COL. JOHN O'FALLON.

Among the original Jackson men who addressed the great meeting at St. Louis, Missouri, a week or two since, was Col. John O'Fallon, who gave a minute account of the siege of Fort Meigs, in which brilliant affair he served under Gen. Harrison.—The following is the conclusion of his interesting address:

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to say that I had the honor of serving under General Harrison at the battle of Thompsonne, during the siege of Fort Meigs, and at the battle of the Thames. I can say that, from the commencement to the termination of his military services, in the war, I was almost constantly by his side—I was familiar with his conduct as Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Indiana, and after the return of peace, as Commissioner, to treat with all the hostile Indians of the last war, in the Northwest, for the establishment of a permanent reconciliation and peace. I was in much of General Harrison's military, while he was in the Congress of the United States.

Opportunities have thus been afforded me of knowing him in all the relations of life, as an officer and as a man, and of being enabled to form a pretty correct estimate of his military and civil services, as well as his qualifications and fitness for office. I know him to be a good and brave in his disposition, of active and industrious habits, uncompromising in his principles, above all guile and intrigue, and a pure, honest, noble-minded man, with a heart overflowing with warm and generous sympathies for his fellow-man. As a military man, his daring, chivalrous courage inspired his men with confidence, and spread dismay and terror to his enemies. In all his plans he was successful. In all his engagements, he was victorious. In his field fell all the various civil and military offices committed to him by his country, with sound judgment and spotless fidelity. In every situation, he was cautious and prudent, firm and energetic, and his decisions always judicious. His acquirements as a scholar, are varied and extensive, his principles as a statesman, sound, just and liberal.

If chosen President, he will be the President of the People, rather than of a party. The Government will be administered for the general good and welfare. His election will be the dawn of a new era! The reform of the abuses of a most corrupt, profligate and oppressive government. Then will and the ten years war upon the currency and institutions of the country. The hard money cry and hard times will disappear together. Then will cease forever attempts to increase the wages of the office holders, and reduce the wages of the people to the standard of European labor.

Then shall we see restored the general prosperity of the people, by giving them a sound local currency, mixed with a currency of uniform value throughout the land: The revival of commerce, or trade, enterprise and general confidence. Then the return of happier, more peaceful and more prosperous days; when cheerfulness and plenty will, once more, smile around the poor man's table.

HEAR COLONEL CROGHAN.

General Harrison.—The Pennsylvanian, still pursuing Gen. Harrison with bitter hostility, states that Col. Croghan has recently been through Wheeling, where he was requested to give a statement of the conduct of General Harrison towards him. Now, says the Pennsylvanian, we shall have the truth, and we ask the Whig presses to publish it. We had supposed that every one at all conversant with our own history, had already seen the truth from Col. Croghan himself. Here it follows from Hall's Life of Harrison, and we ask the Pennsylvanian—will you publish it?

"Lower Sandusky, August 27, 1813.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints such misrepresentations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the est nation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of Gen. Harrison's conduct relative to this affair. His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public service entitles him to the confidence of his country. This affair does furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion had been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. *The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his* KEEN PENETRATION and ABLE GENERALSHIP.

It has been stated also, "that upon my representations of my ability to maintain the post, the General altered his determination to abandon it." This is incorrect. No such representations were ever made; and the last order I received from the General was given a few days before, in same manner, viz: "That if I discovered the approach of a large British force by water (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery) and time enough to effect a retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity." It would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I DESIRE NO PLAUDITS WHICH ARE BESTOWED UPON ME AT THE EXPENSE OF GENERAL HARRISON. I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains undiminished. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice, and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and so long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done,) to make the wisest arrangements and undertaken a position which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly merits and which on no occasion has been withheld.

"Your friend,

GEORGE CROGHAN,

"Maj. 17th Inf. com'g Lower Sandusky."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advocate and Journal.

$101,741.74

ACTUAL DAILY EXPENSES OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen.—The following table, carefully formed from the Government books in Washington, shows the amount of expenses of the administration of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren; by which a person can see and know the increased and extravagant expenditures of President Jackson and Van Buren's governments, over and above that of J. Q. Adams. "By their deeds ye shall know them," and by their promises ye must judge them, in regard to Retrenchment, Reform, and Economy.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT UNDER

	J. Q. Adams. 4 years.	A. Jackson. 8 years.	M. Van Buren. 3 years.
Total,	$26,763,852.00	145,732,755.00	111,406,903.00
Year,	12,625,465.00	18,224,091.88	37,135,654.33
Month,	1,052,122.12	1,848,674.28	3,094,637.83
Day,	34,590.31	49,293.92	101,741.56
Hour,	1,441.26	2,060.23	4,239.22
Minute,	24.02	34.67	70.63
Second,	.40	.58	1.17

