Young Men of the United States,
YOUR DEMOCRATIC HARRISON BRETHREN OF BALTIMORE SEND YOU THIS ADDRESS—GREETING:

We have been appointed a Committee from six hundred of our fellow-citizens, to invite you to send Delegates to the Convention to assemble in this place on the FOURTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,—and we do, therefore, most cordially bidding you welcome, strenuously urge this duty on your attention, and claim your best efforts to secure the election of

HARRISON AND TYLER.

Addressing ourselves to men who have *felt* as well as *argued*, and whose minds are informed of the daily political history of our country by an untiring and most zealous press,—we deem it needless on the present occasion to enter into a long or detailed examination of the measures of our opponents, but letting it suffice to judge OUR RULERS by the *results* of their schemes, we ask *them* what they have to hope from the inspection, and *you*—why you should commence or continue your political career by extending your favor or your votes.

We ask the YOUNG MECHANIC to remember the scenes around his boyhood's hearth in better times, and under other auspices, when the toil of his industrious parent was repaid, and promptly too, by honest employers;—we ask him to remember his well spread board; and the hopes with which his young mind looked forward to the life of an artizan as one of industry, intelligence, comfort and wealth,—and, then, to contrast these scenes and expectations with his deserted workshop, his unblotted order book, his idle journey men, his undulled tools, his government reducing the wages of laborers, his empty purse, his ill-fed family, the difficulty with which he secures even the most uncertain employment, and the yet greater difficulty with which he procures payment even from the wealthy.

We ask the YOUNG EMIGRANT from GERMANY or IRELAND, to remember the period when embarking from Europe, his strength and his children his only capital, he read over the glowing descriptions of our country—its mineral resources, its kindly soil, its lenient and equal laws, its liberty, and the certainty that sober industry had ever promise of employment on the rail roads and canals, those arteries through which was to flow our nation's wealth, the product of the soil:—We ask him to remember his hope of becoming respectable and rich in the FAR WEST, whither he proposed retiring with his earnings on the public works of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York;—and, then, to contrast these pictures and promises with schemes of internal improvement abandoned, his numerous and fellow emigrants unemployed, his children unprovided for, himself a hopeless idler, often supported, when pride permits or starvation forces, by the charity of strangers!

We ask the YOUNG FARMER to remember the returns which every "Harvest Home" brought to his father's coffers, the wealth of their humble but independent cottages, the expectations which cheered him to labor by his father's side at the plough or in the woodland, hoping like him one day to become a *sitter of the soil*, and, like him, to be at ease with his family around him, under a free and prosperous government; and, then, to contrast these anticipations with his now idle or profitless acres, the uncertainty of sales and income, the defalcations of agents, the embarrassments and oldness leading him to his dull and unprovided home, where there is no hope in labor, no prospect of accumulation for comfort and repose in age.

We ask the YOUNG MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURER to remember the tide of prosperity that flowed so nourishingly around him but a few years ago, contributing to his education and his pleasures;—to remember his father's successful commerce whitening every with its canvass the waves of every sea, enabling him to give constant employment to the weather-beaten sailor, to raise up poor but worthy young men in the shall of ownership, to make the ship wright busy in his interests, to purchase the labor of the mechanic, to be the patron of literature and the arts, to require at the highest prices the staple products of the soil, *and to pay for them when due*;—we ask him to remember the facility with which he made his remittances from Maine to Louisiana in perfect security and at trifling cost, the leisure that was afforded him to enjoy society and the blessings which God showered over the land,—and, turning from the past to the present, let him contrast these with the *realized scenes* of his maturer years, under the blight and mildew of VAN BURENISM. Contemplating the condition of his country more at a glance than any other of his fellow-citizens, because in him centre, more than in them, the results of the farmers' and mechanics' labor, let him behold sailors without employ,—mechanics sent from him without work,—day laborers idle,—silent ship yards, untenanted warehouses and dwellings, stagnant trade, deranged exchanges!

We ask him where are the returns of last year's sales, or of the year before? what discounts he has paid on foreign paper in which he has received his remittances? what costs! what fees he has expended in his attempts to collect outstanding debts!

