

POLITICAL.

The democrats in exposing their political adversaries are saved the necessity of even resorting to facts as to the private character of Joseph Ritner although God knows it is a very vulnerable one they find enough in his want of capacity and the necessary intelligence—in his want of standing and firmness—in his vacillating policy and his utter recklessness as to the public good, in all his acts displaying his entire unfitness for the station which he disgraces by being the tool and cat-paw of Thaddeus Stephens, John Dickey, Theophilus Fenn and such like cattle.

He owed his election to the schism in the Democratic party in 1835 and was elected by a minority of the votes of Wolf and Muhlenberg being nearly 13,000 more than those polled for Joseph Ritner—he felt that he had no right to be there and has determined to avail himself of every means in his power to prostitute the public patronage and influence to reward his followers and gratify his own selfish ends.—The whole Canal influence down to the lock keepers and the common hands, is wielded to sustain the present rotten administration of Pennsylvania.—The public money—that contributed by the banks to keep up their influence, is freely expended by Canal Commissioners, Supervisors, County Officers and the whole gang of blood suckers to deceive the people. Ritner's Humbug proclamation the various lies invented against General Porter &c. &c. are carried about from house to house and thrust upon our citizens. In this county besides the County House Officers who are busy in this work daily in their offices and in occasional rides through the county, there are two men, one named Lewis (who has a few particular friends who would like he would pay his own debts before he slanders others.) and another named Haeutchen, of affidavit memory, carrying out Ritner's Proclamations and Sturgeons affidavits; these are a portion of the underhiring, doing the dirty work of Ritnerism & Abolitionism.

We caution our friends to be on the alert and not to be deceived; every lie that venom can invent and profligacy circulate, will be, and is attempted.—But it is in vain. The hand writing on the wall never more plainly indicated the fate of Belshazzar than the voice of public opinion has proclaimed that of Ritner. He is weighed in the Balance and found wanting. He has wasted the State's means with a heedless and wasteful prodigality—he has endeavored to bow her down and make her subject to the monied Aristocracy—he has greatly increased the State Debt—he has not made one mile of productive Canal or Rail Road—he has railed out against Banks, and yet more than doubled the Banking capital of the State—he has done every thing in fact to show that he is unfit for Governor, and utterly regardless of the welfare of the State, & to crown all, he would place the Negro, as to the right of suffrage, on an equality with the white man.—*Euston Argus.*

From the Huntingdon Gazette.

We publish with pleasure the following plain statement of Mr. John Taylor, now of Milesburg Iron Works, Centre county. A man who knows David R. Porter.—Mr. Taylor has been known for nearly thirty years as a master Hammerman, he is a most respectable citizen, a regular communicant in the Methodist Church, and a man on whose statement all who know him will rely with implicit confidence.

TO MY BROTHER FORGEMEN.

For forty-seven years I worked at the business of making iron, and would never have brought my name before the public, had it not been for the falsehoods which have been circulated against my old employer D. R. Porter—for more than five years I worked for him during which time Porter sold out to his partner, Edward B. Patton, who afterwards failed. No man ever attended to business more closely—no man was ever more kind to the poor than was David R. Porter during that time; and whilst his partner was receiving and entertaining carriage loads of his friends, Gen. Porter was ministering to the wants of his hands, and employing his time more with them than with the fashionable company who were visiting the works.

I will remember his conduct when the failure took place—he came to where we was working and said "well boys all is over. I am a broken man, and I regret that you have now to shift for yourselves. One thing however is certain. Not one of you shall ever lose a cent on account of the failure. It is the debts of my partner that have produced this result, but I will discharge every cent that is due from the concern to one and all of you," and well has he redeemed his promise. If an honest and more upright man than David R. Porter is now living, then I am greatly mistaken.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Milesburg Iron Works, August 4th, 1838

Libel Manufactories.—We understand that there was issued from the press in our town, 70,000 copies of the Governor's Proclamation—that 40,000 of a biography of Ritner, written by one of his abolition counsellors, and 80,000 copies of a pamphlet, containing the purchased affidavits of Sturgeon, Peg Beatty, Stonebraker, and others, have also been sent out through the state to do their infernal work, of breaking down the democratic candidate and building up abolitionism, by electing Joseph Ritner. This all will not do: "truth is mighty and will prevail."—*Keystones.*

FARRANDSVILLE LETTING AGAIN—GREAT CHANGES IN LYCOMING.

