

POLITICAL.

From the Keystone.

RITNER AT HOME.

Ritner was born, we have understood, in Berks county. The following are the majorities which old mother Berks has given against him:

In 1829	1301
1832	323
1835	2905

During his infancy, as we have been informed, his father removed to Cumberland county, where Joseph was raised to manhood. The following are the majorities which his foster mother Cumberland has given against him:

In 1829	793
1832	519
1835	881

He then moved to Westmoreland county where he resided a while. The following are the majorities his step mother Westmoreland has given against him:

In 1829	1263
1832	1993
1835	1217

He next removed to Washington county. Here he has received the following majorities:

In 1829	181
1832	140
1835	334

At both elections since that time, Washington county has given a majority against the Ritner ticket, and the best political calculators there say, Ritner will be beaten in his own county at the next election.

PORTER AT HOME.

In 1835 Joseph Ritner received in Huntingdon county, 800 majority. In 1836, David R. Porter, running against a popular friend of Ritner's, received in Huntingdon county a majority of 349 votes, making a change of 1,157. In 1835 Joseph Ritner received in the district now represented by David R. Porter, a majority of upwards of 2,000. In 1836 David R. Porter received in the same district a majority of 1,600, thus making a change of 4,600 VOTES. Some of those who in 1835 supported Ritner, and who are good judges, say that Porter's majority next October will be in Huntingdon county, 500 votes.

THE GOLD BILL of 1834.

All the London papers speaking of the money shipped to the United States, call it gold. The word specie is not used by them. The uniform expression is gold or sovereigns. Thus the million sterling to Prime, Ward, and King, is always mentioned as one million of sovereigns, or simply as a shipment of gold to the amount of a million sterling; and of all the rest. In counting up about two and a half sterling either shipped or about to be shipped to New York, the expression is always the same, to wit: gold or sovereigns. To those who know any thing of the English currency, all this is understood; for the English have no silver except for change, and that alloyed nine per cent. Silver is not a tender in England except for sums of forty shillings and under. They have, therefore, no silver to ship, and all they send abroad is in gold; and of the twelve or fifteen millions arriving, and all arrived, in the country, almost the whole is in gold; yet the federal papers in New York, in speaking of these arrivals sedulously eschew that word gold! Not one of them will say gold; it is all enumerated under the ambiguous phrase of specie. It is specie—specie—specie. Now why this studious, uniform, systematic, avoidance of the true word? Is it because the revilers of the GOLD BILL of 1834—the laughers at the gold humbug—cannot stand this honor to the JACKSONIAN policy, which the influx of ten or twelve millions of gold confers upon it. Had it not been for that bill not one ounce of this gold could have come into the country. Before the passage of that bill, gold was undervalued 6 1/2 per cent, in the United States, and against that loss not an ounce could have come. It is the gold bill, then, of 1834, to which we are indebted for the great influx of that metal, which is now pouring in upon us; and from this time forth the gold currency may be considered as re-established in the United States. Before the summer is over the quantity of our gold must amount to thirty millions of dollars—being about double the amount of United States Bank notes usually kept in circulation during the best times of that bank. We shall hear no more of the gold humbug. The real presence—to them the sad presence—of thirty millions of gold, will seal up the lips of the Biddle bank parasites; in whose mouth the gold humbug was a permanent phrase until quite lately. Now they are done with it. You cannot get them to say gold! Specie is the nearest they will come to it. Even Mr. CLAY flinches at the phrase. He has not ridiculed gold for the last three weeks!