We ask him to remember the mode in which he is *now* forced to raise funds to meet his engagements at Bank, the usurious means by which he sustains his mercantile reputation, in the hope to weather the commercial storm which is desolating the land! We ask him where are his pleasures now; his peace—his leisure—his hope!—Trade decaying around him; days of physical effort and mental anxiety spent in providing for responsibilities, nights of care passed in thinking of the engagements of to-morrow,—day by day, his domestic luxuries or comforts passing from his home to the pawn-broker or the auctioneer,—no time for fire-side intercourse, for reading, for enjoyment, for love of wife or children, for sleep, for food, *for prayer! A whole existence concentrated in the endeavor not to starve*—scarcely without a hope or a wish to live!

Those are no over-drawn pictures, YOUNG MEN OF AMERICA! Every rank attests their correctness, and in asking you to lay these domestic truths to your hearts, we beg you to recollect that this state of things has but recently occurred, *that it has grown up, as it were, "in a night," under the schemes of the present Administration;* THAT IT IS THE RESULT OF VAN BURENISM.

Are we wrong in so charging? Has not the administration had entire and uncontrollable sway? Were we not prosperous and happy before its existence? Has it not interfered with Commerce, Finance, Internal Improvements? Has it not said, "PERISH CREDIT—PERISH COMMERCE!" Has it not declared that the "SUB TREASURY SCHEME WAS AND SHOULD BE IN FORCE IN THE LAND!" Have not its measures been SERVILELY enforced? Has not a rebellious Senate or a refractory Congress been degooned into acquiescence, the one by "INSTRUCTIONS," the other by VETOES? Has it not appealed, cringing, and *falsely* to the people, proclaiming its quack nostrum the life elixir of DEMOCRACY, and, administering a drug instead of a cordial, assumed actual and despotic control of the Purse and the Sword, whilst the people slept under its morbid influence? Has it not squandered millions on a successless war for aggrandizing purpose, and is not that war continued for the same end? Is not the Treasury empty and the credit of the Government at a discount? Have they not tried to excite the poor man against the rich, as if the rich man's luxury was not the poor man's wealth? Are not State Securities in Europe sacrificed to pay existing debts, without the hope of completing the works they were created to complete?

FRIENDS OF LAW AND ORDER, we ask no revenge for these manifold iniquities—this power which has made actual power in Government has been concentrated in the cabinet at Washington, and Congress made, in fact, the mere ministerial agent of its decrees, we ask no violence to unmask the despots disguised in the garments of democracy! Seekers of true *domestic* peace and liberty, without which *public* liberty is valueless, we implore your patient energy; we ask your voices and your efforts unceasingly with your fathers, your friends, your neighbours! Let the revolution be firm, but peaceful!

In you, young men, of America, rest the germs of future national strength and greatness.—Many are, as yet unpledged to a political course, and it becomes you to be wary in your selection—Choose falsely, and *hereafter* you will have pride of opinion and mistaken consistency to contend with—half your lives will be heartlessly spent in "*defining your position.*" From your ranks are to come the future rulers of the land, making you the guardians in the western world, of true Democratic Liberty.

In your candidate, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, you have every thing that could be desired; true constitutional principles, firmness, honor, learning, wisdom, experience. HE HAS SERVED HIS COUNTRY WITH AN ARDOR—THE SWORD—THE PEN. He is brother of a fellow citizen who stood to shoulder he has stood with the Buckeye Rifleman and the Kentucky Ranger,—and side by side he has sat in council with your most approved and most eloquent Statesmen. Thus practically educated and made eminent by the people's favor, he has risen from obscurity to greatness, on the wings of his own genius, not on the borrowed plumes of a dying phœnix. He comes to you, A NEW MAN AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, AS YOU ARE NEW IN LIFE, and we have the earnest, in his skill, his judgment, his experience, his honor, his bravery, his virtue, of the restoration of our country to prosperity and greatness.

Aptly joined with him in this work of redemption, we find JOHN TYLER, the favoured son of Virginia,—great among *her* great men—with a judgment ripened by years of study and political experience, and with dignity to preside in a Senate, which, under your auspices, we hope again to see hailed as the "most able body of Statesmen in the world."

