THE HERALD.

Let the People Remember
THAT
DAVID R. PORTER
VOTED IN THE SENATE LAST WINTER TO INSTRUCT OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS TO VOTE IN FAVOR OF THE OBNOXIOUS AND INFAMOUS SUB-TREASURY BILL.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

BE IT REMEMBERED that the Porter Convention which assembled in Harrisburg on the 4th of July adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, THAT WE HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE TALENTS, INTEGRITY, AND REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that he who votes for *David R. Porter* votes *in favor* of Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme, together with every other injurious measure of the present imbecile and wicked administration of the General Government; and that he who votes for JOSEPH RITNER, votes AGAINST Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

BE IT REMEMBERED, VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, that Porter and Van Buren are identified in all things—are one and the same. If Porter should be elected, Van Buren will consider it an approval to his measures. *Remember this*, and vote as duty and conscience dictate, for Ritner, the supremacy of the laws, and an inviolate constitution.

County Convention.

Agreeably to previous public notice the friends of Joseph Ritner and the opponents of Martin Van Buren assembled in County Convention at the County Hall in the borough of Carlisle, on Wednesday the 5th inst., for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing general election as the candidates of the party:

On motion, Mr. BENJAMIN REYNOLDS, of Shippensburg, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. SCOTT COYLE, of Newville, and ALEXANDER CATHCART, of Allen, were appointed Secretaries.

The following persons then presented their credentials and took seats in the Convention.

Allen Township.—Daniel S. Hamaker, and Alexander Cathcart.
Carlisle.—Edward M. Biddle, Jacob Bretz.
Dickinson.—James Weakley.
East Pennsborough.—John Rupp, George Shearbourne.
Frankford.—John Hettrick, Robert Laird.
Hopewell.—Joseph Smith, William S. Runsha.
Mechanicsburg.—I. D. Rupp, Robert Wilson.
Mifflin.—Robert McIlwain, Saml. J. McCormick.
Monroe.—George Brindle, Enoch Young.
N. Cumberland.—Christian Weber, F. J. Kramph.
Newville.—John M'Candlish, Scott Coyle.
Newton.—Samuel Wild, Robert Kilgore.
North Middleton.—Benjamin Givler, Thomas D. Urie.
Shippensburg.—Samuel D. Henderson, Benjamin Reynolds.
Silver Spring.—John Mateer, Joseph Bucher.
South Middleton.—James Mehaffy, Wm. Mullen.
Southampton.—Francis T. Near, Rob't. S. M'Cune.
West Pennsboroughs.—William Palm, Samuel Kettlewell.

After a free and candid exchange of sentiments, the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the ensuing General Election; and the following ticket had the unanimous approbation of said Convention, viz:

ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE RUPLEY, *E. Pennsboro'*
BENJ'N REYNOLDS, *Shippensburg.*

COMMISSIONER.
JACOB SENER, *Carlisle.*

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
JAMES WEAKLEY, *Dickinson.*

AUDITOR.
ADAM REIGEL, *Mechanicsburg.*

The following gentlemen were selected as Conferees for Cumberland county, to meet those appointed by Perry and Juniata counties for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the 13th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States:—Robert Laird, Thomas D. Urie, Robert Kilgore.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing year, was then appointed, viz:
Allen—Jacob Landis.
Dickinson—George L. Line.
Carlisle—George Fleming, William M. Porter, James Postlethwait.
Hopewell—William S. Runsha.
Newton—Maj. Christopher Au.
Newville—Jesse Duck.
New Cumberland—Joseph Whisler.
East Pennsborough—David Coble.
West Pennsborough—William Palm.
Mifflin—James McElhany.
Frankford—Daniel Leckey.
Southampton—Francis T. Near.
Shippensburg—Samuel D. Henderson.
Mechanicsburg—Maj. Henry Leas.
North Middleton—Benjamin Givler.
South Middleton—William Mullen.
Monroe—Robert Sturgeon.
Silver Spring—John M. Martin.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to address the citizens of Cumberland county on the subject of the approaching general election:—Edward M. Biddle, John Mateer, William M. Henderson, Jacob Bretz, I. D. Rupp, Lemuel G. Brandebury, James H. Devor.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve of the measures of Joseph Ritner's administration, by which the State Taxes have been repealed, the State Debt reduced, the prosperity of the commonwealth preserved, and a return to a specie currency brought about.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, neither the moral nor political character of David R. Porter entitle him to the suffrages of the People of Pennsylvania, and that his intellectual qualifications, so far as they have ever been discovered, give no weight to his pretensions.

Resolved, That we consider the prosperity of Pennsylvania closely identified with the re-election of Joseph Ritner, in whose past course we have a sure guaranty of future good government; and that, influenced by such a patriotic motive, we will use all honorable means to promote his re-election, and secure the state from the contamination and blighting influences of Locofoco ascendancy.

