

## POLITICAL.

### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

From the American Sentinel.  
The people of Pennsylvania will be called upon, in October, next, to vote for JESSE RITNER, or DAVID R. PORTER, as Governor for the next three years. Joseph Ritner came into public life as a democrat; in the contest for the presidency at the close of Mr. Monroe's administration, he was first a zealous supporter of General Jackson, afterwards ratted while on the fence with a foot on each side, and finally, it is supposed, voted for Mr. Adams. Almost as soon as the infection of political antismasonry had crossed over New York, he became a violent advocate of that fanatical party, attended several county, state and national conventions for the purpose of promulgating their sentiments, denouncing the members of the masonic institution, and organizing a new political party, founded exclusively in opposition to masonry. More recently he has become an open and avowed Abolitionist.

The democratic candidate, David R. Porter, is a man so unexceptionable, in every point of view, that although he has held various public offices for a number of years, his bitterest political opponents have been unable, after the most diligent scrutiny, to discover but three objections which they venture seriously to urge against him. The first is, that about twenty years ago he was unfortunate in business, and was compelled to take the benefit of the insolvent laws; secondly, that he is a Mason, and lastly, that in the state legislature he voted against instructing our senators in Congress to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill. The first ground of attack on General Porter is rarely mentioned in Philadelphia; but in the interior the antismasonic papers are filled with paragraphs on the subject. The records of the courts of Huntingdon county have been ransacked and all kinds of trickery resorted to for the purpose of proving that there are one or two disputed claims against him which have not been pressed to trial by the opposite parties. The result of the investigation, however, has been to place the character of G. Porter in a highly honorable point of view.

In the city of Philadelphia, where the opposition of the defunct Sub-Treasury scheme has been very decided, some of the Whig presses are urging their friends to vote for no man for any office from a constable to a Governor, whose nomination is in the least connected with the Van Buren party, or who will not make an open declaration of hostility to him and all his measures. If the whigs of Philadelphia imagine, that such a course is calculated to defeat General Porter, or to advance their ultimate designs, they will find themselves, as heretofore, grossly mistaken. The Sub-Treasury bill has been defeated, and it has been publicly admitted in Congress by some of its opponents before the winter of 1839. The more recent action of Congress proves conclusively that all apprehensions on that score are idle. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have nominated General Porter as a candidate for Governor, from a firm conviction, that he is better fitted to fill the office of Governor than the present incumbent; and that the best interests of the state will be promoted by his election. They have determined to support him on these grounds, without reference to his opinions on any questions of national policy, believing that this political principle is sound, and knowing him to be free from the pernicious heresies of political antismasonry & abolitionism.—There is no, in our mind, a doubt of his election by a handsome majority, whether the whigs support him, or prefer to continue for a short time longer hewers of wood and drawers of water for the antismasons, who, however the whigs may flatter themselves to the contrary, will never aid them in elevating their favorite candidate to the Presidency.

A correspondent informs us, that about two thousand laborers are employed, repairing the canal between Huntingdon and the Allegheny mountains. And that in all cases, political vassalage, is imperiously made a condition of employment. From the same source we learn, that the managers and superintendents of the work, are particularly anxious to employ none but young unmarried men, who may be enticed to a vote. This is done in order to affect Mr. Porter's election at home. Not so much for present as for future purposes.—Mr. Porter's popularity among his neighbors, is a stumbling block to those who detract him. The majority which he has on every former occasion received, and which he is now certain of receiving, among the citizens of Huntingdon county, must be counteracted, to give coloring to the base calumnies of Ritner's office-holders. For that purpose strangers are imported from every part of the state, and there is no doubt that the election in Huntingdon county will be changed by those means.