Globe.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

What a fine spectacle is here before us! A Bank of the United States (so called) is chartered in an evil hour by the State of Pennsylvania—by a Wig majority, slyly, in consequence of an unfortunate schism of the Republican party. This institution has an enormous capital of 35 millions. It threatens and braves the whole country. It is guilty of transgressions which ought to damn it in the eyes of the whole world. It speculates in trade, and interferes with

private merchants. It purchases cotton to a very large amount, and pays for it in the old notes of the former bank. The act itself involves a gross fraud, and violates its own charter; because it reissues notes of \$5, whilst its charter restricts it to notes of not less than \$10. It professes to be a regulator of the other banks; yet in May last, it was compelled to suspend specie payments. It is guilty of duplicity in the face of the whole country, in pretending to suspend payments only in compliment to the other banks whilst it was obvious that its own overdealings had compelled it to adopt this course. It promises to resume payment as soon as any of them—and yet when the banks of New York, of New England, of Virginia, of North Carolina, and the Northwestern banks are anxious to resume, and going into a convention for that purpose, this same institution is adopting every measure it can employ to baffle their wishes, and to defeat a resumption, with a view of preventing the meeting, it is despatching agents to New York and Boston to operate upon some banks; and sending the resolutions of the Bank meeting of Philadelphia to other banks, to paralyze their movements, and prevent them from sending delegates to the convention. It makes the blood of a Republican boil to witness the outrageous conduct of such an institution—to see the only free people on the globe at all dependent upon an institution so powerful and so corrupt—to see 15,000,000 of people bending at the feet of the president of a monied corporation. Mr. Biddle is striving for victory over the Government of the United States. He is struggling to obtain a charter; and for that purpose he is keeping the commerce and circulating medium of a whole country embarrassed and deranged to extort a charter from an agitated community, and to advance the political purposes of the leaders of a party. He is striving to checkmate not only the State banks, but the whole people. Shall we submit to a vassalage of this description?

TREASURY NOTES AND MR. WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster said it was true that in the South the Treasury notes were better than Southern notes. "But how good were their notes?" They were fifteen per cent below par. Were we to offer to the public creditors paper, not only not convertible into specie, but below the par of notes of non-specie-paying banks? "The Senator wants to offer these depreciated notes to the public creditors, and say, you have your own option to take them or not; but, if you do not take them, you can get nothing."

These are extracts from a late speech of Mr. Webster, as published in the Journal of Commerce. Now for facts: "These depreciated notes" he admits, are better than "Southern bank notes," but "below the notes of non-specie-paying banks" elsewhere, and below specie!

The following will show what reliance is to be placed in these assertions of the honorable Senator:

At the last advices, Treasury notes were not only above the notes of non-specie-paying banks in every State in the Union, as well as the South, but equal to specie; and, in many cases, as above specie.

In Boston they were from 1/2 to 1 per cent. above specie.

In Hartford, 1 per cent.

In New York, at par, and an advance of 1/2 asked.

In Philadelphia, 2 per cent. above paper, and lately 4 per cent. above.

In Washington, 3 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

In Augusta, (Georgia,) 9 to 10 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

In Charleston, 5 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Mobile, from 2 to 3 per cent. above specie, and 22 per cent. above paper.

At New Orleans, 7 1/2 per cent. above paper, and at par with specie.

At Louisville, 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. above specie.

At Nashville, 1/2 to 1 per cent. above specie.

So much for Mr. Webster's accuracy as to facts.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION IN 1835.

Let the people remember that in 1835 the vote stood for

George Wolf,	65,804
Henry A. Muhlenberg	40,586
Joseph Ritner,	94,023
Demo. vote for Wolf & Muhlenberg	106,390
Federal vote for Ritner.	94,023

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY, 12,376

No material changes have taken place since in favor of Gov. Ritner, but thousands who voted for him have abandoned and are daily abandoning his support, and manfully sustaining Gen. Porter, and the principles of democracy. Satisfactory information from all quarters of our state fully justifies the belief that the overwhelming democratic majority against Gov. Ritner, at his election in 1835, will be nearly DOUBLE AT HIS EXPULSION FROM OFFICE IN 1838.—Keystone.

The last Harrisburg Chronicle says that the Governor having refused to do what the law requires of him—subscribe to the stock of the Cumberland Valley railroad. The President of that company has notified him that a rule upon him to show cause before the Supreme Court, now in session will be applied for.

