From the Columbia Courier.

HON. CHARLES NAYLOR AND HIS DEFAMERS.

The enemies of this gentleman, discovering that their infamous falsehoods are only recoiling upon their own worthless heads, have shifted their mode of attack, and are now as we learn from an address of Mr. Naylor to his constituents, published in the Philadelphia papers of Monday, attempting to bully him into silence. As an excuse for their new mode of warfare, Charles Ingersoll, the son and counsel of Charles Ingersoll, seized hold of the following expression in Mr. Naylor's contradiction of some of their new made falsehoods, which appeared a few days since, and construed it into a personal insult—"*The whole of the testimony bearing upon the case at all, has been HEARSAY—such testimony as would be scouted with scorn from a court of justice, or any tribunal of honest men, and such as no man of sense would attempt to introduce anywhere.*" He therefore sent by his "friend" Col. A. J. Pleasonton, the President of the Mount Joy Rail Road, the Hero of Col. M'Elwee's gunpowder exposition, &c. &c. a peremptory and insulting demand for an apology. This of course was refused, and shortly a challenge was sent by the same valiant Colonel. We will give Mr. Naylor's account of the affair which is stamped with frankness and truth in every line. After withdrawing to a private room, in accordance with Mr. Pleasonton's request, and after positively refusing to return a verbal answer to a written request, which was required by Pleasonton with more importunity than civility or common sense, Mr. Naylor proceeds,—

"He then asked me how soon I would answer it. I replied as soon as I could see my friends. He asked me when I would see them. I told him instantly I could find them, but certainly in the course of the evening. He stood a while without saying anything, (for he had continued standing, with his hat on, during the whole interview.) At last he said that he did not feel satisfied—that he was surprised at my course. I had left no mode of settling it. I then grew warm, and said, 'Sir, you must not undertake to dictate to me. Your conduct in doing so is indelicate. You present me a hostile message in writing, and with the message in my hand you seem to expect that I should point out the means of avoiding a fight. I have given you my answer on this subject. Mr. Ingersoll shall receive a written one from me. I have nothing more to say on this subject, and here the interview must end.'

He again, and very peremptorily, said that he was not satisfied; I told him he was insolent, and must leave the house—he said he would not go; I opened the door leading to my office, where Mr. Brock was, and said to Col. Pleasonton, pointing to the door, (for he was in the back end of the room,) 'Sir, I request you to leave my house.' He again replied that I had not given him a satisfactory answer. I then said that he had all the answer he would receive verbally; that he had brought me a hostile message in writing, and that I was determined that I would not give any answer but a written one. 'Now, sir,' said I, 'you will please leave my house.' To this he replied that he would not leave my, or any gentleman's house, until he was ready. I paused a moment, scarcely able to control myself, recollecting that he was a stranger in my house, coming in the character of a gentleman. I said to Mr. Brock, 'will you be kind enough to call in a police officer to carry this fellow off?' 'Sir,' said he in a loud voice, 'I will not leave this house until I am ready, for you or all the officers in the land.' As soon as he uttered these words, I seized him by the collar and dragged him to the door; he had an umbrella in his hand and lifted it to strike me. I caught his umbrella and wrested it from his hand, threw it on the floor and broke it; I then had his grasp—for whilst I was taking his umbrella from him, he had seized me by the throat. The moment I was loose, I struck him and he fell upon a chair. I then caught him by the collar, dragged him from the back room of my house to the front door, and thrust him into the street—and that is the last I have seen of Col. Pleasonton."

Mr. Naylor states that he immediately returned Mr. Ingersoll's challenge, and informed him that he had any more communications to make to him, it must be made by one who knew how to behave like a gentleman. Ingersoll fearing that none such would be likely to interfere in so disreputable a proceeding, re-delivered the challenge personally. Before he did so, however, and before the correspondence had closed, he had taken the precaution to have it, together with the whole correspondence between himself and Mr. Naylor, published in the Pennsylvanian, which he plainly foresaw, and which he intended, as Mr. Naylor intimates, would induce the interference of the civil authorities. He was not mistaken, as will be seen by Mr. Naylor's closing remarks. We give them below, and also his note to Ingersoll—

"As might have been foreseen, this publication was immediately in the hands of every body, and within an hour or two after I received Mr. Ingersoll's letter of Saturday, the Mayor of the Northern Liberties had issued warrants, reciting as his ground for issuing them, the Mr. Ingersoll's publication in the Pennsylvanian, for the arrest of all the parties, which were executed in the course of the morning, first upon Mr. Ingersoll and subsequently upon myself. I have also learned that process was likewise issued by the Mayor of the city immediately on posting Mr. Ingersoll's publication. On Saturday afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, I addressed Mr. Ingersoll the following note, which finally closed our correspondence.