Resolved, That the pertinacity with which the Administration of the General Government perseveres in recommending and enforcing the odious Sub-Treasury Scheme, in defiance of the frequently expressed will of the people and Congress of the United States renders Martin Van Buren and his Cabinet justly odious in the eyes of the people, and marks him as a dangerous and unfit individual to administer the laws and preside over the destinies of a nation of freemen; and that, for these and other reasons, we will strenuously and zealously oppose his re-election.

Resolved, That as the defeat of David R. Porter will insure the downfall of Martin Van Buren, we call upon all the opponents of the General Administration to rally under the standard of our Farmer Governor and drive our oppressors from their high places.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves individually to support the ticket which we have this day nominated, and recommend it to the undivided support of the citizens of Cumberland county.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the newspapers of the county favorable to our cause.

The Convention then adjourned.

BENJ. REYNOLDS, President.
SCOTT COYLE, ALEX'R CATHCART, } Secretary.

Proceedings of the Conferee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Anti-Van Buren Conferees from the 13th Congressional district composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata, held in the borough of Bloomfield, on Friday the 7th September, 1838, the following gentlemen appeared as conferees from the respective counties:

Cumberland.—Robert Laird, Thomas D. Urie.
Perry.—John Boden, James Loudon.
Juniata.—James Galbraith, Andrew Patterson.

On motion, JOHN BODEN, Esq., of Perry county, was appointed Chairman, and THOMAS D. URIE, of Cumberland, Secretary.

The Convention thereupon unanimously nominated

FREDERICK WATTS, Esq.

of Carlisle, as a suitable candidate to represent the 13th Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the approaching election for Congress is one of great importance, as the success or defeat of that bill of abominations, called the Sub-Treasury Bill, depends upon its result.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the efforts made by the General Government of the United States, to force the Sub-Treasury Bill upon the people, after it has been repeatedly rejected by them.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren has forfeited the confidence of the people by his ruinous policy, which has been destructive of their best interests.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and in the moral and political honesty of our present Governor, Joseph Ritner, and that we highly applaud his successful efforts in abolishing *rag money*, and in restoring to the country a *Specie Currency*.

Resolved, That we have no confidence either in the talents, the principles, the moral or political honesty of David R. Porter—and that, as his cause is identified with Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Treasury System, we consider his election as Governor of Pennsylvania would be attended with the most disastrous results.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to promote the election of the candidate of our choice.

Resolved, That Edward M. Biddle of Cumberland county, James Marshall, of Bloomfield, and James Mathers, of Mifflintown, be a Committe of Correspondence for this Congressional District.

JOHN BODEN, Chairman.
THOMAS D. URIE, Secretary.

HOPEWELL ERECT!!!

GREAT MEETING IN THE UPPER DISTRICT.

ROOM ACCORDING TO OUR STRENGTH!!!

Agreeably to previous notice, one of the largest meetings ever had in Hopewell Township was held on Monday evening the third of September, at the public house of Capt. James Sponsler, in Newburg.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Capt. DAVID DUNCAN, President.

Col. PETER LESHER,
Capt. JAMES SPONSLER,
JACOB LESHER,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
JOSEPH PILGRIM,
FRANCIS H. MCCLAY,
Vice Presidents.

Wm. T. Crotzer,
Joseph Smith,
Dr. C. T. McClay,
Philip Koontz,
Michael Miller,
Secretaries.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That a committee of eight be appointed to report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The President appointed the following persons to compose said committee: Jonathan K. Cooper, Esq., James J. Hemphill, Esq., Dr. David Smith, Samuel Smith, David Lesher, sen., James Hemphill, David S. Runsha, Esq., and Wm. Y. Boyd.

Jonathan H. Cooper, Esq., from the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the conduct of our present high minded, independent and judicious Governor, Joseph Ritner, and the elevated station to which a grateful people have been pleased to raise him, has been such as to recommend itself to the favor of all candid and intelligent men: and whereas we feel no disposition to give our suffrages to the opposing candidate, a man who has never distinguished himself except for the little acts of chicane and roguery: and whereas, we view with feelings of unfeigned regret the many dishonorable and highhanded measures resorted to by the political opponents of Joseph Ritner to blast his fair fame and destroy his well earned reputation: and whereas Republics have frequently and with some degree of justice been branded with the imputation of ingratitude towards their greatest benefactors: and whereas we, constituting a part of the great republican family of this happy and prosperous Commonwealth, view the present crusade against the administration to which we are indebted for so many of the advantages so preeminently enjoyed, as most unjust and unreasonable, and feel it a duty rigidly incumbent on us to declare publicly our unqualified disapprobation of an opposition so detrimental to the interests of the state; therefore

Resolved, That we highly approve of the general course of the administration of our worthy Governor, Joseph Ritner, and that we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to secure his re-election on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That we conceive his re-election to the Gubernatorial Chair for the ensuing term will be of the most vital importance to the well being of our republic.

