

business at Sligo Forge, and subsequently sold out to his partner. Patton conducted the business about a year, became embarrassed, and ultimately failed. By this failure David R. Porter lost his whole estate, which had been invested in the works, and became responsible for the debts of Patton and Porter. These debts were to be and should have been paid by Edward B. Patton. In February 1819, the creditors of the late firm drove Mr. Porter to the last resort of the unfortunate debtor, I was his counsel throughout the whole of his difficulties. At that time there was not a whisper against him of dishonest or dishonorable conduct.

The only sentiment evinced was a strong feeling of commiseration and respect. As evidence of this, in the fall of that year he was elected a member of the Legislature from Huntingdon county, and received every vote cast in the township of his residence save one. If this fact is not the very highest evidence of character, I should be at a loss where to look for it.

In December 1824, Governor Shultz appointed him Prothonotary, &c. of Huntingdon county, which office he held for 12 years. As an officer he was a man of extraordinary industry, intelligence, and attention to business. In private life, moral and exemplary in his conduct and deportment. I never heard a dishonest or a dishonorable act imputed to him, until after he was nominated a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Respected and esteemed by all whose opinions were worth having, and who knew him intimately, a man of extensive reading and reputation; seldom excited, but always firm.

From an intimate acquaintance with David R. Porter for more than one third of a century, in prosperity and adversity, I know him to be a man of strict integrity, of sound morals, a pure heart, and of a clear and discriminating mind.

Our Court is in session, and I start tomorrow for Clearfield. I snatch a moment from ardent duties to briefly answer your letter.

With the highest respect,
Your obt. servt.

TH. BUNSIDE.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

Why do the federal party, in the conduct of the present campaign, avoid all reference to first principles—utterly refuse to discuss the measure and policy of the present state administration? Why do they strive to make the choice of our rulers turn upon private scandal, rather than public consideration?

The appropriations of public money made by the federal legislature of 1835-6, and approved by Joseph Ritner, (See pamphlet laws of that session 1837-8, Vol. 2, page 45.) amounted to

2,867,514 78

The ordinary revenues of the state from canal tolls, stock dividends, licences &c. (See same vol. of House Journal, pages 44 and 45.) during the 1837, amounted to \$1,736,511 69, which taken as the medium year, the ordinary revenues during the three years of the present administration will amount to

6,200,535 07

The deficit (in the state treasury, occasioned by the extravagant appropriations under our present rulers which must be provided for before another dollar can be given to any of the improvements in progress. (See address of the Central Committee who refer to public documents to prove all the items in this sum.) will amount to

\$17,394 475 85

Thus the ASTOUNDING FACT appears, that the profligate and wasteful administration of federalism under Gov. Ritner, will have EXPENDED at the end of their three years reign and plunder, SEVENTEEN MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS and eighty-five cents, and with all this VAST EXPENDITURE, have not brought a SINGLE MILE of rail road or canal INTO USE!!

Freemen of Pennsylvania! It is to BLIND your eyes to this dreadful WASTE OF YOUR money, that the libels and affidavits—the Fenns, the Benedicts, the Peggy Bentys and the Stonebrakers, are all directed against the private character of Gen. Porter. Your treasury is DRAINED and made BANKRUPT—your state debt is INCREASED six millions, and the faith of the state pledged by Gov. Ritner to NEW WORKS which will increase it to FORTY SEVEN MILLIONS! Your federal rulers would make you believe, that the false oaths of eggy Beatty, Stonebrakers &c. concerning Gen. Porter's private character, is of more importance to you than these facts! They turn your attention to a FALSE ISSUE, that they may PLUNDER the treasury and ESCAPE WITHOUT DETECTION!!!!

General Porter has always received an almost unanimous vote, in the township in which he resides. Because they know him.

We publish this week a letter from the Honorable Richard Rush, to the signers of the Address by the seceding Antimasons. Mr. Rush has just returned from England after an absence of two years in the service of the United States. His opinion as to the charter of the Bank of the United States has therefore peculiar weight from his opportunities of judging of the effect of that institution abroad. But the letter speaks for itself, which we would recommend to our readers.—Reading Democrat.

RICHARD RUSH'S LETTER.

Sydenham, near Philadelphia.
September 14, 1838.