By the above schedule it will be perceived, that the *Daily* expenses of Martin Van Buren's government exceed those of John Q. Adams the enormous amount of $67,151 21; and the present Administration's expenses per year are $24,510,188 83 more than those of John Quincy Adams per year. Every minute of every minute that takes its flight adds $43 63 more to our expenses than it did under Mr. Adams; and every second of time, 77¢ cents more. About all this money in the world will soon be required to coin specie currency sufficient to grease the wheels of our Loco Foco Government; and where, in the name of common sense, will the found gold and silver better for this purpose? Unless new mines are discovered, it cannot be done. Think of this ye advocates for an entire metallic currency. Ponder, pause, and reflect.

A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

The Mission to Russia.—C. C. Cambreleng is the *fifth* Minister appointed to Russia since the commencement of the Jackson and Van Buren misrule. In each and every of these appointments the interest of a large and honest home have been utterly disregarded. The Mission has been held and used for the benefit of disappointed Demagogues and pauper Politicians. Mr. Randolph was sent—as he came back and told the Administration—to get rid of his bold opposition in Congress. Then came Mr. Wilkins, who was Mr. Van Buren's way as a Candidate for Vice President—Mr. Buchanan, to whom the "out-fit" and "in-fit" was convenient, took the next tour to Russia. Mr. Dallas, who had distinguished himself as a "Destructive," presented his bill and was paid off in the Mission to Russia. And finally comes C. C. Cambreleng, the meanest Demagogue of them all, after his rejection by the People, is proclaimed Minister to Russia!

There was none of this miserable shuffling—this Diplomatic black-legging, in other and better times. Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, instead of thus prostituting the office of a Foreign Minister, appointed men of a high character and distinguished ability, who were kept abroad until, by their experience and knowledge, they could be of great rank in the Diplomatic world. The Republic was then respected through its representatives at Foreign Courts. We could then boast of an Adams, a Middleton, a Pinckney, a Brown, &c. &c. But under Jackson and Van Buren the whole thing has been running down until it has found its "lowest depth" in the appointment of Churchill C. Cambreleng!

The People ought to know that it has cost them to maintain their Diplomatic Relations with Russia for the last ten years: Or rather, they ought to know how much it has cost to support the discarded Politicians and needy Demagogues who have been sent to Russia. Can the information be obtained? Is it within the reach of Congress? Or can it be procured from the Departments? We respectfully and earnestly ask the Representatives of the People, at Washington, to make this inquiry, and if possible, to obtain the information. [*Albany Journal.*

General Harrison.—In a conversation with the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, a few days since in this place, now a candidate for an elector on the Van Buren ticket in the State of Kentucky, and who served under General Harrison in the Indian war, he stated in regard to the charge of cowardice preferred against General Harrison by Gen. Carroll, "that there was no doubt of his being a brave soldier." Now who is entitled to most credit? General Carroll who never met in the service with Gen. Harrison, or Col. Moore, who fought under him in several battles?—*Miss. Conservator.*

Loco Cabins.—Log Cabins were the dwelling places of the founders of our Republic. It was a log Cabin that received the daring pioneers of liberty who exchanged the dangers of the half-sinking May Flower for the dangers and perils of an inhospitable clime. It was in view of the Rock of Plymouth, that the Puritans of New England first erected the Log Cabin that protected the mighty West, the Boons—the Worthingtons—the McArthurs—the Shelbys—of the vast region that stretches from the Apalachian chain to and from the shores of the Mississippi, reared the race of Statesmen and Heroes who have since civilized it. It was in a Log Cabin that the illustrious HARRISON, the Governor of a Territory equal, almost, in extent, to the dominions of the Russian Autocrat, learned the lessons of wisdom, moderation and courage which have placed him in the foremost rank of the patriots of the nation, and destined to invest him with the honors of the Republic. Log Cabins were the early homes of the first settlers of every State in the Union. Log Cabins were the garrisons of the Frontiers, when every acre was won from the wilderness and the Savage by the sacrifice of a human life. Log Cabins, then, through all time, be these memorials of the trials—the suffering—the triumphs of our forefathers. Thrice honored be he whom the splendid palaces—the office of a political station—the blaze of military and civic renown, could never allure from his attachment to the republican simplicity which he learned between the unhewn rafters of his *Log Cabin.*

Newark Advertiser.

From the Albany Journal.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is an exact copy of a letter written by Messrs. ——& ——, intelligent supporters of Van Buren, in the town of Alexandria, Gennessee county, to the editor of the Washington Globe. The original is in the possession of Blair:

Copy of a Letter to F. P. Blair, by one of his subscribers to the extra Globe, about to be published:

Alexandria, May 2, 1840.

