GETTYSBURG STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1840.

FOR THE STAR AND REPUBLICAN BANNER.

EMILY VAN BUREN.

A SONG FOR THE LOCO FOCOS.

There came from the White-house poor Martin Van Buren,
The heart in his bosom beat heavy and chill;
Profoundly he sigh'd while with anguish preparing
To give up his throne at the popular will.
The gold plate attracted his eyes' sad devotion,
He thought of his rich toys from o'er the ocean.
His spirit bow'd down, and he wept with emotion
The glories that now would adorn him no more.

Oh! hard is my fate! cried this "Little Magician,"
Oblig'd from this glorious palace to fire;
Oh! where is my wand, and my hireling supporters
When whiggery triumphs o'er Kendal and me!
Did never a king with a President's powers
In that blue saloon shall I spend the glad hours,
Or feed from the brilliant trays garnish'd with flowers,
Or rest on those golden fring'd cushions of state.

Oh! place of my glory! though sadly forsaken,
In dreams I shall often re-enter thy door,
But alas! in my own private house I shall waken
And sigh for the hopes that will cheer me no more.

Oh! faithful Votes! ye will not replace me,
In the mansion were once ye were proud to encase me;
Alas that the Whigs from that place should chase me,—
Ah that is the fate I so keenly deplore.

Alas for my gardens all green as the wild wood!
How pleasant they look from the silk curtain's hold—
Dahlias!
There's nothing like them in the home of my childhood—
Come weep with me Amos for great is our fall!
Like my sad soul quite abandoned by pleasure,
Why did it dost on an uncertain treasure;
Tears like the rain-drops may fall without measure,
But glory and honor they cannot recall.

Our Globes and our Extras, how poorly they serv
In spite of our efforts to gull and deceive;
Our lies were too barefaced, our slanders too groundless,
Not even the weakest who read would believe.
Had we been more honest we might have remained;
Had we been less proud—Oh my spirit is pained;
But Harrison's honor the victory has gained;
And he will enjoy the bright things I adore.

Oh! plague on the men who seduced me to ruin,
By leading me on with ambition's gay dreams,
That cursed Sub-Treasury pow'd my undoing
Will this calamity scarce with gloom darken
I thought to command all the wealth of the nation;
To call out my army, on every occasion;
To sway as I listed the land's legislation,
And give all my favorites glorious rewards.

I thought I could trample the hard handed farmers,
Until they would humbly acknowledge my sway;
Could "make the republic" by lowering their wages,
To kiss the proud hand that bestowed their small pay.

But I had forgotten that they were descendants
Of hard handed men who achiev'd independence,
And they have reminded me now with a vengeance,
That hard handed men are the hardest to sway.

But now all its sad recollections suppressing,
One last parting wish my lone bosom shall draw,
Dear Cronies, an exile bequeathes you his blessing,
For ye would have sav'd me in spite of the law.
When I am at Kinderhook sighing and weeping,
And Harrison here in his rectitude sweeping,
May mercy or good luck have you in their keeping,
Lest dungeon and gallows grow nated with prey.

X———

Pennsylvania Bible Society.

The students of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg have consented to comply with the request of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, contained in the following circular, and likewise partaking yield upon them by letter; viz. to apply all the destitute families of Adams county with the Bible.

They were advised by the Pennsylvania Bible Society to have the following circular printed in the papers of the county, that the people might be apprised of their intention and prepared to receive them. They intend to commence immediately and would hereby earnestly solicit the prayerful co-operation of all sincere friends of the cause within the above named district.

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The Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society to the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,—

Thirteen years ago we addressed you on the subject of co-operating with us, and aiding us in our attempts to supply this state with the Bible, to the extent that every family should possess a copy. We attempted that enterprise with fears and anxieties; but God in the providence favored us, you came kindly and nobly to the work, and the object was, we believe, faithfully and fully achieved.

Many of those who then labored with us—with whom we took sweet counsel, and whose hearts and voices responded to our call are now in the grave. They loved the Bible cause,—they loved our state, and they spared no toil or expense to have Pennsylvania receive the bread of heaven.

But while they have fallen and are falling, new generations of men have been created, and are coming forward to act their part for this life and for the next. Tens of thousands have been born and who can now read the word of God, since we then addressed you; new families have sprung into existence, and we have evidence before us at the present time sufficient to convince us, *that there are at the present hour at least ten thousand families in Pennsylvania who are destitute of the word of life!* It is to call your attention to these wants, and earnestly to solicit your aid and co-operation, that we now briefly but feelingly address you.

You will very naturally and pointedly ask us, how it is that there is so soon a destitution so great, so appalling,—if the work were thoroughly done formerly.