Saturday afternoon, March 21, 1840.

Half past 4 o'clock.

Sir—At precisely twenty five minutes past 10 o'clock, I received from your own hands your note of this morning. Since that time my attention has been directed to (what I had not before seen or heard of) your communication, over your own name, in the Pennsylvanian of this morning, by which you have, in the midst of our correspondence on this subject published it to the world; compelled the interference of the civil authorities, procured your own and my arrest, and thrown yourself on the protection of the police.

After such a course of conduct, you certainly cannot expect me or any other honorable man to take any further notice of you or your notes.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES NAYLOR.

C. Ingersoll, Esq."

Here the matter ended, and how signally these boasting calumniators failed in their designs to intimidate Mr. Naylor, every one can judge who can read. If Mr. Ingersoll has not proved himself, or rather been proved to be a poltroon by Mr. Naylor, and if Col. Pleasonton has not lost his claim to the title of a gentleman, then we confess ourself at a loss to understand the meaning of the terms. No one but a coward would have told the public, in a community where he knew the laws forbid it, and that they would interpose to prevent it, that he had challenged a gentleman to 'mortal combat,' and no one but a man wholly deficient in all the qualities of a gentleman would have conducted himself as Col. Pleasonton did in another gentleman's house.

We trust that the mortification and disgrace which the infamous gang of desperadoes who have pursued Mr. Naylor with such fiendish malignity, have received in this matter, will be a lesson to them for the remainder of the examination.

THE STATE DEBT.

Messrs. Baily, Hill, M'Kinstry, Crispin and Evans, of the House of Representatives, have made a report from the minority of the committee on internal improvement, from which the following extracts are made. They speak for themselves; but the reader will please not to forget that the debt alluded to is the permanent debt of the State, during Ritner's administration.

If the plan proposed by the majority of the committee be carried out, the State of Pennsylvania, before three years more, will be involved in the enormous debt of nearly fifty millions. The following statement, based upon the plan proposed, will show by what means the State debt will have reached in so short a time that enormous amount:

1. The whole amount of State debt on the 1st of January, 1840, according to the message of the Governor, was	$34,141,663 60
2. Balance of the loan of the February, 1840, to be added to State debt,	650,000 00
3. Interest on above loan, at the end of the year 1840,	39,500 00
4. Sum proposed to be borrowed in 1840, per improvement bill,	2,577,426 60
5. Interest on the above sum, at the end of the year 1840,	178,887 30
6. Estimated deficit in the Treasury, for the year ending 1840,	1,915,987 00
THE STATE DEBT AT THE END OF 1840, WILL AMOUNT TO	$39,596,364 10

The increase of the debt at the expiration of 1840, will be $5,454,700 30, which must added a sum necessary to complete public works and to provide for the repairs, amounting to $4,938,793, to be borrowed at the commencement of 1841. The case will stand thus, at the expiration of 1841:

1. State debt at the beginning of 1840,	$34,141,663 60	
2. Debt contracted in 1840.	5,454,700 30	
3. Do. do. at the commencement of 1841,	4,938,793 00	
4. Interest on $10,393,493 30, to be paid at the expiration of 1841,	519,674 65	
5. At the commencement of 1840, under the circumstances as they then existed, the State Treasurer estimated the annual deficit at	1,000,000 00	
At the expiration of 1841, the State debt will be	$46,054,831 75	

HAVING INCREASED IN TWO YEARS, $11,913,167 95.

By the end of the year 1842, our finances will stand as follows—the three years having expired at that time:

1. At the commencement of 1842, the State debt will be	$46,054,831 75
2. Interest on $11,913,167 95, at five per cent., to be paid at the end of 1842,	595,658 39
3. Deficit in the treasury, as explained at item 6, above,	1,000,000 00
According to the above calculation, *the debt at the beginning of the year 1843, will be*	$47,650,489 14

It is believed that if any error exists in the above statement, it is in favor of the Commonwealth. The undersigned, believe that if the scheme is persevered in, the public debt will not only have reached this amount, but will have greatly exceeded it. No allowance having been made for repairs, after the year 1840, in the above estimate, that item, it is reasonable to believe, will swell the amount another million.