F. P. Blair: Dear Sir—We received a prospectus from you for the extra Globe, to be published at a cheap rate till after the election; we have made some exertion to procure subscribers, and as yet have been unable to procure any. It is a lamentable fact that the Harrison mania rages here to the fearful extent that the Whig papers represent it to be in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, &c.

As much as this is to be regretted, it is no less a fact, although this county has always been powerfully against the administration party, yet it would seem at this time that many of our old original Jackson men were going over to the support of Harrison in great numbers; even in this town no less than *twenty* have already abandoned us. We here begin to give it up that all is lost—that old Granny Harrison must supercede the wise and patriotic statesman now at the head of the Government.

We, however, send you one dollar, for the extra Globe. Address to us, Alexandria, Gennesee county, New York.

Yours, truly.

Signed ——&——.

Interesting to Farmers.—The editor of the Baltimore American informs us that in taking the census for 1840, the persons employed for that purpose will ask of every farmer questions to the following effect:—What is the number of your horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine? What is the probable value of your poultry? How many bushels of wheat were produced on your farm in 1839? How many of barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, Indian corn? How many pounds of wool, hops, wax, tobacco, rice, cotton, silk cocoons, sugar? How many tons of hay, of hemp and flax? How many cords of wood have you sold during the year? How many gallons of wine have you made? What is the value of the produce of your dairy—of your orchard—of your homestead or family goods?

Connected with these may be added those relating to horticulture—What was the value of the produce of your market garden in 1839? What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green house?

These questions all refer to the year 1839. And every farmer should be prepared to answer to each item. The result will be, if the project of the census is successfully carried out, to have in one great aggregate the mighty sum of our national property of all kinds, collected in individual estimates, and thrown together in one great whole. As a statistical document, the grand table will be one of vast importance.

"Admissions of the enemy."—Ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, one of the zealous friends of the present National Administration, bestows, in a late number of his Farmer's Visitor, the following well merited compliments upon two of his political opponents:

"Mr. Webster, in the speech this day published, discovers not only the talent but the true tact of the great man. Like Henry Brougham of England, who said that the most valuable part of the acquisition of his whole life would be taken away by obliterating the first three years of his existence, we think the foundation of Daniel Webster's eminence was better laid in the personal toil and information gained on his father's farm in early life, than in all his subsequent classical studies and literary industry.

"The genius of Henry Clay is intuitive; and when it bursts spontaneously from the letters thrown around it by prejudice, it forces itself into the channel of right and justice. We have personally observed this on several occasions; but never have we been more gratified in the exhibition than on the occasion of a late debate in the Senate of the United States growing out of a report of Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the disputed North Eastern Boundary between this country and Great Britain. We admire the tone of feeling exhibited on this occasion by the veteran Senator—a feeling which does equal credit to the heart which prompted it, to the country, and to the administration to which he is opposed."

We copy the following from the Dublin Evening Journal.

State of England.—Wars seem to be the order of the day, in England in every direction. From the correspondence which passed between Mr. Fox, the British minister at Washington, and the government of the United States, it would appear as if matters were fast tending to blows in that quarter.

All this looks rather threatening; nor is the prospect a bit less gloomy in the opposite direction. A quarrel with Naples seems almost inevitable—a quarrel, too, which is likely to prove far more formidable than at first it might appear. The circumstances of the case are these:—A short time ago his Neapolitan Majesty sold to a French company a monopoly in the sulphur trade. The British government demanded that this monopoly should be abolished, and, on being refused, issued an order for the capture of all Neapolitan ships. The Neapolitan government, on the other hand, is making vigorous preparations for defence, and seems to be calculating on assistance from Austria, and even France. If the Chinese war be now thrown into complete the gloomy picture, it will not be thought too much to assert that England has not stood in so precarious a position for the last five and-twenty years, as that in which she is at this moment placed.

These are the dangers that threaten her from without. Let us now take a glance at the difficulties which beset her at home. Never was there an occasion when England stood more in need of all the resources she can command. Never yet but once had Ireland so fair an opportunity for exerting her rights; for it is a fact which we lament, which we grieve to utter, but for which we are not to blame, that the hour of England's weakness is the hour of Ireland's strength. England deserves but little forbearance at our hands. Many a battle have we fought for her—many a brave Irish heart has been drained in her defence. We deserved not the standard when it "streamed against the wind"—we stood by her side in the field and on the wave. What return has she made for all?—Oppression, insult and persecution. We have failed in our attempt to conciliate her good will. Let us try what we can do by an appeal to her interest and her fears."