We reply, we live in an age unlike any other—and in a country equally unlike any other. Possessing a country almost illimitable in extent—a climate of all degrees of temperature—a soil unequalled in fertility—resources constantly discovered, which amaze even this age, and a form of government which promises freedom to all,—we are having the world's population flowing in upon us. In a short time—if the time has not already come—we shall have a thousand strangers arrive daily, year in and year out, to make this the home for themselves and their children. These are strangers, and soon know the heart of a stranger. They search over the land, and find them a home wherever they can do it. We do not say that God has formed us that we are thus the desire of all people—that he has given us what men will exchange home, and country, and friends, to obtain. We do not complain that the poor man can come here and better his condition We rejoice and bless God that it is so. But God grant that we may feel that a people to whom the lines have fallen in places so pleasant, and whose heritage is so goodly, may feel a corresponding obligation to be faithful to their trust.

Pennsylvania stands in the heart of the nation. She has her lofty mountains in her centre, and these draw the clouds around their summits to give water to her beautiful valleys beneath. But while the clouds hang over these mountains as if it were there only object to collect the waters, their bowels are filled with iron, and coal, and minerals, unexhaustible in quantity and unparalled in richness. Her vales are the abodes of wealth, of fertility, contentment and peace. Already does her population embrace nearly two millions of free people;—these are only her first born—the beginning of her strength. No other state can show such a population so fertile and beautiful, forced so noble to supply the materials for building, streams so abundant to drive machinery for manufacturing purposes, and hills so rich in ores. Her vales can become the granaries of a kingdom, her forests can build navies, her iron can supply any demand, and her coal, seemingly, can supply a world. Is it any wonder, then, that the stranger should find it hard to pass through Pennsylvania, even for the golden dreams of the far west; that families from the north should come into our unoccupied counties, and fill them up rapidly? that the minor should leave the damp and dangerous mines of Europe, for the comparatively dry and safe mines of this state? that families should increase rapidly within our borders? The poor man can here be fed and clothed, cheaper and better than in any other state or country; he can obtain more for his labor; and he can have his children educated.

Now this is precisely the capital which Pennsylvania needs not money, but men, to develope her resources, to subdue her forests, to cultivate her soil, to dig her mountains; and this is what Providence is sending us. We are destined to be a great state: great in population, great in resources and wealth, and, we pray God, great in all the elements of happiness.

It is in this way that there come to be ten thousand families in Pennsylvania destitute of the Bible; they are, for the most part, our own children; and to them we wish to convey this Bible. We shall sell it, if they are able to purchase it, and give it where they are not. Our schools are rising up in readers, and new arrivals are to be expected; and if the state has to be explored and supplied with the word of God once in ten years for half a century to come, it will be surprising. We only hope that every ten years may find hearts willing and ready to do it.

We have a hardly need say to you, friends and brethren, that in supplying this state with the Bible, we can have no sectarian views to accomplish;—but if we had, we desire every sect in this state to build on the Bible to take hold and aid us, and thus circulate the book which contains his religion. We do not take hold of this subject at the present time, because there are no other calls of benevolence, which are loud, and clear, and cheering;—but because we believe the God has given us this state as a field peculiarly our own—a field interesting in every aspect, and full of promise. Already great, this people have but begun their career of greatness and of enterprise. We want to give each family the oldest book in the world—a book that will give them a true knowledge of that Being who reared and weighed these hills and mountains in a balance,—a book that is full of wisdom, and which cannot fail to create an intelligent, an enlightened, and virtuous community;—a book that soothes the heart and subdues the natural selfishness of man, and makes neighborhoods peaceful and happy;—that makes the hills and the valleys rejoice on every side,—a book that reared the first hospital ever known,—that lays deep the foundations of virtuous communities here, and of future blessedness in the eternal world. We wish to have this state enlightened, and instructed, that her strength may be richly directed, that her sons and daughters may be all that is great and good—a blessing to earth, and blessed by heaven and earth.

To the enlightened and educated mind we appeal with great confidence for their approbation, for their countenance, their aid and co-operation. They will now have the opportunity to see and show that a good name is better than precious ointment, and to use their influence efficiently for one of the noblest causes ever presented to their notice We shall need their aid, and we know we shall not ask it in vain. To circulate the Bible around them is taking a certain and wise means to create an intelligent and delightful community,—to increase the value of all that can be termed property.

To those who have the care and direction of our schools, and the training of the mind of the rising generation, we look for counsel and support. In no way can the young be reached and influenced permanently so surely as by bringing the mind in contact with the Bible, while the character is forming; and the child whose character is based upon the word of God, will become a child of whom the aged parent will never be ashamed,—and whose departure from a neighborhood will never be a subject of regretting.

The Pastors of our churches, and the churches themselves, will, we trust, hail this enterprise with marked pleasure, as they say, the warm right-hand of fellowship. Their character, their hopes, their dearest interests are derived from the word of God; and if the religion of Jesus has any vitality in them, we are confident that they will be very far from standing aloof in this enterprise. Let us, dear brethren, count upon you as helpers of our joy.

