideration in the House—the question was upon an amendment offered by Mr. Filbert, to make the tenth section of the bill the first—in other words, to leave out all relative to Bank Commissioners. Mr. Snowden and Mr. Fleniken successively spoke against the amendment, and they talked a great deal about the misrepresentation of the old Democratic Berks. The tenor of their speeches seemed to be to drive Mr. Filbert back again into the tenth.

Mr. Broadhead, on the contrary, and he speaks the sentiments of the administration, declared that he admired the firmness and integrity of the gentleman from Berks, and that he coincided in most of his views. But Mr. B. was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Hopkins spoke at length against the amendment, and Mr. Filbert, said he has thrown off *some* of the chains of party.

Mr. Filbert again took the floor, and spoke for an hour; and as yesterday, he made a clear, comprehensive, and pertinent speech, one which must rank him high as a man of talent, but more than all, high as an honest and patriotic one. He said degrading as it was not, and had no scruples to be particularly friendly to banks, but they had been democratic institutions, formed to benefit the poor and industrious, and had, to a great extent accomplished their ends. He found them interwoven with every business relation, and party could never drive him to cut the throats of his friends, while he knew himself to be actuated by motives with attention, and his speech created a sensation and impression for good I believe. There was no vote taken.

In the Senate another bank debate was going on—the resumption bill being under consideration.

The first section of the bill is still pending, but it shows by a large majority, (more than that the banks are to resume immediately upon the passage of the bill. An amendment to this effect, offered by Mr. Stewart, of Lycoming, was lost, 23 to 7. But it is certain that no such bill can become a law. Reason upon this subject is every day gaining strength—Locofocoism is consequently on the decline.

A large number of the petitions presented were for a law allowing the banks to issue one, two and three dollar notes, payable in specie, on demand, in counties, for one year.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Commo wealth, stating that the publication of the Colonial Record had been suspended.

Mr. Fleming, from the committee on revenue bills, reported a bill to authorize the collection of the State tax.

Mr. Fraley (Schuylkill) offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, allowing that all cases of damages made by the Commonwealth in constructing canals or rail roads, may be tried in the Courts of Common Pleas in the counties were they occur.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1840.

The bank bill was resumed before the House, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Filbert. Mr. Filbert concluded his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Penrman, Mr. Hoge of Mercer, and Mr. Schoener, of Berks, replied, and advocated the appointment of Bank Commissioners. The amendment of Mr. Filbert was negatived. The question was then taken on the first section of the bill, and it was adopted—yeas 55, nays 24.

Several of the subsequent sections of the bill were also passed, all relative to the duties and obligations of Bank Commissioners.

In the Senate, the bill was reported by Mr. Fleming, from the Judiciary Committee, to repeal the charter of the U. S. Bank.

The bank bill was then taken up. Mr. Stevenson moved to postpone it for the purpose of introducing a substitute in its place, but the motion was not agreed to.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Patterson, exculpating the banks from the payment of deposits in specie, which have been made since the suspension, was debated at length by Mr. Stevenson in opposition, and Mr. Brown and others in favor, when it was adopted by a vote of 19 to 13. That such a provision is inoperative for good to the banks, was believed by Mr. Brown, and Penrose, who showed how easy it would be for depositors to become note holders. Mr. Stevenson denounced it as a refuge from the fear of the sentiment of yesterday.

The vote was then taken on the first section of the bill, which provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any bank refuses to pay its notes in gold or silver (except as above) upon complaint to any judge of the Court of Common Pleas, &c. trustees to be appointed to wind up, &c. The vote stood, yeas 19, nays 13.

Mr. Brown then moved to amend the second section, to make it highly penal for any officer of any bank to issue any note after a refusal to pay in specie, which was also agreed to. There two sections are the only ones of importance in the bill.

The bill was then ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. Mr. Penrose suggested for its title, a bill to destroy the banks. It will be up for final passage to-morrow, and depend upon it, it will pass, unless provision is made to defeat it in some other quarter. You will observe it does not follow the recommendation of the Governor in giving a "reasonable time," &c.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1840.

In Senate, a large number of petitions were presented that the banks may be allowed to issue small notes.