As there are scarcely any of our improvements the cost of which has not greatly exceeded the estimate, it is fair to infer, that the estimated cost of those now in progress will fall below the real, perhaps in the amount of another million. Thus making the State debt, at the expiration of 1842, amount to the enormous sum of FORTY-NINE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE DOLLARS AND FOURTEEN CENTS; having increased in the short space of seven years, about twenty seven millions. This certainly presents our condition in an unfavorable aspect; but it is believed to be strictly true. To the extinguishment of the interest accruing annually on this large sum, to the amount of about two million five hundred thousand dollars, other sources will have to be sought after, it is fair to infer, than the revenue derived from the public works. So far as our system of internal improvement has yet progressed, the tolls have scarcely exceeded the amount necessary for repairs.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

PROPERTY OF GEN. HARRISON IN THE WEST.—An anecdote illustrating the magnanimity of his character.

A letter on professional matters, containing incidentally some remarks on the signs of the times in the West, has lately been received—I cannot refrain from giving you the latter portion of it for publication. The writer is very well known to me. He is a gentleman of great intelligence and purity of character: and any thing he will state on his own knowledge, is entitled to the most implicit credit. The anecdote places the character of Gen. Harrison in a most enviable position before the country—and it forcibly brought to my mind the saying of the wise man, "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city." A man of dark, revengeful and ungoverned passions is not qualified for a ruler. But he is one of nature's noblemen who, even under such circumstances, could say, as Gen. H. did, that in obtaining a victory, he had no wish to mortify a rival. X——

CINCINNATI, March 17th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR: You may lay loose rein on the neck of your faith in the Western triumphs of *Harrisonism*. The whole country flames with enthusiasm—and with confidence of victory. The Locos are disheartened and in amaze; while their opponents are full of animation and hope. Every man among the Whigs feels that it is his individual duty and privilege to add one to the tremendous majority with which all are confident that the cause will triumph. I do not exaggerate in the least. If you could have witnessed our Convention on the 22d, when 20,000 men—one-tenth of the entire population of the State—stood for hours, deaf to all but getting rain and mud ankle deep, to testify their solemn determination that the present Administration *shall* be put down and the country shall be saved, you would feel that it is impossible to exaggerate.

I see the old General very frequently. He is well, vigorous and active, and in the best possible spirits. Here we all know him, and all honor him, for his magnanimity, integrity and generosity. If I could find time I could relate many anecdotes—and short as my time is, I cannot forbear to relate one.

When, at the close of last election, we all supposed that Harrison was actually elected, I encountered the General one day in the Court House. He was talking with a political opponent and I joined them. "Well General," said the individual in question, then and now a very prominent man in party, "Well General, I should no longer suppose if you should carry New York. That would be a triumph worth something. It would gratify you much more than your success in Pennsylvania." "Yes, sir," said the General, "as New York gives forty-two votes while Pennsylvania gives but thirty, I should prefer her vote." "But," replied the Van Buremite "that was not what I meant. If the votes of the two States were equal, it would gratify you most to obtain that of New York, to beat Van Buren at home." "No sir," said the old Whig and Harrison, "you mistake me. If the votes of the two States were equal, and I could have but one, let me have that of Pennsylvania. I desire to be elected President of the United States. I do not desire to mortify Mr. Van Buren." This simple magnanimity—this consideration for the feelings even of an adversary, is a striking trait in his character; and to me a very noble one. Yours, truly, &c.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—Remarks in the English newspapers received by the British Queen, intimate a strong feeling of distrust in a continuance of the amicable relations existing between England and the United States. The North Eastern boundary question furnishes a fruitful theme, while the proposed blockade of the Chinese ports is brought in collaterally. Among the paragraphs not particularly pacific in their character, we find the following, from a Liverpool Journal:

"We see enough in this dispute, to believe that circumstances may arise to place this question of peace or war beyond the power of any individual to control; and, therefore, the sooner effectual steps are taken to settle it, the better. The commissioner appointed by the British government to survey the disputed territory, returned from his mission two months ago, and as the question is one which admits of no delay, it is time, we think, that parliament and the country should know something of the result."

The London Shipping Gazette, on the subject of the China difficulties, remarks:

"If the course we pursue in the dispute with China, be found to be injurious to American commerce, there are elements already at work of a character sufficiently inflammable to render them not over fastidious or punctilious at finding out some real or imaginary line of distinction to be drawn between our proceedings and the French blockades in South America. We question therefore, if we are over and above secure against being involved in a quarrel with the United States, if we proceed to the blockade of the ports of the Celestial Empire without declaring war. At all events, it will be wise in ministers to act with circumspection, and weigh well the probable consequences, before they are so far committed that they cannot retreat without a sacrifice of principle."