The following extract will throw additional light on a subject of some importance to the people of Pennsylvania.—*M. Ledger.*  
"It is likewise true that to strengthen their cause,—to reward their friends, bring back some of the wavering, if possible, and inspire all with due zeal, sub-orners are swarming along the canal, almost as thick, I imagine, as the frogs conjured up by Aza-zel's rod; some of them as useless in carry-

ing on the work, as would be a third wheel to the running of a cart. Three dollars per day is paid to one for superintending the furnishing of provisions;—he is called "commissary"! Four dollars is paid to another for handing out the money. I know not what name they give him. Here is seven dollars a day to support two officers, which are palpably supererogatory. This besides numerous supernumerary supervisors, bosses, &c. &c. Such profligate expenditure—such base official prostitution—and total disregard of duty and of the interests of the people, can scarcely find a parallel in the annals of official dishonesty. But they have an object in view—the elevation of Ritner!—and upon his elevation depends their bread and butter. "The end," with them seems to justify the means."

### THE CASE STATED.

In October, 1835, Wolf and Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidates for Governor, received 106,390 votes, whilst Ritner, the Federal candidate received only 94,023 votes. Wolf and Muhlenberg were both pledged against the Bank of the United States either as a National or state institution of course there was a real bonafide majority of 12,367 votes at this election against the chartering of this mammoth monopoly by the national or the State Governments.

A large majority of the Senate of Pennsylvania were pledged, irrevocably pledged in honor and principle, against any such institution in any shape or form. By the division in the Democratic ranks, minority representatives in the lower House were elected representing, as Gov. Ritner did, the minority, and not the majority of the people. Gov. Ritner's inaugural address pledged him against paper money and paper money mints.

On a sudden, the mammoth of 35 millions appeared in the House of Representatives, and was forced through into the Senate where some Democrats persuaded, as Danes was of old forgot their honor, their virtue, and all that is dear to honest patriots, and embraced the monster they had loathed, despised, and trampled upon. Joseph Ritner signed the compact, and added 35 millions of bank capital then in existence, thus trebling the nominal banking of the State by one stroke of his pen.

The leading act then of Governor Ritner's administration, is the creation of the State bank of the United States, in direct defiance of the votes and expressed wishes of the people; and for this act Governor Ritner received the fulsome adulation of Bank speculators, Bank stock-jobbers, political hacks, trading politicians, and the hireling presses supported by Bank loans and Bank gifts—and the CURSES of the honest yeomanry whom the Washington County Farmer had sold to a British Bank a foreign aristocracy, and a domestic rags and scrip nobility, the dependent agents of some heartless foreigners, who

### FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. RITNER'S REFORM.

Increase of the state debt in SIX YEARS under Governor WOLF'S administration:  
DAILY, \$ 8,329  
MONTHLY, 249,870  
YEARLY, 2,998,450  
Increase of the state debt in THREE YEARS under Governor RITNER'S administration:  
DAILY, \$ 12,745  
MONTHLY, 392,350  
YEARLY, 4,333,333  
Farmers of Pennsylvania! you who are against a

### MONSTROUS STATE DEBT, ponder well on the above facts.

### THE WAY FEDERALISM WORKS.

Simon Snyder was charged by the Federalists in his day with having stolen hides, he being a Tanner by trade—and D. R. Porter, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is now charged by the Federalists with having cheated his honest creditors. In the first case, good old Simon Snyder was elected in spite of Federalists and Blackcockades by an overwhelming majority—and so also will D. R. Porter be in the second case.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of the Democratic party, was charged by the Federalists with certain colored transactions—so also was Richard M. Johnson—and so will it be to the end of time. It is gratifying to know, however, that in every case the slander has had no effect.

It would be a singular sight in this country to see the people elect a swindler to office immediately after he had swindled.—The Federalists say that D. R. Porter cheated his creditors, and yet in the face of all this cheating, the people immediately elect him to the Legislature! Is it possible that the people of Huntingdon county cannot distinguish between right and wrong.

What a perceptible difference there is in the appearance of the Porter men and the Ritner men! The Porter men are cheerful and lively, and confident, and all seem to be as sure of carrying their candidate by a large majority, as if the election was over. The Ritner men, on the contrary, seem dull and timid and cross, and look as if they felt sure they were going to be beat all to smash.

### CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Central State Committee appointed by the 5th of march Convention, held on the 25th instant, the resolution relative to holding a Democratic Convention at Pittsburg, referred to said committee by the young men's convention, was taken up for consideration. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic young men of Franklin, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union, Lycoming, Potter, and the counties east of this tier, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Reading on the 10th of September, and of the counties west of the above mentioned, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Pittsburg on the same day.