A LITTLE TOO BRILLIANT.

"This confirms the belief we always entertained, that the friends of Mr. Clay, desiring a brilliant and a safe candidate, would be too clear-sighted in Edgfield District." He was 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighed 180 lbs. hair, very thin, and nearly dress red. Had with him a good quantity of ammunition, two pistols, a razor, a horse halter, and a large walking stick. He died on the second day. Extensive robberies had been committed in the vicinity, and some suppose that this individual may have been guilty of them.

Judge Sherman, of Connecticut, had two sons (if we mistake not) who were insane, but we think they both died some years ago.—*Phila. North American.*

Desertion.—On Monday last, during the progress of the election in New Albany, a rather elderly gentleman from the country came into that town, and in a tone of some concern, thus addressed a little group of persons—"Can any one of you tell me gentlemen, how my young men have voted? I am afraid they have left me." "What are your politics?" asked a tall Kentuckian present. "O, I am a Van Buren man," said he, "at least I was when I departed the Kentuckian—"well that accounts for your sons leaving you; they will be under, is that your wife has'nt left you too!!"

Louisville Journal.

The Texas Sentinel pronounces the story of Col. Crockett being alive and a prisoner in the Mexican mines, to be a hoax. The rumor never received any credit at Austin. It is in truth, one of the lies which were imposed upon by the trick, or that he ever contemplated writing to the friends of Crockett. The facts of the case are these:—For some months the State would feel that we have been trying their utmost to get the Texians embroiled in their quarrel with the Centralists, and have resorted to every sacrifice to effect the purpose. Among other things, the Crockett humbug was tried. The expectation was, that when the rumor got abroad, thousands of volunteers from Tennessee and other States would flock to the standard of Federalism to liberate their countryman.

Boards by the Acre.—The Steam Boat Patapsico, Capt. Turner, arrived from Port Deposite on Sunday last, having in tow a float of 93 rafts of Boards, from the Susquehanna, containing 4,000,000 feet, the surface of the float measured 6½ acres. The amount of Boards brought to this city this season, from Port Deposite, is over 8,000,000 feet [*Lafords Balt. Price Cur.*

"His (Harrison's) blundering conduct during the late war only Mississippian on the 18th ult. It never spoke again. The next day the grave worms were battening upon its carcass. Horrible banquet!

Prentice.

Connecticut Girls.—Among the applications for divorce, during the present session of the Legislature, is one in which the husband is the petitioner. Among the reasons set forth why the petition should be granted, the chairman of the committee stated on the floor, that "it was that the wife had kicked him out of bed, and had stoned him in the street. That she was a sort of Amazon, and rather stronger than her husband, and that she had once severely chastised him because he insisted upon having a quilt on the bed." Strange to say, these reasons were considered insufficient by the committee. But in the name of all that is sweet in matrimony, what would the committee have! If the wife's nails were sharper than the cat's claws, was he not right in taking pugs to his bosom in preference? Mercy on us! To be kicked out of bed and stoned in the street by one's wife—and she *a Connecticut girl!*

A Liberal Donation.—It was stated by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr. at the anniversary of the American Unitarian Association, on Tuesday evening, that a gentleman in Boston or vicinity, had made a donation, to be expended for the Association and kindred objects, of *fifty thousand dollars!* The name of the donor was not stated.

Tennessee.—Spencer Jarnagin, Esq. of Athens, has been selected by a convention holden at Knoxville, to fill the vacancy on the Whig electoral ticket of Tennessee, occasioned by the death of Judge White.

A Villian or a Maniac.—The Charleston Courier of the 27th ult. contains an account of a tragical affair which occurred at Aiken, S. C. on the 25th.

A stranger entered the house of a respectable citizen, in which two little girls had been left alone, and after questioning them respecting the affairs of the owner, even so far as taking his leave, when the lady of the house returned, and finding the children much frightened and in tears, rebuked the stranger for his intrusion. He drew from his pocket a pistol, and fired at her, but fortunately missed. The lady then retreated, and at that moment an infirm old man, her grandfather, came up and induced the murderer to leave the premises by promising not to mention what had passed. The other members of the family immediately gave the alarm, and a number of citizens pursued and took the stranger. They found no small difficulty in securing his person. He was provided with a pair of large pistols, kept his pursuers at bay, firing and reloading three or four times, as they advanced upon him, and was only taken after being shot in the head by one of the party in pursuit. He should be pleased to have corrected, and we therefore, being humble searchers after truth, respectfully inquire if Col. Allen, a mail contractor, has not been travelling through Illinois and other parts of the West, purchasing farms for the head of the Post Office Department!—what the said high functionary would take for a certain farm bought by the agent of Mr. William L. May, of Illinois!—and finally, whether he would consider $30,000 a fair equivalent for his share in the profits of the *Mississippi Land Company?—New York Times.*