COMING.

In noticing the unparalleled corruptions practised at the letting at Farrandsville, we declared that "no honest man of their party—no man whose moral sense was not entirely blunted and depraved, could support or countenance proceedings so ROTTEN, CORRUPT AND HEAVEN DARING" and under the impression that there were many honest men who were deceived into the support of Ritner, we stated on that occasion, that "we would not be surprised if HUNDREDS who were for Ritner before the letting, would go for Porter now." The result has gone far beyond our expectations; not only the rank and file of the enemy, but the sentinels on the watch towers, the leaders in their army, under a high sense of obligation to God and their country, have burst assunder the shackles of party, and standing "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" have proclaimed to the world that they cannot support such high handed prostitution of official power, as was disclosed at the Farrandsville letting. We mention as one of many changes, the Lock Haven "Eagle," a paper which has heretofore been a fearless and efficient champion of Joseph Ritner. Located in the immediate vicinity of Farrandsville, where the letting took place, the editor of that paper had ample means of becoming acquainted with the iniquities practised upon that occasion, under his own eye; and like "an honest Chronicler," preferring the cause of his country, to the cause of Thaddeus Stevens and Co. he has magnanimously given to the public the facts, and shaking the foul corruptions of his party from his skirts, and the dust from his feet, has come out from among them, and abandoned them and their rotten cause.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

From the Lycoming Eagle.

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

If the present board of Canal Commissioners should be continued in office much longer, we may expect to see the State a bankrupt—not worth a dollar, as all her vast resources are now applied to the unlawful purpose of purchasing and bribing men to support the present State Administration. This assertion can be proven to the satisfaction of every man who will take the trouble of examining for himself.

The following circumstance is, in itself sufficient to cause every Democrat to startle with just apprehension for the safety, honor, and prosperity of his State.

A few days since, three Canal Boats arrived at the Collector's office opposite this place having the name "Joseph Ritner" printed on a shingle and placed on their bows, and cleared FREE OF TOLLS by the Canal Commissioners, from Reading to Farrandsville, and back to Reading. These boats loaded at Farrandsville, two with coal and the other with Fire Proof Brick, and going toll free have undoubtedly made a very profitable trip.

What right have the Commissioners to exonerate any boat from paying toll? Can they force the Porter man to pay toll, and allow the Ritner man to go free? Yes they can, for they have done so.

This is a new species of favoritism, from which every honest lover of Pennsylvania will turn in disgust; and it will bring upon the Commissioners the contempt of every high-minded and honest man.

Where will the corruption and depravity of Mr. Stevens & Co. end? Undoubtedly, unless they are checked by the election of Porter, in the overthrow of every Democratic and Republican principles.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, are you willing to be trampled upon, robbed and proscribed by officers who only wish to serve their own unhallowed and selfish purposes, or will you not rather raise in your wonted strength and hurl your oppressors from power? Yes we know you will choose the latter, and by electing Mr. Porter, break up that band of public plunderers which is now in office and striving to crush and ruin all who will not bow to the notions of Stevens, Fenn & Co.

DISGRACEFUL OPPRESSION.

The Lycoming Eagle says:—"We have it from unquestionable authority, that every laboring man engaged in repairing the Canal between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg who is not for Ritner will be turned off.—The supervisors have already commenced this dastardly business, and last week thirty-five men, who were too free to be influenced either by the coaxings or threatnings of the supervisors, were discharged. This too when they were advertising that 800 additional laborers were wanted. We saw some of these discharged hands, and they told us that no reasons were assigned for turning them off, but that, without a solitary exception, every man discharged was known to be for Porter."