DANIEL STURGEON, Chairman.  
Wm. D. Boaz, Secretary.

The Governor's organ says, that the Democrats are afraid of Porter's defeat, and about to withdraw him from the contest. If all the hope of the Ritner men rests on this contingency, they may pack up their budgets and prepare to "withdraw" themselves, on the second Tuesday of October. They must be hard run, to whistle such a tune as this, to keep up their dejected spirits. Keep cool and steady, friends—and yield up the sceptre of power without sighs or tears. It is the fate of war. Your "measure of glory may be empty," but your pockets are full.—*Key Stone.*

### THE NEWS.

#### From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin. Another Yankee Trick—Particulars of the Re-capture of the Lone

The necessity of keeping a sharp look out when we have to do with the Yankees is fully demonstrated in the following narrative. Our readers recollect a notice in this paper a few days since, of the safe arrival of the schooner Lone, Capt. Clarke, at Matamoras, after passing the blockade. Having sold the freight at an enormous profit, Capt. Clarke took in a cargo of specie and hides worth \$30,000, and cleared again for New Orleans. On the morning of the 25th June, before daylight, the Lone passed the bar of the Dell Norte under canvas with a fresh smacking breeze, and strong expectations of eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron. But she had not sailed ten miles to seaward the breeze died away and daylight revealed the French Commander manned a boat with a dozen sailors & marines, boarded and took possession of her as a prize. All the crew and passengers were transferred from the schooner Lone to the United States sloop of war Vandalia, excepting Captain Clarke, the mate and the cook. A lieutenant and a prize crew of eight men were then put on board and ordered to Sacrificios, where the French fleet lay at anchor. Captain Clarke, his mate and cook were thus detained prisoners in their own vessel, the lieutenant. They submitted to their fate with commendable fortitude till the morning of the fourth of July. The vessel lay becalmed thirty miles from Sacrificios. The recollections of '76 stirred the Yankee blood in the veins of the prisoners, and they determined to make one effort for liberty. Fortune seemed to favour the attempt.—They stole upon deck about daylight and found only four sailors upon the watch. The residue and the officers having retired to rest. To knock down two of the watch and drive the other two up the rigging before the muzzle of a pistol without a load or a flint—to fasten the companion way upon the lieutenant and lock the fore-castle upon the sailors, was but the work of a moment with this trio of resolute seamen contending for their freedom. Without any bloodshed, and almost without resistance, they took possession of the schooner, and brought her, prize crew, money, hides and all safely to N. Orleans. On their way to that port they were met and boarded by a British armed ship, the commander of which applauded the gallant exploits of Captain Clarke and offered him a convoy to Havana.

### THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The bill, passed by Congress, near the close of the session, for the prevention of steamboat explosions, will no doubt be of salutary operation, in lessening the number of these explosions. In all cases of explosions and consequent loss hereafter, the owners of the boat are made liable for the damage sustained by those on board, either in person or property, provided the explosion was the result of incompetency or negligence on the part of those in charge of the boat. And the act also provides for the public security, that in all prosecutions at law for damages in such cases, the fact of such explosions shall be considered prima facie evidence of liability on the part of the owners. The burden of proof is thus thrown upon the owners and officers of the boat, who can only make good their defence in such action by establishing to the satisfaction of a jury, that the "accident" or explosion, did not arise from negligence or mismanagement. This law may not prove a "sovereign remedy" against the recurrence of these accidents, but we do expect that its tendency will be to render them much less frequent than heretofore.

Mr. David Treadwell, of Little River, Brunswick co. N. C. states that several trunks belonging to the steamboat Pulaaki had come ashore in that vicinity.

From the New Orleans Bee of July 17.