To the Bible Societies throughout the state we say, come now to our aid. With in your several fields, give us your aid, that the work may be done and well done. Our society—a female society—has answered to our first movement, and set to us and to all a noble example. We trust and believe that others will follow; and that the time is very near when we shall be able to say, "Friends, the work is begun;—friends, the work is done!"

By your countenance and influence, by your active exertions and efforts, by your contributions and prayers, we respectfully, but earnestly ask your assistance; and do not forget that he who gives in charity, gives twice the amount of real aid, if he does it immediately.

In behalf of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

ASHBEL GREEN, D. D., *Pres't.*
Rev. JERU C. CLAY, *Rec Sec.*

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From the New York Sun.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION OF WHITE GIRLS FROM THIS CITY.—A very painful rumor has reached us in relation to the kidnapping of some fifteen or twenty young white women from this city, and of their capitivity among the native chiefs on the east coast of Africa. For the last two or three several vessels have left this port whose appearance was any thing but mercantile, and general rumor called them pirates—some came nearer the truth, and called them slavers.+ It is said that one of these vessels assumed the character of a passenger packet, bound to New Orleans and Havana, and the captain, by the aid of a person well known in this city, went to the Points, and also to the other infected districts of our city, and addressing themselves to the best looking girls, tendered them a free passage, and even went so far as to give them new dresses, trinkets, &c. The poor girls were taken on board in the disguise of passengers, in detachments, and every thing was given them to render their position comfortable, and committed to the care of a matron, who assumed the character of the captain's wife. Thus freighted, the vessel left our waters and reached Havana in a few days. There the unsuspecting girls were informed that they could not be landed, because the authorities of the island had ordered the vessels to be quarantined at Matanzas. In a few days she sailed apparently for that port, but in truth her sails were spread for the coast of Africa on a slaving expedition. The length of the voyage created some uneasiness, which, how ever, was quieted by the good usage and continued frolic of the whole party. On their reaching the coast, preparations having been made for their arrival, they were sent on shore, and, as the painful rumor says, they were exchanged by these abductors, with the chiefs, for slaves; one young white woman was exchanged for fifty prime negroes. The whole party was instantly sent into the interior of Africa as the slaves of the chiefs, perhaps never to return from their own land again. This account is said to have reached this city by the captain of one of the war parties, in which two of the white girls were, who were owned by the chief, and who gave a letter to be sent to the coast, narrating the manner of their abduction and capitivity.—We trust that this letter may turn out a forgery, because we would hope that the accursed love of gold has not driven any of our sailors to such an infamous and diabolical traffic as that of poor unfortunate women. At the time these vessels were leaving, a rumor of the kind was afloat, but it was thought rather idle, and we sincerely trust that this whole matter may be only one of Madame Rumor's brood.

[The above is doubtless a "fanfaronade" and the pure invention of "a penny a liner."]

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Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

THE BIRTH-PLACE OF PRESIDENTS—SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

CHARLES CITY CO., VA.
Nov. 10th, 1840.

TIP AND TY.—The President and Vice President elect, were both born and "raised" in this little County, and I am happy say, that pretty nearly all of us voted for them, and so it is not our fault if they have not a majority in their native Commonwealth. William Henry Harrison was born on a plantation then and now called *Cabin Point*, and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that he became the log *Cabin* candidate for the Presidency. John Tyler's birth-place was in the same neighborhood. The parents of both were of the old Virginia stock, and were distinguished alike for wealth, for patriotism, and public services Benjamin Harrison was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Judge Tyler was eminent as a lawyer and a judge. The two counties of Harrison and Tyler, in Virginia, were named from these gentlemen, and, what may now seem a curious coincidence, are coterminous.

The tract of country thus prolific of Presidents, is low, level, sandy, with some good alluvial soil on the rivers, but generally barren and covered with brown straw and stunted cedar. This is the general character of what has been well called this "race horse country"—for it has produced more fine horses and great statesmen than all of the rest of the Union together. In confirmation of this fact, I may mention that the county of Westmoreland, in the Northern Neck, gave birth to three Presidents, Washington. Madison and Monroe. Madison was born at Port Conway, then in the County of Westmoreland, but now, I believe, in King George County.