Such disgraceful oppression will not go unpunished. The freemen of Pennsylvania will rebuke this attempt to interfere with the freedom of elections, in a manner which will teach the men now in power, that the people's money is not to be applied to the destruction of the people's liberties. The laboring poor will see in this effort to force men to vote for Ritner, what they may expect in case he should be re-elected. Whoever seeks employment upon the public works must consent to part with his political rights. This is the order, of the Ritner administration. Let the laboring classes look to.—*Reporter.*

From the Harrisburg Reporter.

The following Proclamation was picked up near the Capital, and we anticipate its publication by the Governor's organ. In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY JOSEPH RITNER

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas my beloved daughter AUNTY RESUMPTION, a promising and growing infant of fourteen months and twenty days old, died at its birthplace, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the first day of August, instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, after a short but severe illness, and in spite of my utmost efforts to prolong its existence even for twelve days. And whereas the untimely death of this dear child has caused deep and sincere grief, not only to its father and its nursing and affectionate mother, but also to numerous friends and acquaintances in the State, known by the ancient and time-honored name of Federalists. And whereas the loss of the daughter of the Governor is the loss of a State child, which had been brought up and nursed at the State expence; and I have been solicited, by various respectable citizens, to appoint a day of humiliation and fasting for this most grievous State affliction. And whereas I have received authentic information from my well beloved and trusty friend, Nicholas Biddle, that the body of this beloved infant was solemnly interred on the banks of the Wissahon, on Monday the 13th instant, amidst the tears and groans of assembled thousands:—

I therefore, by virtue of that enjoyment of the constitution which requires the Gov'r of the State to issue proclamations whenever he may deem it proper for the general good, do hereby require all the good citizens of his Commonwealth to observe Monday, the 19th day of September next, as a day of humiliation and fasting for this most severe and distressing and overwhelming State loss and affliction.

And whereas I am informed that various unrighteous men have selected this day, under pretence of its being the anniversary of Perry's victory, to hold two meetings for rejoicing in my good city of Pittsburg, and my good borough of Reading, now I do particularly enjoin the good citizens of these two places to abstain from all participation in such unseemly mirth. And I do hereby direct this my Proclamation to be read by the Presidents of all Banks, Loan and Saving Institutions, at the fifth discount day after its receipt. And I do also require the same to be done by all Insurance and Coal Companies, and other corporations, at their next meeting after the date of this Proclamation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor, TH. H. BURROWES, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN STONEBRAKER—A BASE PERJURER.

The proof of which "is of the most incontrovertible and damning character, and cannot be got over!"—The last Argus has published the affidavit of John H. Stonebraker, which for base and unblushing falsehoods, rivals any thing that ever has been published by that assassin of private character! The editor's malignity must have destroyed his judgement, or he never would have given to the world such evidence of his recklessness. We have not room this morning to expose to public indignation, the entire falsehood of this statement, but will in our next. Stonebraker's last assertion is this: "I resided with my father during all the time of the above transactions and knew them well, having often SEEN the BONDS and DEEDS!!" These were the bonds that were placed in his father's hands, under the pretence of securing his father and Owens, against loss—the bonds of Kiddo & Russell, for land sold them in this Co. Unfortunately for the Affidavit Party, Mr. Allison's statement exposes the falsehood. Hear him: "On the 7th day of December 1818, David R. Porter placed in my hands for collection, three bonds on Jas. Kiddo & Alex. Russell, all dated 7th day of December, 1818!" Just 7 days after Porter received the bonds he placed them in the hands of Mr. A. for collection, & of course they could not have been in Huntingdon county and here at the same time—yet this base villain swears he often saw them!

ELECTIONS.

As yet the returns are not complete but enough has been received to satisfy us that the tide is turning.

Missouri has nobly sustained herself.—The Democratic candidates for Congress are elected by large majorities. There is also a handsome Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Kentucky holds her own, and more too. The Democratic representation in the Legislature is increased.

Indiana has gone ahead finely. Whiggery is evidently on the wane in that State. Illinois has come to the rescue in gallant style. The Democratic candidates for Governor and Congress are no doubt elected.—There will also be a handsome Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. Alabama has returned an increased number of Democratic members to the Legislature by increased majorities.

Governor Ritner's Abolitionism acknowledged by himself—the Banter Skulked out of.