THE NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A case of considerable interest was recently tried at the New York sessions. Patrick Tracy, a resident of Willett street, well known at the police office, and a man of family and property, was tried for assaulting and robbing Mr. William Post, an elderly gentleman of large fortune, and extensively known as a dealer in paints, at the corner of Water and Fletcher streets. The robbery took place at twilight, on the evening of the 14th of December. Mr. Post was returning from his store to his dwelling house, with about \$170 in money and a large amount of securities, in a tin box tied in a handkerchief. When in the neighborhood of 17 Cherry street he was assaulted and knocked down by three persons, one of whom stole the box and all three ran off.

The prosecution called on the stand two prisoners, named Quick and Nowland, who while in jail, made voluntary confessions that they accompanied Tracy, at his suggestion, for several nights, to perpetrate the robbery, and although they had no communication with each other while in jail, coincided in all the particulars of the robbery. These witnesses were of infamous character, and their testimony would have been considered worthless, but for the fact of the robbery having been witnessed by a very intelligent little girl, and two equally intelligent boys, who were on the opposite side of the street at that time. The girl returned to her dwelling house and gave notice of the fact, but the boys followed the robbers, and had a full view of the face of the accused. When taken to the police office they separately designated Tracy, among fifteen persons assembled. The girl had never been in a court house before yesterday, and having given her testimony, was directed to look around the room to ascertain if she could designate the man who assaulted Mr. Post. In less than a minute she pointed to Tracy, exclaiming "that is the man." These proofs were irresistible.

The defence set up was an alibi. Several persons appeared who swore, positively, that they were in company with the accused from early in the afternoon till late in the evening of the night of the robbery, at the house of the prisoner.—They all underwent a strict scrutiny, and however much they may have been disposed to testify truly, it is probable they were in error in regard to the day.

The prisoner was defended with great ability by ex-Recorder Riker, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Tallmadge. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Phenix and Morrel. It was proved on trial that Mr. Riker held a mortgage on the prisoner's property. The trial commenced at 11, A. M. and a verdict of guilty was rendered at half past two in the morning. The penalty is perpetual imprisonment at hard labor.

A Brother and Sister tried for Murder.

An incident of Western Life.—The Illinois Republican contains an account of the trial of a young lady for being accessory to the murder of Dr. Dalton, at Knoxville, her own brother standing indicted as the principal. The trial excited great interest, not only on account of the youth and beauty of the prisoner, but from the remarkable circumstances that led to the untimely fate of the son of Galen. It appeared by the evidence, that the deceased went some time in the winter to the residence of the accused, and informed her that one of her female acquaintances, in the country, was sick, and was anxious to see her, and said, as he was compelled to visit her friend, he being her physician, he would give her a seat in his sleigh if she wished to go. The doctor being a man of family and good character, she accepted of the offer. The lady was wrapped up in furs, and the morning proving very fine, she bid her brother gaily adieu, and said she should most likely be absent some days. When they had proceeded about twenty miles, the Doctor told his companion with many protestations of love and affection, that her friend was not sick, and that he had resorted to the subterfuge with the view of compelling her to sacrifice her honor to him, and that in case of her refusal, he meant to take her life. The lady resisting all his pleadings, he drew a dagger, and would have inflicted some bodily injury upon her if her screams had not frightened his horses, causing them to run away, and throwing her persecutor out upon the ground. While the horses were at full speed the high spirited girl got out the back of the carriage unhurt, claimed the protection of some men at work in an adjoining wood, who conducted her to a neighboring farmer's, where she was kindly furnished with a carriage, and protected back to her friends.

The brother of the lady then took legal means to have the Doctor brought to justice, and he was bound over in the sum of \$3000, to appear and answer for the assault. On his liberation, he caused it to be bruited about that the lady was quite willing to elope with him, and would never have left his sleigh if some one had not rode up who knew herself and family. Shortly afterwards the doctor was shot in the back, while standing directly opposite to the house occupied by this lady's brother, and from the window of her own room. The brother and sister were then arrested and her trial fixed for the 7th inst. After a short investigation the jury acquitted her, and the verdict was received with loud

cheers by a most crowded auditory, the greater part of them ladies. To add, says the Republican, to the interest of all these circumstances, a few hours after her release she was united by the bands of matrimony to a gentleman to whom she had been engaged for a year or more. "All's well that ends well."