"I have my bread and butter to look after."—Gen. Maccracken of Lancaster, an old Jackson Van Buren man, has, in reply to a call made upon him, come out over his own name, and stated that John Brough now Auditor of State, but then editor of the Ohio Eagle, was loud in his denunciations of the Sub-Treasury scheme, when first recommended by Mr. Van Buren. Soon after, however, he was equally loud in his new conversion, to his advocacy of the measure. Surprised at the change, Gen. Maccracken called on Brough for an explanation. "*I have my bread and butter to look after,*" was the pregnant reply. And this we imagine is just what Brough and his fellow officers are looking after in the present struggle.

"Put that and that together."—William H. Harrison has resided much in Cincinnati, has held office there, and is better known there than in any other place; and Cincinnati gives a majority of nearly *seventeen hundred in his favor.*

"Occola captured by treachery—died in prison.

General commercial embarrassment and distress throughout the country.

Trade paralyzed.

Produce depreciated in value.

Introduction of Bloodhounds into Florida.

Tremendous defalcations by public officers.

Extensive smuggling, through the New York Custom House.

Post Office Department burnt.

A detachment of six men in Florida attacked, shot and scalped two Indians—*one a squaw.*

Representatives of New Jersey refused admittance into Congress.

Disgraceful squabbles in the House of Representatives.

Treasury Shinplasters issued.

French Bedstead purchased for the President to repose on.

Amos Kendall editor of the Extra Globe. P. S.—There will be at least one more brilliant event before the expiration of Mr. Van Buren's term—"Hysterics of the Globe in attempting to record the election returns next November.—*Inquirer.*

Boards by the Acre.—The Steam Boat Patapsico, Capt. Turner, arrived from Port Deposite on Sunday last, having in tow a float of 93 rafts of Boards, from the Susquehanna, containing 4,000,000 feet, the surface of the float measured 6½ acres. The amount of Boards brought to this city this season, from Port Deposite, is over 8,000,000 feet [*Lafords Balt. Price Cur.*

"I have my bread and butter to look after."—Gen. Maccracken of Lancaster, an old Jackson Van Buren man, has, in reply to a call made upon him, come out over his own name, and stated that John Brough now Auditor of State, but then editor of the Ohio Eagle, was loud in his denunciations of the Sub-Treasury scheme, when first recommended by Mr. Van Buren. Soon after, however, he was equally loud in his new conversion, to his advocacy of the measure. Surprised at the change, Gen. Maccracken called on Brough for an explanation. "*I have my bread and butter to look after,*" was the pregnant reply. And this we imagine is just what Brough and his fellow officers are looking after in the present struggle.

"Put that and that together."—William H. Harrison has resided much in Cincinnati, has held office there, and is better known there than in any other place; and Cincinnati gives a majority of nearly *seventeen hundred in his favor.*

Martin Van Buren has resided much in Albany, has held office there, and is better known there than any where else; and Albany has given a majority of nearly *five hundred against him!* Harrison gets most votes where he is best known:—Van Buren where he is *least* known.—*Rochester Dem.*

A Profitable Establishment.—Within the last twelve years, the Connecticut State Prison has yielded a profit of $63,920, over and above all expenses

GETTYSBURG STAR

AND

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG June, 9, 1840.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

Our Banner.—We have flung the broad banner of Liberty and the Constitution to the breeze, inscribed with the inspiring words:—ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

[Banner.

"W." will be attended to in our next.

Agreeably to the Census just taken, East Bentin in this county, contains 416 inhabitants, of which number 196 are males, and 220 females.—Of the whole number, one male and two females are between the ages of eighty and ninety years.

It will be seen from the letters of our Harrisburg correspondent that two important measures have again fixed the attention of the House. The Tax Bill, (imposing the State Tax which was removed by Gov. Ritner,) considerably enlarged, however, as to the articles made subject to taxation, and the Appointment Bill, breaking through the plainest provision of the constitution, to stay yet a little longer the power which is about departing from their sceptres. We still trust in the Wisdom and patriotism of Democrats, and (Loco Foco destructiveness) no longer sacred Constitution from this last infraction. What need have we of it, if it is thus trampled upon. We notice that Mr. *Higins*, of Northumberland, was among the opponents of this unconstitutional bill. We shall speak more fully respecting it hereafter.

It appears by a report published in the Natchez Courier, that *three hundred and seventeen persons* were killed, and *one hundred and nine* wounded at that place on the late tornado.