DEAR SIR.

It was only late last night that I received your favor of the 12th inst. and I go to Washington tomorrow, for the purpose of bringing to a close business connected with a trust I have lately been discharging abroad for the United States, so that I have only a few moments to offer you a brief reply—turning aside from other public engagements.

I have read the address to the Antimasons of Pennsylvania, in the Reading Democrat Press, of the 4th of this month, which you have been so good as to send me. As you are pleased to ask my opinion on the sufficiency of the reasons it assigns for opposing the re-election of Governor Ritner, I can have no scruple in saying that I think them amply sufficient. I have the same opinion of the terrible abuses to which masonry may be turned, and has been turned, that I expressed heretofore when called upon by my fellow citizens, but ceased to be a political antimason when I saw that party identifying itself with principles more full of political danger than any masonry threatened; and had it been told to me that Governor Ritner, whom I as one delighted to support in '32, on the ground of his antimasonry—a faith opposed to monopolies, combinations and concentrated power—would have acted as he has done, I should have thought it impossible. LET HIM GO TO ENGLAND, TO FRANCE, TO ANY PART OF EUROPE FROM ONE EXTREMITY TO THE OTHER, AND HE WILL NOT FIND A SINGLE PERSON, UNLESS AN ADHERING BIGOT TO THE DOCTRINES OF THE DARK AGES, WHO WOULD NOT SCOUT HIS 35 MILLION BANK WITH ITS CHARTER TO RULE POSTERITY.

We are at a period when shackles of this kind have become justly objectionable to the enlightened throughout the world. Is the great patron of them among ourselves to be cherished any longer? IS THIS THE LAND OF ALL OTHERS WHERE SUCH SHACKLES ARE TO BE BORNE? He an antimason, he worthy to be supported by Democratic men, he holding to a faith that plumed itself upon equal rights and free privileges among all, and that uniformly denounced as a primary element of its creed corporate dictation or supremacy under whatever band or tie it presented itself to the mind of every reflecting Pennsylvanian, who goes to the polls at the approaching contest.

I trust that the state is not destined to the calamity of his election a second time. The home reasons against it are numerous and cogent, as embodied in your address; but there is another that would make it doubly deplorable. In my humble opinion our foreign affairs are in a critical state. When we have had difficulties from this source formerly, the party of Governor Ritner has not been the one to rally round the principles of the nation. Ought they to fall under its expounding and keeping now? I trust not. I fervently hope, in a word, that all lovers of their country, as well as all antimasons, will see in the public character and acts of Governor Ritner a man than whom one more objectionable and dangerous could not possibly be put upon the state at present. I regret that I have not a thousand votes to give against him, and for Gen. Porter instead of one.

I renew to you my dear sir and to our anti-masonic friends around you, assurances of the former and present esteem, with which I am your and their, sincere and faithful servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

To Jacob Hoffman, Esq.

LIBELLERS OF GEN. PORTER CONVICTED.

We offered in our last paper the following bets, which have not been accepted. They embrace all the charges of fraud and perjury brought against Gen. Porter, and are expressed in clear, unequivocal language. They are not like the technical and quibbling offers on the other side, which the moment they are offered to be accepted, are sought to be explained away; but they meet the charge openly and fearlessly. The condition on which we offered these bets was, that if not accepted, the propagators of the calumnies to which they refer must and would stand before the public as confessed libellers. They have not dared, and they will not dare to accept them, and as CONFESSED LIBELLERS let them stand.

Keystone.

BACK YOUR ASSERTIONS!

The Ritner abolition papers have been making a great parade about their betting on various subjects. We offer the following wager to their acceptance:

1. \$1000, That the allegation made by Fenw. Stevens, & Co. "That David R. Porter has committed perjury"—is utterly false.

2. \$1000, That the allegation of the same gang, "That David R. Porter has been guilty of fraudulent insolvency"—is utterly false.

If any responsible man will take up these bets, the money shall be forthwith deposited, and an amicable action to be entered on the wager, to be tried in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, at the earliest possible day, at which it can be reached in the court of *Nisi Prius*. The money in the meantime to be deposited and remain in any safe bank. Here are specific propositions, that embrace all the charges of fraud alleged against Gen. Porter, and if these propagators of calumny do not, and dare not meet them, at once, openly and manfully—they must and will stand before the public, as CONFESSED LIBELLERS.