Thus blows the wind fair from every quarter! Come to us with your *tens*, your *hundreds*, aye, your *thousands!*—ample means have we for you in our hearts and *homes*—the warmest welcome, public and private, of Baltimoreans, awaits you at the CONVENTION, to swell the voice of public opinion in favor of HARRISON AND TYLER.

BRANTZ MAYER,
JOSHUA M. HALL,
THOMAS C. MONMONIER,
JESSE D. REID,
DAVID CREAMER,
JOHN BUCK,
ELISHA LEE,
NEILSON POE,
A. RICH, JR.
WILLIAM A. TALBOTT,
THOMAS CARROLL,
CHARLES H. PITTS.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE BANKING SYSTEM.—The Van Buren Legislatures not having fully developed all the features of which the system is susceptible, in the introduction of the wild cat banks of Michigan or the irredeemable institutions of Mississippi, have slid into a new one, in Alabama. They have conferred banking privileges upon the *Penitentiary* about to be erected in that State. We suppose the next thing we shall hear is, that it is a Whig measure.—*North American.*

FIGURES WON'T LIE.—A farmer in the country owed last year $200, which he could have discharged with 178 bushels of wheat—this year it takes 500, difference 322 bushels. Last year he could have paid the same debt with 400 bushels of oats—this year it takes 1400—difference 1000—267 bushels of corn would have paid this debt last year, this it will take 909; difference 642. There is no humbuggery in this, though the locos tell the people there is.—*Ohio Times.*

RESUMPTION BILL.

Resolutions providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for other purposes.

I. *Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met; That the several incorporated banks of this commonwealth are hereby required, on, from, and after the fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to pay on demand, all their notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the charters, to be declared forfeited as hereinafter provided, of any and all banks refusing so to do. *Provided*, That any person or persons, from the passage of these resolutions until the said above mentioned day, may proceed to recover and collect in gold or silver coin, the liabilities of, and the penalties recoverable from any of said banks, according to the common law in force in this commonwealth, and not otherwise.

II. *Resolved*, That if any bank within this commonwealth shall at any time after the said fifteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-one, refuse to pay on demand any of its notes, bills, deposits, or other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, except such as may have been made and created under a special agreement, its charter shall, for any such refusal, be declared forfeited, as hereinafter provided. And it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, or the agent of any body corporate who shall have been refused gold or silver in payment as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation before the court of common pleas of the county in which such bank is located, or in vacation, before the president judge thereof, of the fact, and upon such oath or affirmation being made, it shall be the duty of the said court, or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to appoint the tenth judicial day thereafter, at the time and the room where the court of common pleas of such county is held, as the time and place for the hearing of the said information; and it shall be the duty of such court of common pleas, or in vacation of the president judge thereof, to give or cause to be served, at least eight days notice thereof to the president or cashier of such bank, and also to give, or cause to be given, reasonable notice thereof to the deputy attorney general of such said county, whose duty it shall be to attend and prosecute the same on the part of the commonwealth, and in case that officer should neglect or fail to appear and prosecute the same, the person or persons, or body corporate making information as aforesaid, shall be authorized to prosecute the same; and if, on the trial of such said information, it shall appear or be made to appear, to the court of common pleas of such said county, or in vacation, the president judge thereof, shall reduce to writing the evidence given on the part of the commonwealth, and also the evidence which may be given by, or on the part of such said bank, to disprove or rebut the evidence on the part of the commonwealth, and if the allegation or information charged shall be substantiated by the testimony, to the satisfaction of such said court, or president judge, as the case may be, the said court, or president judge thereof, the money being unpaid, shall immediately cause the same to be filed in such said court; and on the same being done, the charter of such said bank shall be absolutely forfeited; and the said court, or in vacation the president judge thereof, shall proceed upon issue a writ directed to the sheriff of said county, requiring him to close said bank forthwith, and deliver over to three bank trustees, appointed by the said court or judge, and named in said writ, who shall not be stockholders in said bank or in any way concerned directly or indirectly therein, full possession of the books, money, keys, property and effects of said bank, which said trustees shall give a bond to the commonwealth, before the issuing of the writ, in such sum and with such security as the said court, or in vacation the said judge, may direct, for the faithful performance of the duties, and shall be severally sworn or affirmed faithfully and truly to discharge the duties herein required; and the said trustees shall proceed to settle up and close the affairs of any such bank according to the provisions of the present existing laws in relation to banks whose charters have been forfeited. *Provided however*, That the said banks be liable for the fulfilment of all contracts and engagements previously made and entered into by it, and except always, that trustees whose appointment is provided for by this resolution shall have power to use the corporate name of said bank, and be capable of compelling the fulfilment of any contract or engagement entered into with said bank previously to said forfeiture.