Besides these gentlemen and Mr. Jefferson, (who was also born in this low country,) there have been others also born here who were candidates for the Presidency, or well deserved to be—particularly Chief Justice Marshall, William H. Crawford, and Henry Clay. Nor does it appear that the race is yet extinct; for it is generally supposed that Mr. Rives is to be in the field as a candidate for the first or the second office, at the next election; and R. M. Johnson, who now fills the second office and is probably to be a candidate for the first, is also a native Virginian. The election of either of these two gentlemen, would however, effect some change in old Virginia dynasty, for neither of them were born, as they ought to have been, below tide water Besides, in regard to Mr. Rives, he labors under the objection of black eyes,—those of his predecessors, and, in fact, of all great men, being blue or grey. Again, his name has not the "on" in it. Johnson is right as to the mention of his name, and the color of his eyes—both which circumstances seem to be the auguries of success. General Scott was born in the right region for success, and has also some other tokens of it.

From the Louisville Gazette of Nov. 25.

DESAFFECTED FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—On Tuesday night, a little after 9 o'clock, a most disastrous fire occurred on Main street, between 6th and 6th streets It was found to have broken out in the extensive wholesale house of Messrs. Hewitt, Allison, & Co. the doors of which were closed, the young gentleman who sleeps there being absent. Before the house could be entered, the whole interior was enveloped in flames, consuming a considerable amount of property, embracing nearly all their stock, which it was impossible to save. The fire quickly communicated to the adjoining house of Mr. Willis Stewart, which it was found impossible to save. Some of Mr. Stewart's property was rescued, but he is a considerable loser.

The flames reached the adjoining houses occupied by Messrs. Bullitt & Co. and D. N. Johnson, which were considerably injured. So imminent was the peril in which these latter establishments stood, that their property was moved into the street by which they sustained a severe loss. We understand that Messrs. Bullitt & Co. have an insurance at the Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of this city of $10,000 and that Mr. Johnson's insurance in the same office is $3,500.

The stores of Messrs. Stewart and Hewitt, Allison & Co. were among the most superb in the city, having handsome marble fronts and balustrades. The loss will be heavy and is estimated at about $30,000.

The wind was from the West, but was light. The snow on the roofs prevented the flames from spreading and devastating one of our principal squares.

The firemen have great praise for their exertions. They have had a hard time—there having occurred several large fires within the past week—and one at which they had labor long only the night previous to the calamity we now record.

Our citizens cannot be too careful. The winter has opened badly, and great caution should be observed. There are a number of rumors afloat as to the cause of this last. It is attributed to carelessness and incendiarism. What motive a villain could have in firing such valuable establishments and at that early hour we cannot imagine. There was a considerable sum of money, say $10,000 and valuable plate, in the vault of Messrs. Allison & Co., which on examination was found uninjured—the vault being fire proof. Mr. Stewart's iron safe was also saved. We fear that but Mr. Stewart and Messrs. Allison & Co. are insured but to what amount, and in what office, we did not learn. We understand Mr. Hewitt will be a loser—the house occupied by him did not being insured which cost $12,000.

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"HARRISONIANA."

David Hoffman, Esq., of Baltimore has issued a prospectus for a work to be entitled "Harrisoniana, or the Political and Civil Chronicles of the election to the Presidency of the United States of America of W M. HENRY HARRISON, carefully selected from authentic sources." The character of the work may by judged of from the following extract from the prospectus. Mr. H. is one of the Presidential electors for the State of Maryland.

"The volume will probably be divided into the twelve following parts:

I. The Canvass of 1836, and its results.
II. Proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention.
III. Festivals, &c., throughout the Union arranged primarily, *chronologically*—secondarily, by *States*.
IV Speeches—Addresses, Letters, &c., carefully selected, and corrected by their respective authors.
V. The titles, and general contents of all the books, pamphlets, &c., published during the canvass.
VI. Similar enumeration of all essays, pamphlets, &c., written in support of the Administration of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, and a selection from such as may exhibit the legislation—philosophy—and morals of that party.
VII. Selections from the Melodies, and other poetical productions, sufficient to characterize the times.
VIII. Enumeration of the various articles manufactured for sale and as premium of the cause.
IX. The authenticated votes in the recent State Elections.
X The authenticated votes the Electors of President and Vice President
XI. Proceedings at Washington, from the meeting of Congress to the 4th of March, 1841—The Inaugural Address, &c.
XII. The organization of Government—the New Cabinet, &c. Index.

The volume (should the work be patronized) will probably be a royal octavo of 600 pages—stereotyped on good paper. The price will vary from $1.50 to $2.00 dependent upon the extent of the subscription list, and the diffusing of the work. It is very desirable that much should be done towards the accomplishment of this object by the 4th of March next. Gentlemen from every State in the Union, who may be at Washington during the Session of Congress, will confer a favor by bringing with them all pamphlets—addresses—speeches—descriptions of festivals, authenticated votes which appertain to *their own State*, and any other written information that may enable the editor to embrace every thing material that occurred in each State, will be thankfully received. A line addressed to me at Mrs. Hewitt's, Washington, by persons then in the city, will be promptly attended to."