CONCLUSIVE REPUTATION.

All the charges made against Gen. Porter by the federal hoc poec's, of fraudulent insolvency, secreting property to defraud creditors, perjury, &c. are triumphantly overthrown by asking the questions—Who has Gen. Porter defrauded?—Where are the claims against Gen. Porter, unsatisfied.

No body pretends that Gen. Porter owes them a cent, except Samuel Sturgeon WHO IS PROVED BY THE OATH OF HIS OWN BROTHER-IN-LAW TO HAVE AKNOWLEDGED EIGHT YEARS AGO, THAT GEN. PORTER HAD HONOURABLY PAID HIM ALL HE OWED, and one M'Murtrie, the son-in-law of Patton, whose improper conduct occasioned the failure, who alleges that Gen. Porter owes him, BUT WHO HAS NOT, AS YET, EVER BEEN ABLE TO LEGALLY ESTABLISH HIS CLAIM!

AS GEN. PORTER OWES NO ONE, and as no one but the persons above named, and whose allegations have been PROVED to be undeserving of the LEAST CREDIT, pretends to have any claim against him, HOW CAN HE HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCY, OR OF ANY OF THE CHARGES MADE BY Sturgeon or Stonebrakers?

Ponder well fellow citizens, and dont suffer a worthy citizen to be SACRIFICED by WICKED DEMAGOGUES, and dont loose sight of the ENORMITIES of Fenw's, Stevens', and Ritner's reign, in the FOG which they are artfully raising about GEN. PORTER'S PRIVATE CHARACTER! These men DARE NOT enter the field MANFULLY, and DEFEND their MEASURES—their British bank, their apportionment bill, eight millions added to the state debt, their Gettysburg rail road, their abolitionism, &c. these things, which are the TRUE QUESTIONS on which merit the deepest condemnation of the people, our opponents will not discuss or defend, but struggle to throw out of view by incessantly attacking the personal reputation of Gen. Porter!

Bob Cambell, PROTHONOTARY, and Dave M'Murtrie, COMMISSARY, have been tickled almost to death for a week, with "the most important disclosure" of a RECEIPT of Gen. Porter's found among the papers of Gen. Davis, Esq. deceased. It is in these words:—

"Received, July 8th, 1825, of George Davis, Esq. \$126, in part of bond of Kiddo & Russell, of Beaver county, assigned by me to John Stonebraker, and by him to George Davis."

Now, if they will just step down to our office we will give them an opportunity of laughing out of the other side of their mouths a while, by examining the following statement, which reflects the highest character of Gen. Porter; and abundantly shows that he possesses the principle by which every honorable man is actuated in first discharging all bail money. And that the greater part of this bond was actually advanced by him to his bail long before it became due, to wit:—

1820.
Aug. 15. Cash to Thomas M. Owens, \$100-00

1821.
May 2. Cash to George Davis, Esq. \$100-00

1825.
May 27. Cash received by John Stonebraker from James Allison, Esq. - - - - - 162 83.

It will be seen, then, that the "mare's nest" which the office holders relied upon with such seeming confidence is no such "stardling affair after all." It turns out in this case, as will be seen by the above statement, like all other preceding attacks upon the integrity of Gen. Porter, during the times of his adversity, that the closer the investigation into his affairs, the clearer is his honesty made manifest to the public. And we challenge the whole state to show one individual who has passed through the same vicissitudes as Gen. Porter—pursued by a set of heartless villains who robbed him of his all, and are now feeding upon his fortune, a young man, and comparatively a stranger in the country, that will present so fair a character for honesty in all things connected with his misfortunes.

Michigan Banks.—We learn by the Monroe (Mich.) Times, that the Bank of West, at Brest, and the Saline Bank, at Washtenaw, have been closed by injunction. It adds, that the securities are good and cautious such of the public as hold their notes against sacrificing them. We learn from the Niles Intelligencer, that the Bank of Clinton has shared the same fate. It is silent as to its situation any farther.

HARD RUN.