A Strawberry.—The Editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette boasts of a *Strawberry*, presented him by a friend, which measured *four and a half inches in circumference.* He thinks it a rouser.

W. W. Seaton, Esq., one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, has been elected Mayor of the city of Washington, by a majority of nearly four hundred.

The Streets of New York.—According to the New York Sun, there are about 135 miles of paved streets in that city, and 25,500 houses. The total expense incurred by the city, during the three years commencing with 1836, and ending with 1839, for cleaning the streets, was $355,901 73 or averaging an average cost of $118,633 92 —that is, after deducting the amount realized by the city from the sale of manure, which has, during the three years specified, averaged $45,592 85 per year. From these data it appears that it costs the city, for sweeping each mile of street, $878 77 per year, which is about 90 cents for each yard, and for each foot 6½ cents per year.

The Steamboat Prairie.—It will be remembered that this vessel was destroyed by the tornado at Natchez, while lying at the wharf, having every thing torn away down to the lower deck. She is said to have had on board 200 passengers, many of whom are reported to be lost; she had also a very valuable cargo, estimated to be worth $30,000, besides $50,000 in specie, shipped by the Bank of St. Louis, and $12,000 in gold, belonging to a citizen of that place. There was insurance on most of her cargo, but not on the specie.

Law Suits in Mississippi.—The U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, commenced its session at Jackson on the 6th ult. The Mississippian says there were about *twenty-one hundred* causes on the calendar, and one hundred lawyers in attendance.

Growth of Ohio.—Half a century ago, Ohio was a wilderness. Now that State has a population of one million five hundred thousand souls, and several more than dotted a city and half a dozen thriving towns—one thousand and ten post offices—five incorporated cities—thirty three banking companies—twenty three colleges and principal seats of learning, together with public institutions for the insane, deaf and dumb, and the blind. Some small idea may be had of what Ohio can fifty years will work in the great West from the past.

The Methodists.—The Baltimore Sun states that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have made five new annual conferences—to wit: Providence, R. I.; North Ohio, Memphis, Rock River and Texas. That body have now thirty-three annual conferences, under the general superintendence of six Bishops, who are now all present. There is a representative from each of these conferences to appoint two additional Bishops, inasmuch as the accumulating labors are too arduous for the number already in existence.

The Flood on the Savannah River.—At the last accounts, May 29, 9 P. M., the freshet was advancing very fast at Augusta. All the towns and plantations along the river are more or less injured. At Aiken, the water was up to the second stories of the houses. At Columbia, the water was higher than ever known before. The loss in grain, cotton, and in bridges and houses washed away must be very great. Augusta was overflown from one end to the other. A letter written on the 29th says:—Many small dwellings and stores and a number of the brick houses have been so fearfully undermined, that great apprehension is entertained that they will fall. Among the most injured are those of Mr. Isaac Henry. Every house was surrounded by water—every cellar full—the streets are torn up, and numerous holes washed out—and every thing presents a scene of desolation. Hamburg is nearly destroyed, and many merchants totally ruined; several having to retire into their second and third stories to save life.

Who can beat this?—We have before us a bundle of rye stalks, pulled from the field of Mr. William Lloyd, on Turner's Lane, near the city. It contains one hundred and forty five stalks and heads, all sprung from one grain of rye. This is even more than the celebrated "hundred fold" spoken of elsewhere.—*Phila. U. S. Gazette.*

A Sign in Ohio.—The original supporters of Harrison are now to go for Harrison, are so numerous, in and about Columbus, Ohio, that they have formed themselves into a "Jackson Reform Club," with Gen. John McElvaine at their head. "There are no changes against the Administration," say the office holders. But how does the above fact agree with this *saying?*

Pennsylvania Canal Tolls.—The amount received for Canal Tolls this year, so far as returns have been received at the proper office to May 20, is

For rail road tolls,	131,007 44
Motive power,	134,191 25
Canal,	179,484 63
	$445,583 31

The amount last year to June first, was $425,521 27.

Not Bad.—A Tennessee paper of late date says:—Conversing with a friend, the other day, on the subject of the many political papers which have been started lately, in favor of the Whig cause, he observed that 'he would not be much surprised if *Van Buren* were to come out for Harrison, as he always likes to be on the strong side."

The Times.—The Canton (Ohio) Repository of Thursday last, gives the following illustration of Sub-Treasury prices and Loco Foco reform: "Wheat, 56 to 58 cents; flour, $2,50 to $3 per barrel; corn, 25 to 28 cents; oats, 15 to 18 cents; butter, 6 cents a pound; eggs, 4 to 6 cents a dozen. Taxes high and money scarce. Those are the results of eleven years' promise of Loco Foco reform."