A Bear Fight.—The Northern papers sometimes entertain us with the recital of deadly encounters with that pugnacious quadruped the bear: we have now one of our own to give them in return, which we picked up by chance as we were sauntering through our market, a few days ago, in search of something more substantial than a bear story. We forgot to ask the name of the hero of the tale, but this is his narrative. He was employed in cutting timber on the borders of Lake Drummond (in the heart of the "Great Dismal.") One day as he was winding his way through the swamp his attention was called to the barking of his dog a little way off, and following the sound through the almost impervious reeds, he presently saw Tower busily engaged with a huge bear of some four or five hundred pounds weight. The dog was playing round and round the bear, and ever and anon snapping at its haunches, without allowing a moment for the unwieldy animal to grapple with him. The bear stood his ground until the man approached near enough to give him a blow with his axe, which though it staggered him, only served to rouse into action his dormant energies; for, before his adversary could repeat the blow; he closed in with him, and the man finding his axe now useless dropped it and commenced a regular tussel with the incensed animal. The odds would have been two to one in favor of bruin if it had not been for the dog, which kept annoying him behind; but notwithstanding this, the bear got a grip upon the man which would doubtless have put a tragical end to the fight, if the faithful dog had not fortunately struck his fangs in a sensitive part of the shaggy foe, who smarting from the wound loosed his hold on the man to attack the dog.—The man thus freed from the iron grasp of the enemy, again recovered his axe, and while the bear was paying his compliments to the dog, gave him such a blow on the skull as effectually stunned him so that he despatched him without further trouble. The man received a severe wound on one of his arms, and sundry bruises in the scuffle.—English Paper.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.

The Governor of South Carolina has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the legislature for the 28th ult. to take into consideration measures for relieving the city of Charleston from the effects of the late fire. Governor Butler's proclamation contains these paragraphs:

"The recent fire in Charleston has laid waste 145 acres of the most populous part of the city; has destroyed buildings and their contents, valued between three and 4 millions of dollars; has deprived great numbers of industrious men of the means of reinstating their property, prostrated in the common devastation. It has greatly injured all the insurance offices, and rendered bankrupt others in the state; the amount of property insured elsewhere being comparatively small.

"It has deprived the bank debtors not only of the means of paying their debts, but of procuring further loans and facilities, now, more than ever, greatly needed, and in many cases absolutely indispensable, to save the unfortunate debtor from utter destruction. It has put to hazard the ultimate success of our great national plans of improvement, the Western Railroad, and the domestic Importing Company; and with these it threatens to jeopardize the future prosperity, and the high character and standing of the state; which so nobly patronised these wise and extensive schemes of public improvement.

"Under these circumstances, the late misfortune assumes, decidedly, not a partial and local, but a general and national aspect. In various ways it will be felt, throughout the whole state; for the beneficial influence of Charleston is, and ought to be felt, in every part of South Carolina; and the partial prostration of our whole country; affecting in some way or other, all its commercial and agricultural pursuits."

Fatal Encounter.—About two or three weeks ago, says the Louisville Journal, a quarrel occurred between Mr. A. G. Woodson, and Mr. Charles Scott, both of Randolph, Tenn., and the former sent a challenge to the latter. Scott replied in writing—"For sufficient reasons I will not fight you a duel; if you think this cowardice, you can see me at any time in the street." The note was handed to Woodson on the morning of the 28th ult., and he immediately armed himself to attack Scott in the street. Twice Scott got out of the way to avoid an encounter, but Woodson at length stationed himself near the door of a warehouse which S. had entered, and when he came out, addressed him in harsh language, at the same time drawing a pistol. Scott, seeing Woodson's pistol, instantly drew his own and shot his antagonist in the neck. Woodson fired without effect. They then closed, and in the struggle, Woodson inflicted a wound on Scott's head with the butt of his pistol, and Scott shot Woodson about three inches below his heart. Woodson died in about four days. Scott was taken before an examining Court and discharged.