On this side of the water, the provincialists do not seem altogether so "wolfish." A Halifax paper of the 3d inst., speaking of the boundary question, says:

"The boundary question, that prolific source of discord for the last thirty years, has now become a subject of such engrossing consequences that unless measures be adopted for settling the question, more coercive measures must be resorted to. The editor of the Quebec Gazette states it as his belief, that England would rather relinquish a portion of her rights than to proceed to hostilities, and from all we can learn of the value of the disputed territory, apart from other considerations, we think this would be the more judicious course, as a war with the United States, let it terminate as it would, could not but be attended with the most disastrous consequences. A report has gone forth, that Great Britain has determined upon maintaining her rights and refusing to yield up any portion of the bone in contention; this, however, we believe to be unfounded."

From the Philadelphia Evening Star.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The result of the Ward and Township elections in the city and County of Philadelphia, on Friday last, evinced a most wholesome state of public feeling on the subject of the Federal Union. The great increase of the Harrison Democratic vote in the Districts of Southwark, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, Spring Garden, Kensington and Germantown, proves conclusively that the old hero *has effectually revolutionized the county.* Charles Naylor has been triumphantly sustained and the Tory Ingersoll as emphatically rebuked. Col. John Thompson, who leads the Van Buren electoral ticket of the State, received but twelve votes for Alderman of the third Ward, Southwark, after a laborious canvass of about six weeks. We wish our friends of the interior to note this fact and communicate it to the People. When tried, the democratic party can set an evidence of the rapidly declining fortunes of Van Burenism in Philepelphia county, is that the Ward in which he was a candidate gave more than 350 majority last October for the Locofoco ticket! Now the same ward has elected two Harrison Inspectors!

We assure our Harrison friends throughout the Union, that the Presidential election on the 30th of October next, will exhibit a gain in Philadelphia which will surprise all parties. We cannot speak too loud, nor too deep, to testify their solemn determination that the present Administration *shall* be put down and the country shall be saved. You would feel that it is impossible to exaggerate.

I see the old General very frequently. He is well, vigorous and active, and in the best possible spirits. Here we all know him, and all honor him, for his magnanimity, integrity and generosity. If I could find time I could relate many anecdotes—and short as my time is, I cannot forbear to relate one.

When, at the close of last election, we all supposed that Harrison was actually elected, I encountered the General one day in the Court House. He was talking with a political opponent and I joined them. "Well General," said the individual in question, then and now a very prominent man in party, "Well General, I should no longer suppose if you should carry New York. That would be a triumph worth something. It would gratify you much more than your success in Pennsylvania." "Yes," said the General, "as New York gives forty-two votes while Pennsylvania gives but thirty, I should prefer her vote." "But," replied the Van Buremite "that was not what I meant. If the votes of the two States were equal, it would gratify you most to obtain that of New York, to beat Van Buren at home." "No sir," said the old Whig and Harrison, "you mistake me. If the votes of the two States were equal, and I could have but one, let me have that of Pennsylvania. I desire to be elected President of the United States. I do not desire to mortify Mr. Van Buren." This simple magnanimity—this consideration for the feelings even of an adversary, is a striking trait in his character; and to me a very noble one. Yours, truly, &c.

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, March 31, 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:	LEVIS PASSMORE.
2d do	CADWALLADER EVANS, CHARLES MATLACK.
3d do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM, AMOS ELMAKER.
4th do	JOHN K. ZEILIN, DAVID POTTS.
5th do	ROBERT STINSON.
6th do	WILLIAM S. HEADEU.
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS.
8th do	PETER FILBERT.
9th do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD.
10th do	JOHN HARPER.
11th do	WILLIAM M'SWAIN.
12th do	JOHN DICKSON.
13th do	JOHN MCCLEAN.
14th do	JOHN REED.
15th do	NATHAN BEACH.
16th do	NER MIDDLESWARTH.
17th do	DEDEIH W. KERR.
18th do	BERNHARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th do	JOSEPH FORREST.
20th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE.
21st do	JOSEPH HENDERSON.
22d do	HARMAR DENNY.
23d do	JOSEPH MATHIOT.
24th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
25th do	JOHN DICK.

OUR BANNER.—WE HAVE FLUNG THE BROAD BANNER OF LIBERTY AND THE CONSTITUTION TO THE breeze, inscribed with the inscription—"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

[BARNUM.

NOTICE—The Subscriber (late Editor of this paper) having placed his books in the hands of Hezekiah Vanorsdle, Esq. of this place for collection, respectfully requests all those indebted to him for subscription, advertising, &c. to come forward and make settlement of the same without delay. All receipts given by Mr. Vanorsdle on settlement, will be duly acknowledged by the subscriber.

ROBERT S. PAXTON.

REMOVAL.

The office of "STAR AND BANNER" has been removed to the County Building, in the room immediately over the office of the Register and Recorder.

We are indebted to D. M. SWENK, Esq. of the State Legislature, for several important public documents, which he has had the kindness to forward us during the past week.