III. *Resolved*, That the wilful and deliberate false swearing, by any officer or agent of any bank, or any other person to, or in relation to any statement or statements required by law to be made or any other duty required by law, shall be deemed perjury by law, and punishable as such; and the confinement within the penitentiaries of this State, which is hereby required to be part of the sentence in each such, on conviction, shall not be less than one nor more than six years.

IV. *Resolved*, That the several banks of this commonwealth which have, on or since the ninth day of October last, suspended or refused the payment of their several notes, bills, deposits or other liabilities, or which shall suspend or refuse the payment of the same on or before the said fifteenth day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-one, in gold or silver coin, are hereby required to loan and pay to and for the use of the commonwealth, in a pro rata proportion to their several capital stocks, within the period of one year from the passage of this act, if required, by instalments in such sums and at such times as the wants and exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the same, such amount and sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of three millions of dollar, at an interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, which shall and may during the session of the present legislature be appropriated by law, and directed to be applied to the payment of any deficiency which there may be in the funds pledged for the interest on the State loans; to the debts and damages now due and owing by the commonwealth; to the repairing of the public works already commenced by the commonwealth; to the expenses incident to the same, and to such other uses as may be directed to be commenced, and to such others of a public character as it may be deemed advisable to apply the same by law, for which said several sums, when so paid, certificates of stock shall be issued in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the governor may direct, reimbursable at such time not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the governor and the banks taking such loan.

V. *Resolved*, That, until the fifteenth of January next, the banks of this commonwealth shall be authorized to issue their own notes, and make and declare new loans and dividends, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, in the same manner as if the said banks were not required to redeem in gold their notes, bills, obligations and deposited moneys owing by them in gold or silver.

VI. *Resolved*, That so much of any law or act as is altered or amended by the foregoing resolutions, is hereby repealed.

COLONEL CROCKETT.

It appears by the following letter, published in the Austin Gazette, that Colonel Crockett did not perish at the storming of that fortress, but still survives, and is now a captive, laboring in a Mexican mine:—

COMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, Feb. 6th, 1840.

To the Editor of the Austin City Gazette:

Sir: I have arrived safely in Mexico of the United States, and have been living in Mexico for seventeen years. My business in this country is such, and has been, as to require me to travel much from place to place. I was, not long since, at a mining district in Mexico, in the neighborhood of Guadeloupe; and while there, a Mexican came to me, and said that there was a person from Texas, working in Salinas' mine, who had requested him to ask the first American he saw, to come and see him, as he wished to send some word to a family he had left in the State of Tennessee. To enter a mine in Mexico you have to obtain permission from the worker or owner, and he sends with you the overseer, who is ordered to keep strict watch that you take out of the mines no ores or valuables.

I went to the owner, and obtaining permission, went with the overseer, and was taken to that passage of the mine where the convicts are placed to work. There were some 20 or 25 at work, and amongst them I recognized one mainly from my own country, who, the owner had told me, was one of the prisoners brought on by a detachment of Fulsolo's division when he retreated from Texas.

The American upon seeing me, stepped forward and grasping me by the hand, said, "Well, stranger, you are the first American I have seen in this damned country; and I don't think I would have seen you, if I had not made a friend of one of these devils that overlooks the mine."

"My unfortunate friend," I replied, "I have been made aware of the circumstances that placed you here, and they are such as to debar me from rendering you any assistance more than bearing for you my sympathy. Could I, by any means, on my return, "so let us go about it: my name is David Crockett—I am from Tennessee, and have a family there—they think that I am dead, and I am known every one, but they are mistaken. I should have written to them, as the overseer told me I might write, if I could get any body to take a letter out of the mine, but I was unwilling that the overseer to look out for an American for me; and thanks be to God, I have got one at last."