The Bank bill then came up for final passage. Mr. Strohm took the floor in opposition to the bill. He spoke at length against it. He named counties which would be ruined. He said that he had been presented in Senate 140 petitions against the early resumption of specie payments. Mr. Spackman spoke at length against the bill on the ground of inexpediency of the judgment of the Senate. The bill followed by Mr. Penrose, who occupied the floor until about 4 o'clock, in a speech of great ability, and in his best style of argument, when the vote was taken and the bill finally passed—yeas 16, nays 11.

In the House, the Bank bill was also under discussion. Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment to graduate the time for resumption, and not require payment of all obligations at once. After a long debate, this amendment was negatived.

Mr. Brodhead then offered an amendment, that in case of a demand by a non-specie paying bank, specie shall not be required. This was also negatived, and the House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1840.

A greater part of the time of the Senate, to day, was occupied in receiving and discussing reports of committees. &c. Several local bills relating to the spring elections were passed, and the Senate adjourned at a late hour the Senate adjourned.

The Bank bill was under consideration in the House of Representatives. After a good deal of discussion, the proposition to make the stockholders liable in proportion to the amount of stock held by each, was agreed to.—Yeas, 42—Nays, 31.

A proposition to apportion the debt arising from the insolvency of any stockholders, among the solvent stockholders. was negatived.

The house adjourned without taking the question on the section so amended.—*Telegraph.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, 1840.

In the Senate several petitions were presented against a forced resumption of specie payments; and that the banks may be allowed to issue small notes. Several private and local bills were acted upon, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill from the Senate relative to the immediate resumption of specie payments was taken up, and after a trifling discussion the bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to authorise Pennsylvania College to confer certain degrees passed through committee, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Fisher, Crabb, Smyser and others participated, passed finally.

The bill from the Senate relative to the transfer of certificates of stock was passed.

The Bank bill again came up. A lengthy discussion ensued, in which the whole policy of the banking and credit system, corporations, &c. &c. The bill had not passed when the House adjourned.

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The Militia of the United States, numbers 1,124,643 men. The standing army of the United States, authorised by law, is 12,700—but the actual force does not exceed 9,700.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, March 3, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

1st District		CYRUS SENSENIGH,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WATTS,
31	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th	do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	do	JOHN N. ZEIGLIN,
	do	DAVID POTTS,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDEU,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER FILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
10th	do	JOHN HARPER,
11th	do	WILLIAM M'ILWAINE,
12th	do	JOHN DICKSON,
13th	do	JOHN M'KEHAN,
14th	do	JOHN REED,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	NEHEMIAH WORTHWARTH,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BENJAMIN CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JUSTICE C. FORWOOD,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARVEY MCCONNEY,
23d	do	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MOOREHEAD,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

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

(BARNBURN.

We invite attention to the call for a meeting, in another column, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a volunteer corps.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF RELIGION AND LITERATURE.—This is the title of a new monthly periodical, just issued in this place, and edited by Professor W. M. REYNOLDS of Pennsylvania college. The number before us is well filled with both original and selected matter, and the mechanical execution of the work is good. The terms of the Magazine are two dollars per annum. We would recommend it to those who are desirous of presenting a good and cheap work. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—It is currently reported in town, that Mr. BUCHANAN has tendered Brigadier General, by a majority of THREE votes, over Mr. WITHEROW.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We sincerely hope that our friends throughout the county will carefully respond to the proceedings of the county meeting, by forming themselves into associations. While our friends are every where actively engaged in the cause of *Harrison and Reform*, we hope that a Tippecanoe Club be formed in every county, and almost every township in the State, we of Old Adams are doing comparatively nothing to further the advancement of our great and glorious cause. Let us have a thorough organization, and a perfect concert of action, and all will be well in old Adams. You have already seen that we have the broad banner of the Hero of Tippecanoe, and fought creditably too, alike to yourselves and your country, and now, when you are again called on to enlist in his service, you certainly will not refuse your aid. Come to the rescue, friends! The enemy is on the alert, and ever ready to take advantage of our slow organization. We have in many instances has met with sad defeat, and that too, merely by the indifference manifested by its members in this particular. Thus you cannot fail to see the necessity of a thorough organization, and consequently you will not longer delay to take such steps as will ensure a speedy and final overthrow of the present corrupt and profligate rulers of our National and State governments.