RESUMPTION BILL.—The Bill compelling the Banks to resume specie payments on the 15th of January, 1840, passed a second sitting in the Senate, on Saturday last by a decided vote.

The Resumption Bill reported by the committee of conference—a bill said to be composed of a "mass of inconsistencies, contradictions, absurdities, pains and penalties"—was voted down in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by a decisive vote.

ACCIDENT.—We learn, from the HANOVER Herald, that a shocking accident occurred near Littlestown, in this county, on the 11th inst. While Mr. Sanders and his son were engaged in blasting rocks, the latter was unfortunately killed by which both persons were dangerously injured—the son especially, who, besides other injuries, had two of his limbs broken.

WOOD ACQUITTED.—The Philadelphia papers of Saturday state that Mr. JAMES WOOD, who murdered his daughter in New York last summer, was acquitted last week by the Jury on the grounds of insanity.

CONGRESS.—During the past week very little business of importance has been done in Congress. The Sub-Treasury bill which passed the Senate several weeks ago, and was sent to the House for concurrence, where it has been in the keeping of the committee of Ways and Means ever since, was reported to the House by that Committee, on Thursday last, without amendment. It will doubtless become a law of the land, if the President's manials do the bidding of their master.

ADJOURNMENT.—The Senate has amended the resolution from the House which provided for an adjournment of the Legislature on to day, by fixing the time on the 10th of April next.

New Method of Contesting an Election.—Our readers are aware that Charles J. Ingersoll has been attempting to oust Charles Naylor of his seat in Congress, and take possession of it himself, although Naylor had near 800 majority. Finding little chance of procuring witnesses enough to perjure themselves to accomplish his object, he hit upon a device worthy of himself and his Loco Foco bullies, Pinkeys, Copey Greer, Jerry Asher, and the other dog keepers. By the amended constitution of this commonwealth every person giving, carrying, or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, is thereby disqualified from holding any office in the gift of the people or of the executive. C. J. Ingersoll *procured his son to challenge* Mr. Naylor to fight a duel, knowing that if he accepted it he forfeited the contested seat. He would not give the challenge himself, although if any one had a right to take umbrage, it was the father. But then *both* would be disqualified, and the seat would fail. We have heard of a former occasion when C. J. Ingersoll was in the habit of carrying a gentleman named Cox of Philadelphia, at the time Ingersoll was paid $1500 by the Manufacturers to go to Washington, and advocate a tariff; and when he got there betrayed them, and took the other side. Ingersoll got his son to challenge Cox. Cox told the boy he had no quarrel with him, but if his father would call him out, he would give him a touch. The old man declined the honor, and so it stands adjourned to this day. The old man thinks his rash boy forward, while he, the party concerned, shuns. But the office-holders thought they broke the old soldier down by letting the People know that he was Clerk of a County Court and lived in a Log Cabin, "but they mistook the temper and feelings of the American People. If Gen. Harrison had been *like* Van Buren, he might have been as rich as Van Buren—dining from gold and silver plate, drinking exquisite old wines instead of "hard cider," riding as Van Buren does in a superb Coach with liveried out riders. Or if in disbursing millions of dollars of the People's money it had stuck to his hands as money sticks to the hands of Van Buren's receivers and Sub Treasurers, he would have been as rich as Kendall, or Blair, or Croswell. But the old Hero and Statesman acted upon the musty maxim that "honesty is the best policy." After serving the People faithfully for forty years, he returned to his humble Farm in the North Bend of the Ohio, as Poor and as Patriotic as he was when, in 1781, he received his commission as Ensign from the hand of Washington. The People are now taking the settlement of his accounts into their own hands. On the 4th of March next he will be "transferred" from a "LOG CABIN" to *their* "WHITEHOUSE."—*Alb. Jour.*

HARD TIMES.—No money, produce falling, commerce perishing, manufactories stopped, industry and business broken down, laboring men by thousands out of employ, and taxation coming!! Every thing tending downward to destruction and ruin. Our rulers wage on their sub-Treasury project, and the jackal cry is heard amid the surrounding desolation against the banks, paper money and the credit system. The people are told money was too plenty, the country was too prosperous, wages were too high, and extravagance led to the standard of the despotisms of Europe.