He related to me the particulars of his having been taken at Fort Alamo, in Bexar, and sent, together with two other men, to Loreda; from which place they had been removed, with a part of the convict party assigned to Monterrey—and when the troops marched from Monterry to Mexico, they were chained to Gundelupe, and placed in this mine by the Alcalde, at which place they had been ever since.

He wrote, by me, a letter, to be sent to his wife and children in Tennessee, which I sent from Matamoras, with directions to mail it in New Orleans, retaining in my possession a copy thereof, for fear, by some mistake, it would miscarry. To Lieut. Col. D. L. Wood, with whom I met in Loreda, I gave another copy, which he promised to publish; but I have since heard he did not get it safe, which is the reason I write you this by a Mexican, going from here to Bastrop and Austin. I have directed him to give it to any American he saw in either place, who would know where to send it.

In great haste, I am,
Your humble servant,
WM. C. WHITE.

MARTIN VAN BUREN voted in the New York State Convention for altering the Constitution, to give NEGROES the *right to vote* at elections if they *owned property!*

He also voted *against* giving WHITE MEN *the right to vote* unless they owned a certain amount of taxable property.—(See Journal of Proceedings page 309.)

Poor men what think ye of this! Ye heroes of the subb sons of Africa, how like ye it! Is there nothing in raising up the blacks—the NEGROES—to a level with yourselves, at which ye revolt? Is there nothing in the idea of contending with a *black* at the polls, which arouses your indignation and pride? Poor man, how like you to be cast down before the rich negro! What say you to disfranchising yourself and giving the Negro the right to choose your rulers? And are ye so joined to 'the party' that you can overlook these things—can you sustain a man who would have carried them into effect? You will answer at the ballot box.—*Hollidaysburg Reg.*

GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE OFFICE HOLDERS, RAGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We call public attention to the subjoined statement of facts made by the Hon. Wadey Thompson, of South Carolina, in the House Representatives, when the motion for referring the Sub-Treasury Bill, was under discussion last week.

"When the troops called out to do duty on the Cherokee country were to be paid off, this hard money Government of ours, which would receive nothing but gold and silver, or the notes of the Government, offered to give specie payments, by the certificates of stock shall be issued in such sums as the lenders thereof may require, and be transferable in such manner as the governor may direct, reimbursable at such time not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, as may be agreed upon between the governor and the banks taking such loan.

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In great haste, I am,
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WM. C. WHITE.

JEF DESPERIT.—In a recent debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. SMITH, of Maine, spoke with much self complacency of his democracy, and that of his ancestry. Mr. THOMPSON, of Georgia, alluded to the fact of having lost a brother at Lundy's lane during the last war.

MR. MORGAN, of New York, one of the youngest members of the House, at the conclusion of a very spirited and eloquent reply, said, that whenever our national honor demanded a resort to war, he trusted that he should be found on the side of his country right or wrong. He had no doubt, he would assure the gentleman from Maine of one thing, that he would never come here and boast of his ancestry or connections, or make a manifestation of pride that he lost a brother, and never himself!

A SENATOR, on hearing the reply, gave the following IMPROMPTU, which was circulated amongst the members, to the amusement of all parties—

"How sleep the brave" at Lundy's lane!
But none who fought with gallant Scott,
Felt half so flat as Steven of Maine,
By youthful MORGAN's side shot.

THIRD GUN IN MARYLAND!

HOWARD DISTRICT EARCST!—An election was held on Saturday in the Howard district, formed out of part of Anne Arundel county, which resulted in the success of the democratic candidate, by a average majority of 100 votes. The election was for district commissioners, and the persons chosen are, Geo. Gaither, Jr. Dr. Dorsey, and Z. Moore. The vote in this district, last fall, was about even—showing a Whig gain of nearly 100 votes.

FOURTH GUN IN MARYLAND!

ANNAPOLIS REDEEMED!—The Annapolis Republican, of this morning, brings us the glorious tidings that Annapolis is secure of the entire Whig ticket for corporation officers, at the election held in Annapolis yesterday. The average majority for the Whig ticket is about 40. At the October election last fall the Loco Focos had a majority of eighteen!

Alexander C. Magruder, was elected Mayor, John Johnson, Jr. Recorder, and the entire Whig nominations for Aldermen and Common Council succeeded.