Horrible Murder.—An assassination of the most atrocious and appalling character was lately perpetrated in the parish of St. Bernard. The details are as follows: On Friday last, five Irishmen entered the house of an individual, an inn-keeper, residing in the parish of St. Bernard. They called for breakfast; they were supplied, and, after finishing their meal, one of the number arose and approached the master of the house. After a few words had been interchanged between the two, the report of a fire arm was heard, and the inn-keeper fell mortally wounded by a ball in his breast.—A woman, who was in the house, entered the room, attracted by the cries and tumult. As soon as she was perceived, a pistol was fired at her and her cheek bone broken by the ball.

Not yet content with their dreadful occupation, these miscreants fell upon a little infant that was sleeping undisturbed by the havoc around it, and fractured its limbs in a most shocking manner by a succession of blows with sticks and the butt end of their pistols. The unhappy inn-keeper being found still to survive, was finally despatched with a poniard. In order to efface as quickly as possible all traces of their crime, they procured horses, and repaired to New Orleans so rapidly that one of the animals fell dead on its arrival. The appearances of the murderers, and other circumstances, aroused the suspicion of the police, and inquiry brought proof enough to lead to the detention of their persons. We have not learned whether the wounds received by the woman and child are mortal.

### Extraordinary Electrical Phenomena.

A most singular appearance in the heaven is described in the Carrollton, (Miss.) Enquirer, as having been witnessed in that neighborhood on the night of the 20th ult. For some time previous there had been an excessive drought. On that night, about 8 o'clock, the air became clouded, the clouds running generally south, and for two hours there was a continual discharge of electricity around the horizon. "During this incessant corruscation," says the Enquirer, "there shot from the pointed clouds a brilliant volley of sparks, exceedingly bright. Some falling towards the earth, others running in a zigzag course, crossing nearly the whole firmament. These luminous sparks shot forth sometimes large and singly, and at others branching out in every direction in the most splendid arborecent manner. We are told, for we did not witness it, that the scene was one of the most gorgeous and beautiful ever witnessed. The whole atmosphere appeared uncommonly charged with the electric fluid—the radiant flashes assumed sometimes the form of waves of light rolling with velocity athwart the heavens and are said to have been painful to the eye from their frequency. These sparks, which were vividly brilliant, resembled large balls of fire, suddenly struck with a hammer, and flying about in the most fantastic manner. Sometimes produced by the blow-pipe on metal heated to intensity."—*Pennsylvania.*

Murder.—Judge Dougherty, of the City and County Court of St. Louis, was murdered on Saturday, the 14th ult., about a mile below that city, by some person unknown. The judge was on his way from a bridge, in the building of which he was concerned. He was killed by a discharge of buck-shot, which lodged in the side of his head, penetrating the brain. The greatest excitement prevailed in the city in consequence of it, and a circular had been issued calling on the citizens to aid in the search for the murderers. A great many accordingly turned out and were scouring the country in every direction. One individual had been arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion.

Honesty.—We understand that some of the banks of the city and county will resume specie payments in full on the first day of August next. (Wednesday, to-morrow,) and we sincerely congratulate our friends at the failure of BIDDLE to bring all the Banks into his way of thinking, especially after having succeeded in WHEELING the Governor into a proclamation POSTPONING the day of RESUMPTION! We give this information as derived from two institutions—one in the city and one in the county, who intend resuming on the 1st proximo. Several others, we have no doubt will also resume; but it cannot be expected that those immediately under control of Nicholas Biddle will—they are too far politically and otherwise in with him to take an independent stand, and must bow to his bidding.  
*Spirit of the Times.*

More Help to Gather the Harvest.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of commerce writing from Chicago, Illinois, under date of July 2, says:—"If you wish to help the Fall business, urge the labouring classes to come out into the country and gather the immense harvest. I have seen 160 acres of wheat growing in one enclosure, that will yield thirty bushels per acre. The harvest will continue until the 15th of August. If the weather continues favorable & no assistance comes from the cities farmers who would be willing to pay \$1 75 per day for labor, will be obliged to turn their hogs in, to harvest their wheat. Wheat throughout Michigan will probably be a 62 75 cents per bushel."