The famous, Philadelphia-honored receipt.—It must be evident to all that black-guard opposition to Gen. Porter are hard run, when, giving up every thing else, cling to the allegation that six years after his failure, he received back \$125 of securities which he had assigned to his bail for their protection, as "the evidence" of his dishonesty, and base all their hopes upon the grave charge! But they are as unfortunate in this as they have been in every other assault upon the reputation of Gen. Porter; and it turns out that the patriotic efforts of that official scoundrel in the receipt of three dollars per day from the Commonwealth, and in possession of no inconsiderable sum, it is believed, honestly realized by counterfeiting the small notes of this borough, who was sent to Philadelphia by the administration to procure the engraving of the famous receipt—it turns out we say, that the patriotic efforts of this notorious villain, are "loves labor lost" to Joseph Ritner and his kindred gang of incendiary abolitionists.

Mr. Owens shows that a certain bond, the last Bond of Kiddo and Russell, was to be appropriated to whatever balance of the money for which he and Stonebraker were bail, which should be unpaid after the collection of the other bonds,—and the balance of said bond to George Davis, Esq. in payment of money which P. had borrowed of him. Mr. Porter was anxious to pay his debts—and as his debt to Davis was for borrowed money which he felt in honor bound to liquidate with his first means, and as the said bond would not become due until April, 1823, he scraped up and advanced to George Davis, in the spring of 1821, 100 dollars, which was to be refunded out of the bond, then assigned to Davis, when collected. This Mr. Owens testifies—"I know that in May, 1821, he, Mr. Porter, loaned to George Davis 100 dollars to be repaid when it could be raised out of said bond." On the 8th of July, 1825, Mr. Davis refunded the one hundred dollars with its interest, viz:

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| \$100 |
| Int. for 4 years and 2 months. 25 |
| \$125 |

And Mr. Porter then gave him the following receipt,—If we had the Commonwealth's plate, we would give the *fac similis*.

"Received, July 8th, 1825, of George Davis, 125 dollars in part of bond of Kiddo and Russell, of Beaver county, assigned by me to John Stonebraker, and by him to George Davis."

DAVID R. PORTER."

Dolls. 125 00

Mr. Davis is unfortunately dead, or the Commonwealth's plate, would soon be laid to rest in the tomb of Joseph Ritner's monopoly of Mr. Owens, elicits the truth—makes it so plain that he who runs may read, and a way-faring man though a fool, cannot err therein."

The above receipt was found among the papers of George Davis, Esq. since his decease, along with a statement and calculation, showing the appropriation of every dollar of the money collected on that bond. We dare the rascals to publish this statement!

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Our democratic friends abroad need not be alarmed for Susquehanna on account of the parade of names which appeared last week in the Spectator of this place, said by that paper to be only the "beginning of a catalogue." The names of 49 individuals are there given who say they "formerly opposed Joseph Ritner," which is no doubt true of the majority of them—and they might with equal truth have added, that they have, with some two or three exceptions, "formerly" and "uniformly" "opposed," also, every democratic candidate that has been in the field since 1835. We should consider the leading Libenterites here to be doing a "slim business" indeed, if they could not obtain in the county, by the extraordinary exertions they are using, a list of 500 at least who might truly allege that they "formerly opposed Joseph Ritner"—for it may be recollected that at the first two heats Ritner run, his vote in this county did not embrace one-fifth of the voters, and at the last time only about one-fourth, many of the Whigs voting for Gov. Wolf. At the present time we believe the democracy of the county to be as firmly united as it ever has been on any occasion, and it is our settled opinion that Gen. Porter's majority will exceed the largest majority ever obtained either by Gen. Jackson, or Mr. Van Buren, in this county. The loathsome abuse heaped upon him, and the unjust means employed to injure his moral character, by the friends of Ritner, can produce no effect against him among the high-minded, intelligent and justice loving yeomanry of Susquehanna. There are yet some among them who recollect the days of Snyder—who were witnesses to the struggle of that time between the democrats and federalists—and who remember that the federal party then pursued the same wicked measures against Snyder that the Ritner party are now employing against Porter. The democrats triumphed then—they will triumph now.—But be that as it may, the democrats of Susquehanna, of all men in the world, are the last to be driven from their principles by the abuse of their opponents.

Montrose Volunteer.