THE GLOBE ANALYZED.—"When the great Library of Washington shall dissolve into its original elements,' will some chemist be kind enough to send us the result of such an analysis as he may make? We shall receive it as a compliment and a favor. Will ordinary fire dissolve it?"—*Crescent City.*

The component parts of the "great Globe" are numerous and are of a corrupting nature. We have taken pains to analyse it, and shall forthwith present our inquisitive friend of the *Crescent City*, with a correct account of the ingredients that make up the compound. For the sake of accuracy, we suppose it to consist of 1000 parts: say

COMPONENT PARTS.	
Jubegral matter	1000
Malice	75
Slander	242
Envy	60
Malice	260
Rapacity	220
Shrewdness	100
Honor	2
Good faith	½
Sincerity	½
Political integrity	½
Frightened babes	40
	1000

The *Crescent City* asks if ordinary fire dissolves it! By no means; it rather keeps it afloat. It is totally indestructable in all the usual menstruums. But when subjected to the action of the concentrated solution of TRUTH, a singular change is visible. It appears to be violently agitated, frothy and foams a good deal, seems to have an inherent antipathy for the article, and abhors its power as Nature abhors a vacuum. After a little while, however, it gradually dissolves, and insensibly evaporates into thin air, leaving behind no token of its presence, save an extremely offensive odor. Upon careful examination, one may discern at the alembic, an exceedingly minute quantity of some substance, which from an opinion we have of the Globe, we take to be other component parts of the *Globe*, has separated from them. A very careful examination has enabled us to ascertain the nature of this residue. It appears to be of Sincerity, Good Faith, and Political Integrity, but in such extremely small proportion to the other materials, that the most keen eyed vision can alone detect it.—*N. O. Bee.*

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PUBLIC REVENUE.—*The Post Office.*—The National Intelligencer of Saturday says—

"That there is a general deficiency in the public Revenue, to a large amount, which it will be one of the first duties of the present or next Congress to provide for, not only for the time being but for the time to come, we presume is universally understood. If nothing be done for the extinction of this debt, at first thing, indeed, that Congress will have to do under the administration of General HARRISON, (who will no doubt restore to Congress the duty of managing the purse of the nation, usurped by the Executive since the 4th of March 1829) will be to provide at once for the payment of a public debt (including Treasury notes) of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. The next and yet more important duty which will necessarily devolve upon the next Congress will be to provide a permanent revenue for future use, which falls annually short of the wants of the Government, partly from the late derangements in the commerce of the country but principally by the necessary operation of the compromise tariff, which will have reached its minimum in 1842, but is already low enough for its effects to be sensibly felt upon the revenue from the customs, (duties upon imports.)

In addition to other deficiences of the revenue, which it will be necessary for Congress to provide for, if we do not mistake the matter, will be that in the receipts of the Post Office, which have been falling off until its revenue is not adequate to its expenditure The present Postmaster General, we believe, received it from his predecessor loaded with a heavy debt which the diminishing revenue of the office is not able to enable to provide for.

We suspect, in fact, that the Post Office Department, as well as the Treasury Department, finds it difficult to meet the daily demands upon it.

A BOLD ENTERPRISE.—The New York Sun states that the Great Western steam ship company are now building at Bristol, England, an immense Iron steamer, to run between that port and New York, which, if it succeeds, will be probably will not change entirely the system of steam navigation. It is constructed with Iron 5-8ths of an inch thick, tightly jamed together with rivets and the interior divided into cells. It is divided into small compartments, so that should a hole be knocked into any part of it, which seems impossible, only one compartment would fill, and the boat could never sink. But what is the most extraordinary about the construction of this iron ship, is the manner of propelling it. It is to work by a screw placed behind, and on the principle of sculling, which is to turn round under water at the stern, thereby saving the use of paddle boxes. In case this succeeds, it will be of great utility in armed steamships, as then, having no wheels on the side she would not injure or impede the manner of propelling them as it would now. The vessel, which is the largest yet made by that company, will be finished in 1842, and is calculated to be the fastest on the line.

TWO MURDERS.—On Saturday morning last, says the Louisville Journal of the 24th the bodies of two men, who had evidently been murdered, were found on a flat boat which had drifted ashore on the Kentucky side, about twelve miles below this city. The boat had been set on fire in the part where the bodies lay, but the flames appeared to have gone out of their own accord; having, however, greatly disfigured both of them, and, we believe, partly consumed them. An axe, smeared with blood, with human hair upon it, was found on the boat, and the floor around was stained with blood. The skull of one of the men exhibited a deep wound, made with the axe or some similar weapon. It is judged that the murder must have been perpetrated between Thursday and Saturday last. The boat belonged to Virginia, and was laden with tobacco. Suspicions are afloat as to the perpetrators of this foul deed, and the police of our city are in close pursuit of them.