This is the fourth election held in Maryland, since the nomination of Gen. HARRISON. *First*—in Calvert county for a member of the Legislature, to supply a vacancy caused by a *tie* at the October election.—The Whig succeeded. *Second*—In Caroline County for a Senator in place of Mr. Bonn, deceased. The Whig was elected. *Third*—Saturday, Howard District signalized its separate political organization, with electing three Whig Commissioners. *Fourth*—Annapolis, the Capitol of the State, which has been so long put into the hands of the spoilers, vindicated its ancient independence, and the sound political character of her citizens, by routing the Loco Locos in a pitched battle. "TWO CHEERS FOR THE BRAVE. LY.—*Balt. Pat. Argus.*

POSTSCRIPT!

IMPROVEMENT BILL LOST.

Since the above was in type, we have understood that the Improvement Bill came up on Saturday last, and the question being on transcribing for third reading, the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 36.—Nays 56. Consequently the Bill has been defeated.

FIRE AT WASHINGTON.—A fire broke out at two o'clock on Saturday morning last, in Washington city, which consumed the printing office of the Messrs. Blair and Rives, together with an extensive stationery establishment of Langtree & O'Sullivan, contractors for furnishing stationery to Congress. The fire then extended to the Medical College,—one of the upper stories of which were completely destroyed.

CONNECTICUT.—It will be perceived, by the returns in another column, that ELEAZAR WOODRUFF, Whig candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of upwards of 1400, and—AND!!! Nineteen out of twenty-one Senators elected are Whig! More than two-thirds of the Senate of Connecticut have heretofore been considered "doubtful" by the Loco focos.—The recent election has very effectually removed that Cloth.

STORM.—We understand that a very destructive storm occurred in the vicinity of Petersburg, (V. 8.) on Sunday last. The hail fell to the depth of from six inches to a foot, and houses, stores, barns, stables, &c. were more or less injured.

The Hagerstown Torch Light relates the following amusing incident, which occurred at the office holder's meeting held in that place on the 4th inst:—

One of the Marshalls of the day, at the close of the proceedings, we have been informed, addressed the commite of arrangement thus: Gentlemen of the committee, I thank you for the marked attention you have paid me. You presented me with a sash—I put it on. You gave me a badge of office—I took it. You offered me a splendid gray horse for the day—I mounted him. I have marched with you. I have assisted you through the day. I have voted and I have acted and fought with you for twelve years. I can go with you no longer. I wish to quit your party in peace. I return your sash, your badge, your horse; and again thank you for the distinction you have conferred upon me. But, gentlemen, I'll be d—d if I don't vote for Harrison. I am just on my way to join the Tippecanoe Club.

And he did join it. There's no mistake.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

There has been a large meeting in Lewistown, of the original friends of Porter and Fox, in Mifflin county, to unite in a support their destructive measures no longer. The meeting was organized by appointing J. L. PORTER President, DAVID BLOOM Vice President, and LAWRENCE M'ELVANEY Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz:—D. L. Hoover, David Howell, John Kennady, James M'Curdy, and S. S. Jones. We have not room for the entire report, but will give the following extract from it to show the temper of the times.

"Our Committee have endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them in a manner and in a spirit becoming American Citizens. Each and every member of the Committee is now and always has been a member of the Old Democratic party—of Jefferson and Jackson—they therefore feel themselves at liberty to address the voters of Mifflin County as friends and brethren. Every member of the Committee voted for David R. Porter, and assisted to raise him to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, under the belief that in so doing they were supporting and sustaining the ancient principles and usages of the Democratic party; but your Committee are now unanimously convinced that they have been in common with their Democratic brethren, deceived and misled by the empty professions of men in whom they once reposed confidence, and by whom that confidence has been abused and betrayed. Governor Porter when he entered upon the duties of his office, promised the people of Pennsylvania to use his great power for the purpose of correcting the abuses that had crept into the administration of the government; and above all for suppressing the evils of the banking system; and of ameliorating and regulating the currency of the commonwealth, in accordance with the known and expressed will of a great majority of the people. He promised to take care of and guard the rights and interests of the poor and laboring portion of the citizens and as far as in him lay to produce and maintain a social equality of condition amongst us.