We learn from the Mercer Luminary, that a few days since, Mr. Cozad, of Lackawanna township, being indisposed, took an emetic, which, in the process of operation, discharged from his stomach a Lizard, eight inches long. The emetic was taken in preserved fruit; and it is supposed the lizard partook of it rather freely, which caused its death, and subsequent removal from its lodging place. Some months since, Mr. C. was induced to apply to a physician, on account of an unpleasant sensation in his stomach, caused no doubt by this intruder, which he has now fortunately got rid of.

Horrible Murder.—On Thursday the 3d inst. James Bullard, of Mountpleasant township, in this county was committed to jail, upon the charge of having murdered his own natural child, a boy about 2 years old. It appears that the night previous to the Murder, he and the child slept in the same bed—early in the morning he arose, took the child out to the wood place, knocked it down, and then split its head open with an axe. A few minutes afterwards the child was discovered in this situation, already dead. Bullard was immediately charged with the commission of the crime, he confessed it, and stated that he had done it, in order that he might be hung—that he was tired of living, and had on several occasions attempted to commit suicide, but his courage always failed him, and he could not accomplish his object. He hoped he would now be hung, and get rid of this world. It is thought by many that he is insane.

Greensburg Argus

A Delicate Case.—A few days since, a Medical gentleman of this place, being called upon very urgent business to a small house near where he boarded, while there had occasion to take out his watch, an elegant, double-cased gold patent lever and unfortunately forgot it. Just after leaving the house, a lady, who just arrived in one of the western stages, entered the same building which Galen had just left, and after staying a short time left also. Upon missing his ticker which he did in a short time afterwards, the Doctor ran back, and searched, and felt all around, but alas! no watch was there to gratify his touch. The thought, however, struck him, that as no one except the lady had been in the house besides himself, she must have taken the watch. Madam in the meanwhile retired to bed. A search-warrant was however procured, and Constable Troxell and the Doctor attended by some amateurs, proceeded to the bedchamber, and applied for admittance. After some delay, this was granted. The lady was in bed—and made objections, as any other would naturally do in such a case—but searched, they said she must be—the law was stern and unyielding and neither spare ladies in night clothes; nor gentlemen in small bloths. After a great deal of ingenuity had been displayed by the constable and the doctor, the watch was finally discovered—were guess you, gentle reader?—Why, in one corner of the lady's chemise, snugly tucking away, as though it were in the doctor's shop!

With a promise never to do such a naughty trick again, she was dismissed by the justice.

She is a respectable married woman, and that is the reason we withhold her name, as we sincerely believe it is to be the first time she sinned in the way of stealing.

Easton Argus

A TOUGH GOOSE.

Last winter during the hard frost which prevailed in England an inhabitant of Gloucestershire, back of the Severn, near Bristol, lost a fine goose, which it was supposed had dived under the ice of a pond where it was wont to take its recreation, and lost its life. Five weeks afterwards the ice became partially dissolved by the mild weather, a strange looking skeleton, clad in rotten feathers, and in appearance the very ghost of a goose, emerged from the water, and proceeded to make acquaintance with the denizens of the kitchen. At first the proffered familiarity was illy received, but at length the missing goose of five weeks previous having come to mind, the poor bird "had his claim allowed," and, by dint of nursing, recovered, and is likely to brave many more winters. The poor animal's body must have been five weeks immersed in the water, by which its feathers became completely destroyed, and its retention of life under the ice can only be accounted for by the daily watering of the horses having left a space between the ice and the water, which enabled the bird to breathe. Its attempts to liberate itself by pecking up at the ice had completely worn away the horny part of the bill.

A Veteran Negro.—In the county of Sussex there resides a colored man who receives a pension from the United States. He early enlisted in the Revolutionary army and fought thro' the war. He bears on his person the scars of wounds received in his country's service. He owns a farm which his own hands have cleared—pays his taxes and supports a large and intelligent family, and justly enjoys the respect and confidence of those around him. When the subject of the Revolution is mentioned in his presence, the old man's heart grows warm—the memory of his sufferings and his toil rushes upon him—and he gives glowing and vivid descriptions of his soldier's life—and of his country's triumphs. This man is a native of Massachusetts. Pa paper.