Our readers will recollect that we published for two weeks, an offer to "prove that GOV. RITNER WAS AN ABOLITIONIST from his private or official words, acts and documents!"

In the last Telegraph the Governor acknowledges that he is an abolitionist, according to the common acceptation of the term; that is, according to the constitution, resolutions, acts and proceeding of abolition societies, but offers to stand the issue on the ground that owning a farm and expecting soon to retire to it, he is not "in favour of turning the slaves of the south into Pennsylvania, to drive our farmers from their homes, and take possession of their estates." Having daughters, he is not in favour of a general "amalgamation of the white and black races by intermarriage," at least during the present generation, and being governor, he is not in favor of "electing to office" a black legislature during his term.

Upon this he offers to take issue and to try the question—thus acknowledging the truth of our charge of abolitionism, as it is well known and understood, but skulking off to what was never proposed by either party. Hereafter let us have no more denials, or bravadoes or banter about Ritner's abolitionism, but let him boldly step forth and acknowledge that he holds the "same principles" with the abolitionists who called at his house in 1837; and with whom he talked so "warmly on the subject," and gave his opinions that "in three years the abolition party would be strong enough in Pennsylvania, to do what they pleased."

As to what abolitionism is, we shall hereafter show, both from the constitution, regulations and resolutions of their societies, as well as from their addresses, papers, and Gov. Ritner's documents, that it is directly calculated to break up our political and social compact, to distract and divide churches and institutions of religion, to produce dissensions, to create mobs, riots, and to do real injury to the negro, and to introduce a state of things among us, never contemplated by the founders of our government, or intended him who formed us.—*Keystone.*

Progress of Corruption.—In England we believe, bank accommodations are for Merchants alone; and for Convenience of commerce, after the profit of the stockholders, were banks created. In this country it is very different. Lawyers, doctors, clergymen, &c. are recipients of their favors or facilities. There are but few merchants, we believe, in either House of Congress, and yet, would it be believed that an inspection of the accounts of one bank alone, reveals the astounding fact, that for a period of nine-years, the annual number of members accommodated by this institution, was never less than twenty-five, and sometimes as high as fifty-nine; the whole sum lent at one time being \$478,000. And yet these very members were called upon, in various ways, and at various times, during the same period, to decide upon questions concerning the interests and the very existence of their accommodating patron!

We talk much about our superior purity, and the corruptions of other countries. Is there another representative Government where such a state of things would be tolerated? Ask an English statesman, or an English gentleman, his opinions of such a procedure, and what would be his indignant answer? It is a violation of the first principles of justice and propriety. Would a judge be tolerated in holding his seat upon the bench, while a case was pending in which he was interested? Would he be justified in receiving presents, and accommodations from the parties concerned? And shall the principles universally admitted in our most inferior tribunals, be banished from the high councils of the nation; the great legislative tribunals of the country? How are the people deceived by their representative servants!! How are their rights bought and sold by those whom they have appointed the guardians of their honor and interests! There has scarcely been a single desertion from the Republican ranks to the Bank cause, which cannot be distinctly traced to pecuniary influence. The public mind has been sometimes astounded at the rapidity, the instantaneousness, with which certain politicians have given up their cherished, or rather professed, opinions of years, in order to sustain the flagrant dishonesty of this unconstitutional and formidable institution. If the weighty, as well as the ostensible, reasons for the change had been exhibited, the astonishment would not have been so great. *Globe.*

What has Congress done?—The Ohio Statesman says, in answer to this question: "One widow and three orphans have been made, and a mother's hopes blasted, as she lingered at the edge of the grave." The editor of the Statesman forgets to mention some other things that have shed honor upon the late session of Congress. A great Whig leader struck a member with his fist on the floor of the House, for words spoken in debate—and that two other prominent whigs were only kept by the prompt exertions of the friends of the decency from making a "scientific" at the game of bisticuffs on the honored floor of the Hall of Representatives. Well—we suppose this all right—the honest members were determined not to pocket EIGHT DOLLARS a day of the people's money, without doing something for it.—*York Gazette.*

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Every day gives but additional confirmation of the immense majority which Porter will receive at the next election.