☞ "How is the farmer to pay his rent or his interest money, or his mechanics, or his laborers? Why, we answer that the labor bring but a song!! How is a mechanic and laborer to support his family, at a shilling a day, when his tea and coffee, sugar and clothing, and many of the necessities of life, which we import, will remain as high as ever. When general stagnation prevails, and little money is in circulation, the Lawyer and the Sheriff may flourish—the rich man grow richer, by buying with his money, the sacrificed property of his neighbor,—the office holders with salaries undiminished, may continue to fatten on the general wreck of bankrupt merchants, broken farmers, and beggared mechanics.—To your tents, O Israel! Let us change our rulers, our affairs cannot be made worse!—*Village Record.*

BUSINESS IN CINCINNATI.—*Low wages, &c.*—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday last says:—"The weather here is remarkably fine, and I have cause to believe that fifteen or twenty of his neighbors had abandoned the administration and now rallied under the Harrison flag. You recollect Mr. Martin Van Buren was a candidate *I have a strong mind to go along with them.* A friend from Ohio says "Old Tip is going it here with a perfect rush. The people are anxious to see him from the Kinderhook Magician, not by cases, or by twos, or dozens, but by Township." A leading Van Buren member of the Illinois Senate, says the Louisville Journal, was in this city on Saturday and openly asserted that *"Illinois will most unquestionably go for Gen. Harrison."* We learn also from a gentleman of the Ohio Valley, that a leading Van Buren partyman, from 1820 down to the present time, and who still believes in it, informs us that Pennsylvania is most certainly lost to the Administration. The excitement says he, is tremendous throughout the Keystone State—he never before saw the like of it, even upon the eve of an election. The Journal also says:

"It is a remarkable fact, that *fifteen* of the Whig towns in Hamilton county, who came out in his message a few days after, (like the culprit who breaks out of his cell and cries 'stop thief,' to conceal his identity,) and expressed a hope that some measures might be adopted to prevent the distribution of money previous to the elections, as he thought it had a *tendency* to corrupt the people in their "primary assemblies." It is necessary, Mr. Chairman, to state these facts in relation to our "favorite son," to prevent him from passing himself off upon distant States, like a counterfeit bill, for more than he is worth.

In the year 1814 the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer spoke of General Harrison in the following language, and it is by no means the strongest testimony that he has borne to the character of the gallant veteran. This however, will do very well as far as it goes:

"The Secretary of war holds, not only the most important, but the most difficult station in the Government. It requires a rare combination of talents. He must be an experienced man; indefatigable, brilliant, and prompt in his convictions, decisive in the execution of his orders. The one whom I have named (Gen. HARRISON) comes as near to this character as any I can think of."

THE OPINIONS OF THE FARMING INTEREST.—Ate very large meeting of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, held in Jefferson County, Ohio, on the 6th inst., the following is published in a series of resolutions adopted: It refers of course to the effect of specie currency, sub-treasury bill, and its authors and actors.

Resolved, That any senator of the United States, congressman, or other man, who would attempt to bring down the wages of labor to 12 cents a day, and a bushel of wheat to 16 cents ought to be elevated as high as Hamen *and in the same way.*

GEN. HARRISON IN VIRGINIA.—From Virginia, the accounts are highly gratifying. The Wheeling Times says, "There is not a tree or stone which does not cry out the Harrison cause. We have Harrison men in thousands. The women name their children Harrison, Tippecanoe, North Bend, are the thing that smacks of Gen. Harrison. We know a drayman who names one of his horses 'Tip,' and another "Tyler," and he says, as he snaps his whip, go it "Tip," come it "Tyler." Harrison and Tyler are every where.—They are seen in the beams of the western sun, their names are borne on every breeze. "Huzza for Harrison," cry the boys as they go home from school. There are meetings of the Harrison men in every corner.—Look around. First Wheeling had a meeting—the largest we have ever seen here. Next Sistersville, next Triadelphia, next St. Clairsville, next Alexandria, then West Liberty. Next Saturday one at Claysville, and next week one in Brooke. The whole people, in this region, seem to be struggling to hold themselves back. They have been so long used to majorities given to Gen. Harrison in the West, in 1836, were tremendous—never before equalled; but they will be greater in 1840 by at least one half."

"LOOK AT THIS LIKENESS, THEN AT THE LAND TO THIS"—CORRECT DELINEATIONS.

Likeness of Blair, the editor of the Globe, as drawn by the Hon. F. W. Pick ens:—"*A gatemouthed corpse.*" "*That hideous visage*, whereon envy and malignity are blended in cadaverous union."

Likeness of the present Administration, by the same author:

"The Rooks, together with OBSCURE Birds have perched themselves in the high places of the land, and we sit here beneath, surrounded daily with their filth and corruption."

"The gentleman," (alluding to Cambreling) said Mr. Pickens, "has said this nation had been conquered by the Van Buren bling house. He asked who had brought it to that condition? The party now in power—a ruler, a more degraded, a more corrupt set of venomous reptiles never lived."