Your Committee are clearly of opinion that Gov. Porter has failed to fulfil these his promises, but that this administration of the government has been directed by and pernicious counsellors, whose principles are as injurious to the feelings as they are hostile to the interests of the people."

They resolve to support CALVIN BLYTHE as candidate for the next *Governor*, and that they have no hope in change of things for the better, but in a change of men and principles of government. Though they do not positively announce their determination to support General Harrison for the Presidency, there is no doubt, from the tenor of their resolution, that they will do so. They have clearly thrown off their shackels and are determined to wear the collar no longer.

They warmly call upon their Conservative brethren throughout the State to aid them in correcting the abuses of the State and General Governments.—*Harrisburg Chron.*

GRAND RESULT IN CONNECTICUT.

A *WHIG GAIN OF 3000!*

The Eastern mail of this morning brings us returns from Connecticut, showing that the Whig majority will be about 4600, a gain since last spring of over 3000!

From the second edition of the Journal of Commerce of yesterday, we copy the following summary comprising all the towns in the State except one, which will not alter the result:

	1840.		1839.		
	Whig.	Loco.	Whig.	Loco.	Gain.
Hartford,	6046	4685	5239	4585	445
New Haven,	4559	2772	4403	4016	144
New London,	3239	2645	3099	2613	26
Fairfield,	4291	3403	3970	3780	100
Litchfield,	4737	2630	4393	2973	157
Tolland,	1949	1767	1550	1422	174
Windham,	2636	2411	2241	2124	50
Middlesex,	2267	2275	2056	2244	31
	29,524	24,008	26,951	24,947	1,095
	24,008				
Whig majority,	4,656				

It is shown by the above that the Whig majority last year, over Niles (L. C.) and Phelps (Con.) was only 1456, and over Niles alone 2544. Phelps, however, who can last year as the Conservative candidate, "retreated," and joined the Loco Focos—we therefore throw the votes given to him into the Loco Foco scale, and show that the Whigs, notwithstanding his desertion, have GAINED since last spring over THREE THOUSAND VOTES!

The Senate consists of 21 members, and the Whigs have elected 19!—one Loco Foco in Litchfield county, and one in Middlesex having slipped in by small majorities.

The House of Representatives is Whig in the proportion of 3 or 3 to 1!

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last.

FLOUR.—The stock is market for sale is light, and prices have further fallen off. We quote the car and wagon price uniform at $4,75, which is an advance of 12½c. per barrel.

GRAIN.—There has been very little Maryland and Virginia wheat at market this week. The sale of Md. have ranged from 82 to 103 cents for fair to prime reds.

CORN.—The prices of white have been pretty uniform throughout the week at 45a47 cents, and we quote these rates to day.

RYE.—Sales of several parcels of Susquehanna for shipment at 51 and 52 cents. Frederick county is worth 50a52 cents, and E. shore 46 a 48 cents.

OATS.—We quote Md. Oats to-day at 27 a 28 cents. Virginia cents are as lower.

CLOVERSEED.—We quote good to prime at $10a$10,50 per bushel.

HIDES.—We hear of no transactions in Hides this week. The market is bare of a prime article.

HYMENIAL REGISTER.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. James C. Watson, *Charles H. Van Patten*, M. D. of Schenectady, (N. Y.) to Miss *Amelia Caroline*, daughter of R. G. Harper, editor of the "Sentinel," of this place.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. *Peter Hessler*, to Miss *Fanny Vanoredel* both of this county.

TIPPECANOE CLUB.

A Stated meeting of the "Club" will be held at the "Eagle Hotel" (James A. Thompson's,) on *Friday evening next*, the 17th inst. at 7 o'clock for the transaction of business—*all* the members are desired to attend.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Pres't.*
H. D. SWENEY, *Sec'ry.*

April 14, 1840.

GETTYSBURG CAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, April 14, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—WE HAVE HUNG 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.

[BARNUM.

REMOVAL.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

«S. Y. M.» is again upon our table. We have concluded «not to trouble" ourselves" of giving his last production an insertion, inasmuch as he «rejoices in the extreme felicity of informing us" that he has procured a "publisher," with the «lines" accompanying it. The contrast between the former and present production would be *too great* to be passed over by the *Literary* public unadvertised. We therefore request the editor, as an author of the nineteenth century, by placing *under* our table his last effort. We recommend S. Y. M. to *some* of our cotemporaries, during the *political campaign*;—they may have more time to spare than ourselves in *correcting* communications that they may *appear* in print.