BUSINESS SIGNS AT PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg American of Thursday says:

"A gentleman, connected with one of our largest Iron and Nail Manufactories, stated to us yesterday, that the demand for Irons and Nails is much greater at this time, than it has been for the last three years. He expressed it as his belief that few factories, if any, were any at all in the stock on hand beyond what would fill the orders they held.

A Journeyman mechanic came into our office on Saturday to subscribe for our paper—said he had formerly taken it, but had been compelled by the hard times to discontinue, but the new life which had been given to trade, since the late State and General Elections, had induced him to venture again. My employer, said he, has received orders from Southern men, for five new steam boats, within the last few days, and brighter times seem to be promised us."

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The Electoral Colleges.

The gentlemen elected in the several States, as electors of President and Vice President, met at the seat of government of the several States on Wednesday last to deposite their ballots. In this State, the College met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg, and appointed *John Andrew Shulze*, of Lycoming, President, and *Alexander Ramsey*, of Dauphin, Secretary. The vacancy in the College, occasioned by the death of Edward Connelly, jr., who was prevented from attending at the seat of government on account of indisposition, was filled by the choice of Thomas H. Burrowes of Lancaster. The College then proceeded to ballot for President, Messrs. *Middlesworth* and *Zeigle* being appointed Tellers, when Gen. William Henry Harrison received the unanimous vote of the College. In like manner the college then proceeded to ballot for Vice President, when the Tellers announced that Mr. John Tyler had received a similar vote. Ex-Governor *Ritner* was appointed special messenger to convey the returns of the College to the President of the United States Senate. Adjourned sine die. Yesterday morning, the College adjourned on Thursday last, *sine die*.

The Electoral College of Maryland met in the senate chamber at Annapolis, and appointed Gov. George Howard, of Anne Arundel President of the college, and Joseph H. Nicholson, of Annapolis, secretary. Gen. W. H. Harrison was then nominated for President by the United States, and received the unanimous vote of the college. In like manner John Tyler was nominated for Vice President, and received a similar vote. The college after performing the ministerial duties, adjourned *sine die* about three o'clock.

The Electoral College of Virginia assembled on Wednesday last in the capitol, and cast the vote of the State for Martin Van Buren, and R. M. Johnson. Mr. Polk of Tennessee received one vote for Vice President. Neither Johnson nor Polk were voted for by the people of Virginia.

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The Cabinet.

It is high time that those who have given themselves so busily to *cabinet-making* begin to reflect that their reputation for sagacity, Harrison in making proper selections, are altogether gratuitous, and possibly will be thankless. Gen. Harrison goes into the Presidential chair circumstanced differently from any of his predecessors: He is bound to a single term. There will be none of that fawning for favor which has marked the appointments of other Presidents—none of that parasitical conduct which characterises men seeking the favor of all. He is honest, capable, discreet, and firm in his character, and his appointments will be such, as in *his judgment*, will best secure the interests of the people for whose good government he is answerable. We have our favorites, and may name them hereafter. We have ample confidence in the appointing power.

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We think with our friend of the Harrisburg Intelligencer, that the suggestion of his correspondent, "A Democrat," to assist Gen. Harrison, namely, that the Democratic Harrison candidate for Governor should be nominated after the 4th of March. *There are many reasons why it would be proper to hold the Convention a few weeks later;*—none of which are more weighty than that our friends throughout the State will desire to witness the temporal ceremonies at Washington, on that day. Let us set sail to the brig Constitution, with our *National* colors, and her *appropriate rigging, then* we will set to work to prepare our ship of State for her voyage expectant."

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Major General *David Middlecoff* has appointed the following gentlemen officers of his staff, with the rank of major:

DANIEL M. SNYDER, of Adams county, and JOS. GARRETSON, of York county, Aide-de-camp; Col. John Horon, of York county, Division Inspector; DAVID MCMURDIE, of Adams county, Division Quarter-master.

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ADAMS COUNTY.—The population of this county, according to the census which has just been completed, is 23,067 souls. Increase in ten years, 1,688.

Our Next Governor.

There are many men connected with the Democratic Harrison party who would reflect great credit on our ancient Commonwealth, were they elevated to her gubernatorial chair. To attempt to particularize would only be bringing forward the names of some of our distinguished men to the disparagement of others *equally deserving*, and equally worthy of our support. Many who have been named, all would doubtless be good men; yet, save the suggesting of the name, all else is wrong—The pressing of any individual claims over those of others, is forestalling the public mind, where it must be left free to choose for itself. The Democratic Convention must assemble to select a man for our support. They alone must weigh the matter; and when Adams County is about to send her representation to that body, then we shall say what our preference is, and *they* will be our mouthpieces.

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Frederick Prally, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed Secretary of the American Insurance Company, has resigned his seat in the State Senate.