Conundrum.—Why will Harrison and Van Buren be alike next Spring? Answer —Because it will be *March 4th* for General Harrison, and it will also be "*march forth*" for Martin Van Buren.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Gettysburg Star and Banner.

Harrisburg, June 1, 1840.

Dear Sir: On Saturday last the House reconsidered the vote by which Mr. Hinchman's Tax Bill had been negatived. To day the House took up the Bill, and after some amendments were therein, *passed it on third and final reading by a vote of 47 to 41*; and it was sent to the Senate for their concurrence. It is truly a prodigious Bill; a real monster! and I am much mistaken if the Tax paying community, do not so pronounce it, when its enormous and accumulated burthens shall be imposed upon them! *Let it be remembered that this Bill has been passed by a Van Buren House of Representatives*, in which that party have more than *two-thirds* of all the members; and what shall then be said of their pretended love for the dear people whom they thus crush and grind to powder! The whole power and influence of the Executive, *Governor Porter*, was brought to bear upon the passage of this Bill, *in favor of it!* and he has at length succeeded, so far as the action of the House goes.

I give you a synopsis of the provisions of the Bill, that your readers may judge for themselves. I should observe, that to avert the torrent of public indignation which they knew, would be set in motion by the Bill as soon as its provisions came to be felt, the Van Buren Tax men, have cunningly provided in the Bill, that the Tax shall not be assessed and collected until next year! They dreaded its effect against them, at the State and Presidential elections next fall. Fools! Do they think the people are so to be blinded? But I proceed to give you the Bill.

By the 1st Section, it is provided that from and after the 1st of January next until the year 1846 inclusive, the capital stock paid in, of all Banks, Institutions and Companies in the State, shall pay a Dividend or Profit of one per cent per annum, shall be taxed (in addition to any taxes rates or levies now imposed by law) at the rate of a half mill on every dollar of the value thereof, and an additional half mill in the dollar for every additional one per cent per annum of Dividend or profit made by the aforesaid.

The 2d section taxes all *real and personal property*, trades, occupations and professions now taxable for County rates and levies, in addition to such rates, the following rates and levies, at the rate of one mill for every dollar in value thereof; and all mortgages, monies at Interest, debts due from solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, or under the hand, judgment, or decree, or stock or shares held or owned by persons in this State, in any Bank, Institution or Company incorporated by any other State, all loans or investments to citizens of other States or in the securities of other States held by citizens of this State, and all public loans or stocks whatsoever (except those of this Commonwealth) held or owned as aforesaid, at the rate of a half mill in the dollar upon the value thereof, provided the same yields a dividend, interest or profit of one per cent per annum; and an additional half mill on every dollar of the value thereof for every additional one per cent interest, dividend or profit.

The same section taxes *household furniture*, gold and silver plate kept for use by any person or corporation, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred dollars, for every dollar in value beyond $300! *Pleasure carriages* at the rate of one per cent on their value. *Gold and Silver watches* from one dollar to seventy-five cents each, according to their value. And, finally, *all salaries and emoluments* of office, one per cent on every dollar of the value thereof.

The remaining sections of the Bill point out the method of assessing and collecting the Tax. It will make the people sweat when the time comes round for it to be paid! Will the people thank Gov. Porter and his administration for it? I think not.

The Improvement Bill is now under discussion in the Senate in Committee of the whole. They have progressed as far as the item appropriating $600,000 for repairs.

Harrisburg, June 3d, 1840.

Dear Sir: On Monday last after passing the Tax Bill, the House took up the Apportionment Bill, and after making some progress therein, the hour of adjournment arrived, when it was left, had the floor, having yielded it for that purpose.

Yesterday was spent in acting on private and local Bills. In the course of the day, Mr. Smyser offered a resolution to amend the 127th rule of operation, a proposition to abolish Militia trainings, keeping up, however, their organization and the election of officers. This was however voted down by 51 to 41. It was advocated by Messrs. Ford, Smyser, Crabb, Smith and others, and opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Morton and Penniman. To day the House took up and adopted a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Herr, fixing the 9th instant, for the final adjournment of the Legislature.—This Resolution, of course, requires the concurrence of the Senate. The House then resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill, on on second reading, when Mr. Smyser, who was entitled to, the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the Bill, in the course of which he examined its provisions and demonstrated that they were unwise, inexpedient and in direct contradiction and violation of the Constitution. The Bill was also ably opposed by Messrs. Hepins, (Northumberland,) Darsie, Crabb and Burden, and advocated by Messrs. Roberts, Snowden and Flenniken. After the discussion had progressed for a considerable time, the advocates of the Bill finding themselves hard pinched to meet the unanswerable arguments against it, resorted to their usual mode of smothering argument and cutting off debate, by the application of the parliamentary gag, "the Previous Question!" which was moved by Mr. Roberts, the gentleman who reported and had charge of the Bill; and on the main question of which was on the adoption of the Bill, on the ayes and nays, the yeas were 47, nays 31—a strict party vote. This was certainly noble and magnanimous; it may, however, in accordance with the whole course and practice of the Loco foco party in the House, of substituting the force of numbers in lieu of the force of reason and argument. The second and third sections of the Bill, which relate merely to the meeting of the return judges and the time and place of election, (were then passed;) and the House adjourned, and meet this quiet same at the rates mentioned.