If «A Subscriber" will furnish us with his name his request shall be attended to. The subject on which he writes is a good one, and deserves attention.

The Hon. THADDEUS BETTS, Senator in Congress from Connecticut, died in Washington on the morning of the 7th instant.

CHARLES HAYNORN, the veteran editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, died on the 3d inst.

EXPULSION OF SPELWEE.

We published in our last an account of the scene which lately occurred upon the floor of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, between Mr. *M'Elwee* of Bedford, and Mr. *Hegins* of Northumberland. A select committee of which Mr. Penniman of Philadelphia, was chairman, was appointed to investigate the matter who reported the facts as they occurred, viz:—that M'Elwee went to the seat of Mr. Hegins and spit in his face." They recommended no course for the House, but severely censured the conduct of M'Elwee. A motion was made by Mr. Fisher of the city, at the request of Mr. Penniman, chairman of the committee, that M'Elwee be expelled. The yeas and nays on the passage of which were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, Bonsall, Bradford, Bruner, Butler, Carothers, Cassel, Church, Cole, Crabb, Davis, Dillmyer, Fisher, Fleming, Florence, Ford, Goodwin, Graham, Griffin, Hamlin, Higgins of Huntingdon, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hyneman, Hyer, Jones, Hoge of Mercer, Hutchins, Jones, Keim, Kimmele, Kenjamesher, Kutz, Laws, Lyons, M'Clure, Morton, Neff, Nill, Park, Penniman of Philadelphia, Pennimen of Allegheny, Potts, Rambo, Reed, Snodgrass, Snowden, Snyder, Sprott, Stickel, Swayne, Watts, Wilcox, Wilson, Work, Zeilin, Zimmerman, Hopkins, Speaker—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Bailey, Burden, Chandler, Coolbaugh, Cox, Crispin, Fatt, Flick, Fogel, George, Griffith, Hartshorne, Hill, Hottenstein, Jenkins, Jordan, Lear, Lee, McKinney, M'Kinstry, Morgan, Pearson, Ritter, Strickeber—24.

From the above it will be perceived that the House has sustained its dignity and resented the insult offered to one of its members, by *expelling* the cowardly offender. The punishment was thirly merited and fearlessly inflicted: party feeling having no influence accordingly, to vindicate the sanctity of the House. It should be a matter of congratulation to the members that this mass of liquorized flesh—swollen and bloated—who has so long disgraced the House with his vulgarity and sottishness, has been removed in such a manner, as to a man of feeling, would be disgraceful. *He could not be disgraced*—his constituents have been. It was *indignance* in the House that has permitted them thus long to allow themselves to send such a Representative. It remains for the people of Bedford county to wipe away the stain which has attached itself to them, and which has their character by sending a *man* to represent them—a *sober man*—one who can secure for himself and them respect and courtesy. We doubt not but that our friends will embrace the present, and redouble their exertions to send good men and true to the next Legislature.

Great Meeting in Franklin County.

We had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of the Young Men of Franklin county, on Wednesday last in Chambersburg, and can say for them that they have really roused themselves from the lukewarm fraternity which has pervaded our ranks so long that many for some time past, (*to* the benefit of the opposite party) are at a loss to know if they are Whigs or Democrats. Nothing short of a *great* effort in the cause of Harrison and Tyler. We can give but a faint idea of the reality by sketching their doings; but that our readers may be aware of the enthusiasm and zeal with which our friends have entered the canvass elsewhere, we may say a word or two of our neighbors in that city.

Jefferson and Jackson—they therefore feel themselves at liberty to address the voters of Mifflin County as friends and brethren. Every member of the Committee voted for David R. Porter, and assisted to raise him to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania, under the belief that in so doing they were supporting and sustaining the ancient principles and usages of the Democratic party; but your Committee are now unanimously convinced that they have been in common with their Democratic brethren, deceived and misled by the empty professions of men in whom they once reposed confidence, and by whom that confidence has been abused and betrayed. Governor Porter when