RITNERS FOURTH HEAT.

Gov. Ritner has run for Governor THREE times already, and has been beaten TWICE. He is now running the FOURTH time to be beaten again. The people of Pennsylvania are heartily tired of him. Gen. Washington only ran TWICE and why should Joseph Ritner be thrust down the people's throats FOUR TIMES! What has he done for his country to give him the right of being baited on the public for his life time? Can Thaddeus Stevens, Theo. Penn, or any of the other Governors answer? Too much of a good thing is more than the people want, but too much of a bad one is insufferable. The "old man of the sea" did not ride Sinbad the Sailor with more pertinacity, than Ritner does his own good friends. Gladly will they shake him off their galled shoulders.—Keystone.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

As we supposed, both of these meetings of democrats at Reading and Pittsburg on the 10th were immense. The aggregate number was over SEVEN THOUSAND! Such an evidence of zeal and devotion to the interest and principles of party, the federalists CANNOT produce; but it is because they are MERCENARY in their objects, and the creed of democracy is LIBERTY and EQUAL RIGHTS, that the democrats rally with so much enthusiasm and unanimity to sustain their party. This being the difference, democracy is sure to be triumphant—a party when united, that has NEVER yet been BEATEN in Pennsylvania.—Ibid.

UNEQUIVOCAL PROOF OF GOVERNOR RITNER'S ABOLITIONISM.

We can PROVE by the most respectable evidence that, when the great abolition convention was held at Alter's Hotel in this place in February 1836, during its sitting, Governor Ritner TOLD a gentleman that he considered that convention a FINE THING; that he would now get the support of the abolitionists, the Quakers, the anti-masons and the whigs, and that ALL UNTED would secure his triumphant re-election. He said also, at the same time he considered that the ABOLITIONISTS were treated VERY BADLY in not having the REPRESENTATIVE chamber given them to LECTURE IN. We make these charges distinctly and POSITIVELY—we DARE any of Governor Ritner's editors, BY HIS AUTHORITY, to deny them—if they do, we are READY with the most CONVINCING PROOF to establish them before the world.—Ibid.

The new works commenced by Ritner's administration, not a mile of which is finished, will, it is estimated, cost for their completion 15 millions of dollars. In this estimate, we amount required to make the rail road, now about being surveyed from Chambersburg to Pittsburg, is not included. This road alone will cost 15 millions more. Towards its survey 15 thousand dollars have been appropriated. The state debt has increased under him between 5 and 6 millions of dollars, while the work for which the faith of the state is pledged, will take 30 millions more, which the records prove.—Look at this farmers and say whether or not you are willing to have your lands mortgaged to enrich the present corrupt Yankee administration.—Chambersburg Tel.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The General Triennial Convention of this Church, held at St. Andrew's in which twenty-two of the States of the Union were fully represented, closed its labors on Monday Evening last. The attendance of Bishops, Clergy and Laity during the entire session, were unusually large; and the proceedings were conducted with a degree of harmony, piety and brotherly love, worthy the admiration and emulation of the Christian world. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Grievard presided in the preliminary proceedings, and the Rev. Dr. Wyatt was afterwards chosen Chairman of the Convention, the Rev. Dr. Wilson Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Anthon, Secretary of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies. Standing Committees were also formed, and after an impressive sermon from Bishop Meade, and a solemn prayer, the Assembly proceeded to business. Many affairs were disposed of, of deep interest and importance to the welfare of religion at large, and particularly of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The proposed alterations in the Constitution, relating to a division of the Dioceses, were unanimously carried. New York was fixed upon for the next Convention, to be held the first Wednesday in September 1841; and the Rev. Mr. Polk of Tennessee, was elected a Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. We regret that we have not sufficient space in our columns to furnish the entire particulars of this Convention, which for the last three weeks has excited so much notice and respect in the religious circles of our city. We learn, however, that the various prelates, clergy and laymen, have retired to their homes with heartfelt gratification, both at the present and promised results of their meeting.

Saturday Chronicle.

Specie Movements.—The New Orleans Bulletin states that the steamer Rienzi, recently brought from St. Louis to the mouth of Arkansas River \$140,000 in specie, destined for disbursement among the soldiers, and Indians on the frontier.