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FATEFUL ACCIDENT.—*Mr. Jacob Penzel, of Menallan township, fell from a building at which he was at work, in the early part of last week, and was instantly killed—supposed to be from a dislocation of the neck.—Sentinel.*

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The Whigs of Philadelphia have nominated *William B. Reed*, Esq. for Senator, in place of Mr. Prally, resigned.

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TEMPERANCE.—A State Temperance convention will meet at Harrisburg on the 22 Wednesday of January next. Together with the convention will then be submitted for the consideration of the convention.

It is therefore desirable that every Temperance Society throughout the State be represented.

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SUICIDE.—A man named *Samuel Binsinger*, formerly of Gettysburg, in this county, who had for sometime been laboring under mental derangement, committed suicide on Saturday the 28th ult, by hanging himself in the garret of his dwelling.

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Col. *Charles McClure* has been elected, without opposition, to fill the vacancy in the Congressional district composed of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties, occasioned by the death of Mr. Ramsey.

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THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—A few weeks ago, says the York Republican, *James Johnson*, Esq. of this Borough, presented to the Post Office an anonymous note, of which the following with some orthographical corrections is a copy, in which was enclosed the sum of twenty dollars:

"Mr. Johnson—I got from you some money a few years ago in a wrong way, not by cheating, but it was wrong. I give it back again with interest."

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"Next to the wedding, their is nothing so sweet as the wedding cake."—*Phil. Standard.*

Yes there is—a cheerful cup of Tea.

Do you speak from experience, friend Fenn?—*Gettysburg Star.*

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STRIKING WHILE THE IRON'S HOT.—The Philadelphia Sentinel of yesterday, has the following record of Republicans and Appointments, in the Custom House of that city, within the present week. "Sharp practise" for Judge Blythe.

Yesterday, Saturday, Gen. Collector of this port, on Monday made the following appointments and removals:

William Bozorth, inspector, removed.
Andrew Hamilton appointed.
James Dale, inspector, removed.
Charles Grubb appointed.
John Douglass, measurer of coal, etc. removed.
Mr. Wharton appointed.
Moses Williams, captain of the night watch, removed.
Mr. Sutler appointed.
Mr. Chase, a messenger, removed.
Mr. Conway appointed.
Mr. Roney, a watchman, removed.
Mr. Robert appointed.
Henry Read was also appointed a watchman.

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ALL FOR GLORY.—Since the invasion of Algiers by the French, about ten years ago, upwards of 50,000 French soldiers have died in that country. There are 20,000 soldiers in that country, 10,000 of whom are in the hospitals. It requires the sum of $100,000 per week to pay and support them.

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GLENTWORTH PAPERS.—The Grand Jury of Jay that has been sitting on the case of the Glentworth papers, made their presentment on Saturday, and actually presented Recorder Morris, letting the accused escape.

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The Great Tunnel through the Papan ridge, on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, is probably the greatest work of the kind in this country. It is now so far completed that the light can be seen through it, the laborers penetrating from each end of it having met in the centre—The length of the tunnel is 3,118 feet—from the top of the hill to the tunnel is 60 feet, the ground above, is, at the highest point, 328 feet. It is to be 24 feet in diameter, most of which will be above the water surface.

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A GOOD BUSINESS.—A writer in the Salem Gazette says: that three mercantile houses in the city alone, will by the result of the interruption of the Canton trade, add to their cash capital at least $1,000,000, besides other individuals, who will receive various amounts, varying from 10 to 30,000 dollars each. "It is an ill wind."—*Gec.*

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MORMONS ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship North America, which arrived at N. York last week, brought in her steerage 200 passengers, the whole of whom were "Latter Day Saints" or Mormons, bound for the Mormon settlement at Quincy. The Liverpool Chronicle states that upwards of 2,000 are in treaty to embark early next spring for the same locality. A great portion of those who sailed in the N. America, are members of the abolitionist society; and are from Leicestershire and Herefordshire.

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THE HORRORS OF WAR.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial, adverting to the progress of events in Algiers, furnishes this frightful picture:—

"A strong column of 3000 men marched from Coleah to the relief of Milliana, and when they arrived they found that out of 1250 men who had been left there in June, upwards of 400 were sick and of 850 only were capable of supporting the fatigues of the march back to Algiers. Of the 400 sick, the half were too ill to be removed, and the others were conveyed to the hospital of Boufarrick. This destructive work was effected within four months. They were even in want of every necessary. The flour was spoiled and full of worms. They had neither wine, brandy nor salt. The water of the wells had been rendered putrid by the bodies of the Jews whom the Arabs had thrown into them for that purpose on evacuating the city. There remained but eleven oxen, and the men had been on quarter rations for a month past. They would most inevitably have been starved if their numbers had not been thinned by numerous deaths. They had employed the first month in making fortifications, but a raging hot wind soon put a stop to their numbers. The stock of fortitude medicines, which had been laid in upon a calculation for one hundred patients, was entirely exhausted. The town had been constantly blockaded by the Arabs until the arrival of the troops. The latter were harrassed on their march by continual attacks, but they always repulsed the enemy, and finally reached their destination with a loss of only 300 killed, and wounded while that of the Arabs was presumed to amount to 1200."