National Characteristics.—"England," the Temps (Paris paper) observes, "is a vast manufactory, a great laboratory, a universal counting-house. France is a rich farm, tending to turn itself into a manufactory.—Germany is an uncultivated field, because they are philosophers and not peasants who till it. Southern Italy is a village in ruins. Northern Italy is an artificial prairie. Belgium is a forge. Holland is a canal. Sweden and Denmark are carpenters' yards.—Poland is a sandy heath. Russia is an ice house. Switzerland is a chapel. Greece is a field in a state of nature. Egypt is a workshop for apprentices. Africa is a furnace. Algiers is a nursery ground. Asia is a grove. The Antilles are sugar refineries. South America is a store. North America is a till full. Spain is a till empty."

Biting a Wife's Tongue off.—In the court of St. Lawrence, N. Y. on 11th ult. one Ezekiel Little was convicted of the offence of biting off his wife's tongue. The manner in which he accomplished his purpose was by strangling his wife by both his hands, until her tongue protruded from her mouth. He then seized it in his own mouth, and bit off a piece nearly an inch long. It was proved that she suffered intensely by the operation, and it was obvious that her tongue was thus seriously and permanently disabled. He was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the state prison.

A child of Thos. Nelson, Esq. of this place, about four years old fell into a well adjacent to his residence, thirty feet deep, a few days since, sunk to the bottom, arose to the surface of the water—some ten feet deep—caught hold of and braced itself in some way between the walls of the well, and remained in that position until another child who had been playing in company with it ran to the house and gave the alarm, and the father lowered another person in a bucket down to it, when the two were drawn safely up together—the child uninjured, save by a bruise which it appeared to have received from coming in contact with a stone situated at or near the surface of the well.—*Coxsackie Standard.*

An awful scene took place on Wednesday last, in Sinepuxent Bay, Md. A party of persons, numbering about forty, went to the beach to bathe on the above mentioned day, and while returning, the boat was capsized in about the middle of the channel, which is not more than 60 or 70 yards wide. There were 20 persons in the boat six of whom were drowned—their bodies were found and interred yesterday. The names of these unfortunate persons are Rachael Hudson Ann Hudson and Mary Hudson, Nancy Bowen, and James Hickman and his sister.—*Ibid.*

A Convenient Gaol.—Some time ago a person was incarcerated in a gaol not above five miles from Paisley for want of the means to see him, and for that purpose called on the gaoler. The gaoler unlocked the outer door, and after having looked through several rooms without finding the prisoner, observed, "I'm thinking he'll be awa' out to the fishing the day, but he aye comes hame gin five o'clock, and ye'll be sure to get him then."

A Blow up.—The manufacturing portion of a Powder Mill, recently erected by Messrs. F. Detrick and D. Bertsch, about two and a half miles from this Borough, on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railway Line, blew up on Monday morning last. The building and about 200 pounds of powder were destroyed. No person injured.—*Damage \$150 to \$200.*  
*Wilkesbarre Advocate.*

A Full Grown One.—The Cincinnati Express says, that after the last rise of the Ohio, an eel was left high and dry upon the shore below Paducah, Ky., which was only 130 feet 7 inches long. He had just swallowed the steamboat Dolphin, mistaking it for a fish of that species. The Express farther states, that the skin of the reptile, with the hull of the boat, was to be exhibited at the Western Museum, as soon as an arrangement could be made ready for the exhibition.

The Porcupine.—a new little quarto, just raising its quills at Cincinnati. The way he serves up a dialogue of the 'groggers,' is particularly dramatic:  
D. Whose boy are you?  
Boy. Mammy's.  
D. Where is your mammy?  
Boy. To home.  
D. Where is your home?  
Boy. In dad's house.  
D. What does your dad do?  
Boy. He gets drunk.  
D. What does your mother do?  
Boy. O! she gets drunk too.  
D. Then what do they both do?  
Boy. Why, mam beats me, and dad kicks her, and then they fight like tarnation.

Execution of Barron.—This hardened wretch murdered Mr. Lyman, at Rochester, was executed on the 25th inst. He remained callous to the last evincing a maturity in vice and depravity which shocked and disgusted all who saw him. It is said that he made a confession of the murder to his counsel, which is to be published.