Likeness of John C. Calhoun, as drawn by Francis P. Blair, Globe editor.

"There was however, ONE REPROBATE STATE that could not bear to look upon the bright and auspicious day, (the day of Van Buren's inauguration,) and it was a pleasure to all that the face of CATALINE was not seen on an occasion of joy."

These are rather COARSE likenesses, but they are nevertheless true and striking ones. When the members of the Administration properly paint the political portraits of each other, they execute the work to the *very life!*

CHANGES.—A gentleman travelling through the interior of Pennsylvania, stopped at a tavern the other evening. Some Whig, a Van Buren Man and a Whig were engaged in a political disputation. In the course of conversation the Whig inquired of the Van Buren man, he well knew that fifteen or twenty of his neighbors had abandoned the administration and now rallied under the Harrison flag. The Van Buren man said he had no doubt of it—he knew it *I have a strong mind to go along with them.* A friend from Ohio says "Old Tip is going it here with a perfect rush. The people are anxious to see him from the Kinderhook Magician, not by ones, or by twos, or dozens, but by Township." A leading Van Buren member of the Illinois Senate, says the Louisville Journal, was in this city on Saturday and openly asserted that *"Illinois will most unquestionably go for Gen. Harrison."* We learn also from a gentleman of the Ohio Valley, that a leading Van Buren partyman, from 1820 down to the present time, and who still believes in it, informs us that Pennsylvania is most certainly lost to the Administration. The excitement says he, is tremendous throughout the Keystone State—he never before saw the like of it, even upon the eve of an election. The Journal also says:

"It is a remarkable fact, that *fifteen* of the Whig towns in *Hamilton county*, who came out in his message a few days after, (like the culprit who breaks out of his cell and cries 'stop thief,' to conceal his identity,) and expressed a hope that some measures might be adopted to prevent the distribution of money previous to the elections, as he thought it had a *tendency* to corrupt the people in their "primary assemblies." It is necessary, Mr. Chairman, to state these facts in relation to our "favorite son," to prevent him from passing himself off upon distant States, like a counterfeit bill, for more than he is worth.

A DISINTERESTED LEGISLATOR.—At a recent Whig meeting at the Lafayette In, Court House, several fine speeches were made. One of them the Lafayette Free Press says:

Mr. John McCormic arose and related in a few words, an incident in the career of William Henry Harrison while a Delegate from the North Western Territory to Congress. He said the election of Harrison as a Delegate had been opposed by many persons who had settled upon the lands of his father-in-law, John C. Symmes but were unable to pay for them, and wished the assistance of Congress, in which they were opposed by Symmes, who at that time owned a large tract of land extending from the Great to the Little Miami. Contrary to the expectations of these men, however, Harrison generously sacrificed his own interests connected with them, (they were with his father-in-law's) and advocated and procured for these very men the indulgence they required; and he likewise, by indefatigable exertion, procured the passage of a law for selling the public lands in tracts of 160 acres instead of 4,000 acres as it had been before, although in direct opposition to his interests, because it would enable him to vote in all the public trusts confided to him; always preferring the "greatest good of the greatest number," to his own aggrandisement.

FIRING INTO THE BRIDGE.—It is truly laughable to see the Van Buren party trying to escape from *Van Buren*; anxious to elect their man, but most anxious to avoid any responsibility attached to him, or his principles; seeking to smuggle Mr. Van Buren into office under General Jackson's popularity, or the merits of the last war; just as Mr. Post from Genesee, Kendall tried to send the mail under the lock and key of a long black trunk. Smuggling is all the go. The Van Buren party at Harrisburg are making themselves a laughing stock, by inviting poor old General Jackson to come to Harrisburg as the "State Guest," as if Harrisburg was any great place, and the Legislature, when the legislature is not in session, or indeed when it is. General Jackson is to be dragged into the capitol of this State, and through the Pennsylvania Hall, to be made the false capital for Mr. Van Buren. It is necessary to refresh the memory of the people with the Hero of New Orleans, so as to awaken the impression of the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, the conquer of Proctor, etc, and all to regain the *patrimony* of Martin Van Buren, which is slipping from General Jackson, but which is lost by the incapacity of the heir.

The Globe, despairing of an attempt to rally the people upon Mr. Van Buren, has fallen back upon the *last war*, more than twenty-five years ago, and is erecting batteries, and defending its party with the merits of Gen. Jackson, and the merits of the last contest. This is very well—very well indeed. Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Jackson, could to deserve the commendations bestowed so largely by the Globe. But Mr. Van Buren—what has he to do with all that? what right has he to boast of their toil? As well might Arnold claim to be a member of the Cincinnati Society, or his children ask for a pension from the Revolutionary Fund! Mr. Van Buren was the strong adversary, the active man, opposed to Mr. Madison's re-election; and aided and abetted the Hartford Convention people in their opposition to the last war.