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THE UNFORTUNATE 'SHIFTES.'—Three poor Mr. Smiths have been turned out of Congress by the people, for voting in favor of the Van Buren's Sub Treasury Bill.—Thomas Smith of Indiana, John Smith of Vermont, and Albert Smith of Maine. The political family of Smith will soon be extinct, except Truman Smith of Connecticut, a true Harrison man.

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GREAT ROBBERY.—1000 *Dollars Reward*—The store of W. H. H. & R. E. Fenton at Frewsburg, Chautauque county, was broken open on the night of the 18th inst., and $10,000 in bills, of the banks of this State, stolen. Of the money, which belonged to Geo W. Fenton, 69 were $100 notes of the Commercial Bank of this city, 100 $10's mostly of the same bank, and 600 $5's on different banks.

Beside this, some $150 belonging to the store were stolen. The losers offer a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the money, and detection and conviction of the thief, or $800 for the money, and the same rate for any portion thereof.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

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EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENT.—*Wehash and Erie Canal Lands.*—By a proclamation dated Oct. 1st, 1840, Martin Van Buren gave orders to his land officers at Lima, and Bucyrus, in this State to offer for sale on the 15th and 22d *March* next certain lands in the Valley of the Maumee river. The Presidential election is now over, and the President recalls his former orders and postpones the sale of the lands to the 22d *February* next—one month *earlier!* Whether before heard of the *postponing* of an important a matter *forward*. For whose benefit was it done?—*Dayton Journal.*

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THE BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant lately put an advertisement in a paper, beside which was a hole. The morning he found a hand box on his door step, with this inscription—"How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he *wanted*, warmly done up in flannel.

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MYSTERIOUS.—We understand that a house occupied by two or three families in Roxbury, is haunted by strange and mysterious sounds, resembling the noise occasioned by knocking at the door of a room.—This mysterious knocking usually occurs in the afternoon—disturbs the occupants—and has created quite a consternation in the neighborhood. Attempts have been made to develope the mystery—but thus far in vain.—*Boston Jour.*

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A SHORT YARD.—The Texas Muequito says there is a young lady in Texas, each of whose feet measures eighteen inches.—It is the first time we ever heard of *two* feet making a yard.

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A VALUABLE RECEIPT.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. BLAKE stated that he was able to cure the most desperate cases of toothache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth: Alum reduced to an impalpable powder, 2 drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, 7 drachms. Mix and apply them to the tooth.—*London Atlas.*

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A BAD BARGAIN—The South-Carolina papers give the particulars of a public sale of a white man named Reuben Bradley, who recently took place at Camden, in conformity to a law of that State. He was sold in consequence of his inability to enter sufficient recognizance for the support of his illegitimate child. No person purchased him for one dollar. We hope she will not spare the rod in her management of this precious piece of property.

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FROM TEXAS.—*Important Movement.*—The steamboat Savannah, from Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. She brought the intelligence of a recent movement of the Texan navy against the commerce of Mexico, and this is an important item in the relations between the new republic and the mother country. On the morning of the 18th ult, a schooner, a Mexican merchantman, full laden with stores, was brought into the port of Galveston, having been captured by the Texan schooner San Antonio. An aggression on the part of the Mexican authorities at Tampico, was the cause of this capture, and we infer from the order of the commander of the Texan navy, that it will be followed up. The Texan agent at Mexico has left the capital, having abandoned all hope of negotiating a treaty.

The report of the steamship Zavalla's having met with an accident on the bar at Tobasco, is, it is thought without foundation.

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Congress is in session at Austin. The principal bills brought forward are—a bill to establish a penitentiary, and a bill to abolish the offices of the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, Stock Commissioner and Second Auditor; to require the duties of Quarter Master General and Col. of Ordnance to be performed by clerks; and reducing the military establishment to the complement of officers and seamen sufficient to man one brig.

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The following table shows the increase of the population of some of the principal cities of the United States:

	1840.	1830.	Increase.
New York,	312 224	202,589	109,645
Philadelphia,	258,922	188,797	70,125
Baltimore,	101,378	80,625	21,753
New Orleans,	106,764	42,310	64 454
Boston,	93,452	61,392	33,080
Brooklyn,	36,233	12,403	24,830
Cincinnati,	46,382	24,831	21,551
St. Louis,	24,585	5,852	18,783
Washington,	22 777	18,827	3,959
Pittsburgh,	22,296	12