"POKERS" OFF.—The Van Buren Federal convention of Virginia, has nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, for Vice President, and resolved to submit to any national convention. Gen. Jackson, it is said, has decreed that Col. Johnson should—take a back seat! The coming contest; and the Colonel says that he will willing relinquish his claims to the Vice Presidency, if the party request it, but that he be d——d if he likes to be *Polked* out of office.

HARD TIMES COMING.—Last summer when the laborers commenced operation on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, west of Harpers Ferry, they received $1.25 per day—they now receive but 62½ cents. It is said that after the suspension of work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal several hundred laborers were willing and anxious to get work for their boarding, but could get no employment. This certainly is a rapid a reduction of wages as the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Senator Buchanan could desire.

THE BUCKEYE STATE IN MOTION.

The State Convention of Ohio, which met on the 22d inst. was decidedly the largest political gathering of the people of any State, ever held in the Union—numbering upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND persons. REAZIN DEALL of Wayne county, who was on a tour with Gen. Harrison under Wayne, was President of the convention. A Democratic Harrison Elector Ticket was appointed; and THOMAS COWNES, Esq., a member of Congress, was nominated for Governor.—The way the Log cabins poured forth their hardy inmates, was a caution.

SCHUYLKILL BANK.—The bill found by the Grand Jury of the Court of Criminal Sessions, in relation to the late Schuylkill Bank election, have been quashed by the Judges.

The State Capitol Gazette.—Gen. Harrison.

The course pursued by this administration print, in relation to the Presidential question, cannot but meet the abhorrence and detestion of every honorable mind, unprejudiced by the trammels of party feeling. We would ask the individual who has charge of that sheet, if he does not feel a latent spark of shame and self-degradation, when he reflects that he is almost alone in his abuse of the old Hero! when he reflects that throughout the whole Union, the administration press, with but few exceptions indeed, entertain too much respect *for their own character* to allow themselves to revilify the character of a man, whose whole life, spent in the service of his country, has passed without ever a suspicion of dishonor! Is it not enough that scores of high-minded and honorable political opponents have united with one voice in testifying to his unimpeachable integrity of character, chivalry, and exalted talents! And is it not enough that his name is identified with the growth and history of the great west, and that during a period of more than fifty years of arduous service, he has filled with honor and fidelity all the offices in the gift of the government, and with thousands of dollars of the people's money passing through his hands, he retired, Belisarius like, poor indeed in this world's goods, but rich in the enthusiastic love and gratitude of a free people! Is not this message and imperfect outline of his distinguished public services sufficient to convince a mind of common understanding of the utter impotency of attempting to revive stale slander, utterly destitute of truth, which can not fail to meet with the contempt and scorn of even the honorable portion of the Administration party!

We regret to see the editor of the Gazette stoop so low as to make his journal an organ for the dissemination of such vile slander, and abuse against the character of an individual, whom a large portion of the American people have selected as their candidate for the highest office in their gift.

UNEXAMPLED PERFORMANCE.—The engine "George Washington," Mr. Mary, driver, Smith & Harrison, for the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road company, weighing eleven tons, recently drawed over the rail way from Reading to the Columbia Rail Road Bridge, a distance of *twenty one hundred and one loaded cars*, the nett weight of which amounted to 268½ tons of 2240 lbs.

A RUMOR.—It is said that a committee from the Pennsylvania delegation recently waited upon Mr. Van Buren, and requested him to decline being a candidate for re-election; that they told him the present state of things clearly indicated that he could not carry Pennsylvania; and that unless Buchanan should be the candidate, the State would surely go for Harrison.

EX-GOVERNOR DAVIS of Massachusetts, thus argued against the Sub-Treasury Bill, in his speech, in reply to Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, delivered in the United States Senate, Jan. 23.