Montgomery will give upwards of 1000, Bucks 300, Lehigh 400 and Luzerne 1200 majority for Porter.

The changes for Porter have been so great in Lancaster, that it is confidently believed that Ritner's majority will be reduced from over 2000 to 1000 or even less. Travellers from western Pennsylvania say that unless Ritner receives overwhelming majorities east of the mountains, he will be as far behind Porter as John Quincy Adams was behind General Jackson in 1828. Western Pennsylvania will give the persecuted farmer of Huntingdon county such a majority as will come down from the mountains upon the Federal Abolitionists of the east, like an avalanche, burying them so deep that they will not be heard to squeak for the next quarter of a century. A cold blast awaits them, too, from the sturdy north, which will hit them so thoroughly, that a dozen summers will scarcely suffice to put their blood again into circulation.—*Spirit of the Times.*

South Carolina—Mr. Preston vs. Mr. Clay and the Bank.—In Columbia, the seat of government, two sets of candidates are in nomination for the state legislature—one by the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and the other by those of Mr. Preston. The Charleston Courier says, that "both parties are therefore in the field, and an animated contest may be expected. The friends of Mr. Preston disclaim any knowledge of the existence of a party in the state or in the Richmond district, "opposed to the separation of the money power from the government," and favorable to the establishment of a National Bank and to the elevation of Mr. Clay to the Presidency."

Thus it will be seen that the friends of Mr. Preston,—he who in the Senate is the adjunct, the echo, and the "Ancient Pistol" of Mr. Clay and the Bank, and the declamatory assailant of "a separation of the money-power from the government,"—in order to stand at all with the people of South Carolina, take ground in all respect the antipodes of their leader. Such is the force of public sentiment. Such the "signs" in relation to the Independent Treasury and the Bank.—*Albany Argus.*

Extraordinary Grotto.—A singular discovery has been made at the Dane, Margate, of an extensive grotto which appears to have been excavated about the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and which affords matter for deep reflection, and will probably throw some light on the habits of our Saxon ancestors. The Dane is celebrated as the field of a decisive and terrible engagement fought between the Saxons and the Danes. From time to time objects have been discovered which show the deadly nature of the struggle, including numerous human bones, not yet reduced to dust, and even entire skeletons imbedded in soft chalk, and thus preserved, as with a coat of cement, from decomposition. Armor and warlike weapons of the fashion of that early period have also been found. The Grotto, however, which has just been laid open, does not appear to have any reference to the battle. It extends to a great distance under the hill, and is laid out in serpentine walks, alcoves, and passages of considerable extent, the sides being studded with shells, formed into elaborate and curious devices, and doubtless executed by torchlight. The discovery of this remarkable structure was entirely accidental, and in consequence of some excavations made on the spot by the proprietor of the land.—*Dover Telegraph.*

The Grasshoppers.—The oldest inhabitants of this borough do not remember a season in which the grasshoppers have been so numerous and annoying. Scarcely a farmer has escaped their depredations—entire clover fields have been made desolate by them, and the corn in every section of the country has been completely riddled. Our agriculturalists, have given up the idea of a second crop of hay—their distinguished visitors having anticipated them, and saved them the trouble and expence of mowing. What is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with the visit of this insect banditti, is that myriads of them are seen high up in the air—flitting about in the sun's rays, like snow-flakes. This unusual circumstance remains yet to be accounted for. Perhaps, the little fellows were tired of the dainties of terra firma, and therefore, took a flight of discovery among the plantations of space. *Jefferson Democrat.*

To Clean Paint that is not Varnished. Put upon a plate some of the best whitening, have ready some clean warm water, and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whitening as will adhere to it, apply it to the point, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease; wash well off with water, and rub it dry with a soft cloth. Paint thus cleaned looks equal to new; and without doing the least injury to the most delicate color, it will preserve the paint much longer than if cleaned with soap, and it does not require more than half the time usually occupied in cleaning.

A Valuable Cargo.—The steamboat Antelope arrived at St. Louis a few days since from the Yellow Stone river, with a cargo of furs valued at \$60,000. She was absent about three months.