Would it not be well for the Globe to tell all this—or does it wish to deceive the public?

A New York paper gives the following as a resolution offered by Mr. Van Buren, in Hudson, Columbia, during the last war:

Resolved, That the war is IMPOLITIC AND DISASTROUS, and to employ the militia in an offensive war is unconstitutional.

The President's Message boiled down and translated into plain English.—Fellow Citizens: You are all crazy. The credit system has made you mad. In England, it has reduced wages to a day. You get $1,50 for a day's toil. That is entirely too much. You are becoming too extravagant. It will not do. The Sub-Treasury bill must be passed. In twenty-two out of the twenty-seven of the *enlightened free and happy Despotisms* of Europe, such as Prussia, Austria, Spain and Turkey, where kings wear crowns and their people rags—the Sub-Treasury system is all the rage. I am determined to follow their "illustrious" example. I'll pass the Sub-Treasury Bill, and thereby bring your wages down to twenty-five cents a day, so that you may fairly compete with the *serfs* of Russia and the slaves of John C. Calhoun, my late most bitter enemy, but now my dearly beloved friend and cousin."

A HOUSE AND SIX CHILDREN BURNT.—The New York Gazette says: On Saturday about one o'clock, the house of Mr. John Astin, in the town of Yonkers, in Westchester county, about one mile from the village, was found to be on fire, and five and six of his children perished in it by the flames. Mr. Astin, with his wife with an infant and some of the older children, three daughters and a son, who lodged in the lower floor, escaped—the children lodged on the upper floor. It was an old wooden house, one and a half stories high. The fire appears to have originated by accident, after the family had all retired. Five of those that perished were between the ages of five and twelve years, and one was a nephew of Mr. Astin, who accidentally lost his life in attempting to rescue the children in the chamber. The four that escaped, besides the parents with the infant, were the children,—the family consisting of fourteen children in all, three of whom were not residing at home. We have these particulars from a gentleman residing in the city, who during yesterday received his information direct from Yonkers. It is one of the most painful occurrences which for a long time has fallen to our lot to record.

A SIGN IN VIRGINIA.—It is stated that nine of the gentlemen who were on the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1836, have now declared themselves in favor of Gen. Harrison.

Mr. J. Loyd Vanhook claims the name of "*Lady Leg-Treasurer*," for a bay filly foaled April 11th, 1839—Sire, Wild Bill; dam by Clay's Sir William. Among other reasons for choosing this name, he gives the fact of no Leg-Treasurer having ever been overtaken in any race.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst, by the Rev. S. R. Fisher, Mr. *Thomas P. Conn*, of Saltlisville, Frederick county, Md. (formerly of this place,) to Miss *Laura Ann M. May*, daughter of D. May, Esq. of York, Pa.

In Harrisburg, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, *Mr. John B. Bratton*, one of the Editors of the State Capitol Gazette, to Miss *Sarah A.*, daughter of Mr. James B. Boyd, all of Harrisburg.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH LOTTERY FOR 18th APRIL.

CAPITAL

$75,000!!

ALSO,

$25,000!—$15,000!—$10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

CLASS A FOR 1840.

Will be positively drawn on Saturday the 18th April, 1840, at Alexandria, D. C.

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

Containing the following Splendid Prizes:

One of	$75,000	One of	$25,000
One of	$15,000	One of	$10,000
One of	$9,000	One of	$8,000
One of	$7,000	One of	$6,000
One of	$5,000	One of	$4,000
One of	$3,866	2 Prize of	$2,500
2 Ten of	$3,000	2 Twenty of	$1,750
2 Twenty of	$1,500	2 Fifty of	$1,000
50 do	$700	120 of	$500, &c.

Thirteen Drawn Numbers out of Seventy eight.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $3 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets $260
" " do. do. 25 Half do. 130
" " do. do. 25 Quarters do. 65
" " do. do. 25 Eighths do. 32 50

☞ *Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages* in the above Lottery will be promptly attended to and the drawings sent immediately after it is over. Address,

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

March 31, 1840. td.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST, on Thursday last, at the Sale of Mr. Houghtolin, in Mountjoy township, a large LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing a small quantity of money, together with some very important papers, which can be of but little benefit to the finder.—The person finding it will be reasonably rewarded by the subscriber, if left at the Star Office.

MICHAEL KANN.

Gettysburg, March 31, 1840. 3t

HARRISON COUNTY MEETING.

THE Citizens of Adams county, friend ly to the election of the Candidates of the People, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and John