"Suppose that wages and property will be reduced one-half by the bill—that is if wages are now a dollar a day, they will be 50 cents—that if beef and pork now are now eight cents a pound, they will be four; and so of all the productions of the United States, and of all property created here.—Upon this state of facts, what would man, the laborer would have, at the expiration of twenty days' labor, twenty dollars, to procure necessaries for himself and his family. As they will be, he will have ten dollars. Now, sir, be it remembered that we buy and sell in foreign markets by their standard of currency, and that foreign prices of wages and property here is to have no effect whatever. Coming to the reasoning of the Senator, as their currency must regulate the price of their products, we must buy cotton to sell goods, or goods are to be bought as if no change had taken place. Goods therefore, will come into this country no cheaper. If, then, the goods come into the market with ten dollars in money, as his wages are, he will have twenty dollars to expend in tea, coffee, sugar, &c. &c. Suppose the necessaries which come from foreign countries; but if he goes into it as they will be—ten dollars, under the operation of the new theory—it is plain, that twenty dollars will not enable the laborer to purchase but half as much foreign merchandize; in other words, it will in effect be doubled in price, while it is apparently the same."

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COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting held in Petersburgh Accomac county Huntington township, Virginia, on Saturday, agreeable to public notice on the evening of the 24th of February, 1840, to make preparation for the nomination of candidates to be supported for the Legislature, and for the election to be held in March next: and to adopt such measures as were thought best to be adopted to promote the election of Wm. H. HARRISON and JOHN TYLER, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States THOMAS STEPHENS was called to the Chair and *Leonard Marsden*, appointed Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Charles Kettlewell and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, in many instances, the Constitution and Laws of the land have been disregarded and wantonly trampled upon, to accomplish temporary party triumph, endangering the permanency of our institutions, and destroying the only security the weak have against the aggressions of the strong; for their rights to life, liberty, and peaceable possession of property—experiments have been made upon our currency by our rulers, which have already reduced the value of labor, to one of the most degraded in any government, creating universal distress in the commercial community, and uncertainty in all our financial departments. The purity of the elective franchise, one of the most sacred rights of freemen in a Republican Government has been corrupted—a sovereign State has been disarmed of its constitutional right of representation in the council of the nation—an extravagant waste of the public money by creating unnecessary offices and unsafe depositories all calling loudly upon the people to change their rulers. And whereas, candidates have been already nominated by the National Convention for President and Vice President of the United States, who possess all the combined qualifications necessary to restore the government to its original, pristine and republican purity. And whereas, an opportunity is now offered by the approaching Township elections, and their public school divisions for the friends of Harrison and Tyler, to organize in such a manner, as to insure their whole strength at the polls on the day of election, which will be necessary to insure success. Therefore

Resolved, That a township committee of seven be appointed, to nominate candidates to be supported for the township offices, at the election to be held on the 20th of March next; and to correspond with the central committee of the county on the subjects of the general and Presidential elections.

Resolved, That a committee composed of two from each School Sub-District in the township, be appointed, who, with the township committee shall constitute a committee of vigilance.

Resolved, That we view the evidences coming from all parts of the Union, of the popularity of Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler for President and Vice President of the United States as a certain omen that the days of agrarianism will be numbered by their election—the Constitution and Laws restored to their primitive sovereignty—our rights and liberties protected and secured, and a proper system of economy established under their administration, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to aid in the glorious contest.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet on Thursday the 5th day of March at half past six o'clock P. M., to receive and consider the nominations of candidates, made by the township committee.

On motion of Jacob Gardner, jr., the township committee were instructed not to nominate candidates for the following offices, viz: Constable, School Directors, Treasurer, Clerk and Auditor.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to appoint the committee of vigilance, when Chas. Kettlewell, John L. Sadler, William B. Brandon, John Gardner, Thomas Stephens, Harman Wierman and Peter H. Smith, were appointed.

The committee of vigilance was then appointed and is composed of—from the first School Sub-District Jonas Wolf and Peter Myers—from the 2d do. David Shull and Leonard Marsden, from the 3rd do. (being double,) William Moorhead, Alexander Underwood, D. Metcalf and George Gardner, for the 4th do. John Davis and Jacob Troxle, for the 5th do. James Wilson and Jonathan B. Myers, for the 6th do. William R. Sadler and Adam Stayhaugh, for 7th do. Josiah Ross and Simon Yeats.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers friendly to the election of Harrison and Tyler in the county.

When the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS STEPHENS, Ch'n.
Leonard Marsden, Sec'ry.

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COMMUNICATED.

HARRISON MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Franklin township, friendly to the election of Gen. Wm. H. Harrison and opposed