Corn.—White has been pretty steady throughout the week at 43 cents, and yellow at 47 cents, and yesterday and to-day sold at 48.

Rye.—Sales of Pennsylvania have been made at 50 cents on time, and 48 cents for cash. A sale of 1,300 bushels Virginia at 46 cents, and a lot of Md. (E. Shore) at 45 cents. To-day a parcel of good Frederick county was sold at 47 cents.

Oats.—Md. Oats are now dull, at 24 a 25 cts. We quote Virginia at 22 a 23.

Union and Huntingdon, into two districts to be called the 12th and 24th. The first composed of the counties of Perry, Juniata and Huntingdon—the second of Union, and Mifflin, with the addition of Northumberland, which is transferred from what is now the 12th district composed of Lycoming, Centre, and Northumberland—while the two for Lycoming and Centre, with the addition of the new county of Clinton, are erected into a new district to be called the twenty-fifth. The Bill was 3d sections, as I before said, relate solely to the meeting of the return judges and the time of election.

The 4th takes one member of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia city, and one from the county of Lancaster, adds one to Philadelphia county, and one to Westmoreland, and separates the counties of Mifflin, Union and Juniata, which under the existing apportionment law of 1839 are united and elect three members, so that each of the counties of Mifflin, Union and Juniata, shall elect one member, and Perry and Juniata jointly one to elect two!

My opinion is that this most outrageous and perfidious violation of the Constitution of the State, (which expressly declares in the 4th section of the 1st article that *an enumeration and apportionment* shall take place at intervals of several years,) will be consummated, by the House of Representatives at least. My hope is that there may still be virtue enough left in the Senate to defeat it. The party now in power are desperate. They feel that the ground is sliding from beneath their feet; that the day of reckoning and retribution is at hand; and hence they are prepared to commit any act, or do any thing that may aid in averting the dire overthrow which they see impending. Nothing but the utter madness of party driven to reckless desperation by the certain prospect of righteous retribution, would induce, could minister hardhood and effrontery enough to originate and pass such a Bill into a law. But what will not the reckless and desperate managers of the present dominant party resort to, to perpetuate the power they abuse!

Yours respectfully.

Another Rumored Defalcation.—It is with pain that we are called upon to record another rumored defalcation, this time, of a member of the Philadelphia Bar, who has heretofore occupied a highly respectable position in society. We trust most sincerely that the matter may prove groundless, and that the supposed offender may eventually be able to vindicate his character. The rumor is, that the individual in question, and whose name we withhold in this stage of the matter, in respect to the feelings of his family, was the trustee of several properties, amounting in all to from $60,000 to $100,000. A large portion of this property belonged to the wife of a distinguished American gentleman now abroad, and formerly connected with the Philadelphia press. The property so held in trust, was misappropriated, if not squandered and lost by the trustee, who, unable to make it good, and seeing the dreadful nature of his position, committed suicide! It is said, we believe, that he left a note for his father, consigning his wife and children to his care, and written under feelings of high mental excitement. His accounts in one or two of the Banks have, since his absence, been found deficient to small amounts. The individual alluded to, was temperate in habits, gentlemanly in his deportments, and enjoyed a considerable share of popularity among his immediate acquaintance and connexions. It is rumored that stock-gambling and morus multicaulis speculations, were among the causes of his ruin. We have heard various other particulars connected with the matter, which, believing that most of them are partially if not wholly unfounded, we forbear to make them public.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Impudence and Puppyism Rebuked.—Mr. John Van Buren, the hopeful son of the President of the United States, had the impudence a few days since to declare in the public Bar-room of Congress Hall, Albany, that General Harrison was a COWARD!! Fortunately for the cause of truth, an officer of the army was present, who promptly required of the coxcomb an immediate retraction of the slander, at the hazard of being made responsible personally for his language. After a very little blustering, the promising son of his father, arrived at the conclusion that

"Discretion was the better part of valor;"