Resolved, That as in our opinion the election of David R. Porter so far from being beneficial, will be followed with consequences the most deleterious to the true interests of the Keystone State.

Therefore *Resolved*, That as all true Whigs should of right do, we will come forth in our might and re-elect the candidate who has already effected so much good and reflected such honor upon the state to which he owes his birth.

Resolved, That if we must drink we will not drink such base alloy, such miserable trash as Porter, but that we must have something of the Jeffersonian stamp, and nearly allied to the pure spirit of seventy-six.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance consisting of twelve be appointed, whereupon the following persons were chosen: Messrs. Joseph Quigly, James Sharp, John Miller, John Laughlin, Sen., James Henderson, Jacob Foglesonger, Jacob Hefflebower, Samuel Irwin, Samuel Duncan, jr., Emmanuel Snake, Isaac Runsha, and Solomon Whisler.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and forwarded for publication in the Carlisle Herald & Expositor, Harrisburg Telegraph, Carlisle Republican, and Shippensburg Herald.

[Signed by the officers.]

The Democracy Aroused.

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE—"OLD HUNTINGDON IN MOTION."

"Ritner and Specie" her Watchword

Wednesday last was a glorious day for "Old Huntingdon"—the democracy rallied in their might, to express their attachment to the 'Old Farmer,' and to declare their hostility to the Lodge, its Grand High Priests, Lords and Masters. The day had been set apart for the meeting of the County Convention, to nominate a ticket, and the holding of a county meeting to express the sentiments of the Democracy of numbers, upon the leading subjects now agitated in our State. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the delegates assembled in the seceder church,—organized, and proceeded to select a ticket to be supported by the Democratic Antimasons of Huntingdon county, at the coming election. Jeremiah Cunningham and John Morrison, were selected as candidates for the Legislature; Joseph Shannon for Sheriff; Colonel James Moore for Commissioner, and Jesse Moore for Auditor,—all worthy, honest, and good men—men whose characters are above reproach, and whose popularity is a terror to the opposition—men whose election is as certain, as is the rising of the sun on the 9th of October. After the transaction of its business, the convention adjourned—harmony and good feeling was evinced in all its proceedings. In the evening a county meeting was to be held.

" Evening came—the people had been pouring in from the country all day—the farmer had thrown down his rake—the mechanic had cast off his apron—the laborer had left his employment, and turned out in the cause of the "Old Farmer," The hour for holding the County meeting arrived, and the bell was rung—then came the people in throngs to the court house, and soon its spacious area was crowded—the stairs and windows were filled—the porch, the steps, and the yard in the front was thronged—indeed it seemed as if the whole population of our county had been poured into the town. And then, to look upon this assembly, as one the material it was composed of—the real bone and sinew of the land of Penn—the farmers, mechanics and laboring men—could not fail to send a thrill of exultation through the breast, and confirm the most skeptical that such a band were invincible—irresistible. The number present there were no means of ascertaining, nor is it important that it should be known—it was large enough to satisfy the friends of Ritner and, that "all's well" in Huntingdon county, and to give the Porterites the "*blue devils*," and to awake them to a true sense of their situation—they see the state of feeling throughout the country—their hearts sink within them—they "grieve for the good old days of Andrew and George"—but it is all in vain; the people are honest, and love honesty, and they have incontestible evidence that David R. Porter is not honest, and therefore they cannot support him. Our friends every where may depend upon "Old Huntingdon" doing her duty. She is true to the core.—*Huntingdon Register.*

A Sucker.—A man in Monroe, Highland county, Ohio, the other day sucked five dozen and eight eggs in less than ten minutes for a wager of a shilling. The paragraph stating this is headed "hard to beaten, he would be made a custard of,"

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

GOV. SHULZE.

An Interesting and Important Letter.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

We invite attention to the following interesting and important letter from the pen of that sturdy patriot and unwavering democrat, JOHN ANDREW SHULZE. It is in reply to a communication addressed by a number of our most respectable citizens, and alludes, as will be perceived, to the political struggle about to take place in Pennsylvania. It cannot but produce a powerful sensation, especially among the old democrats of this Commonwealth, who twice contributed to the election of its author to the highest honour of the Key-Stone State, and who know that a citizen retired from public life and anxious only for the welfare of his country, could have no other motive than patriotism,—no other object than the "greatest good of the greatest number," in thus deliberately expressing his sentiments upon the eve of an important political struggle. The testimony of John Andrew Shulze, at such a crisis, is indeed entitled to the consideration of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. *He* has no personal feelings to gratify,—no mortified vanity to indulge,—no patron at Washington to fawn before and kneel to. His views are those of a fearless freeman,—a patriot who loves Pennsylvania, and is anxious for her honour, independence and prosperity. We commend the letter to general attention. It is frank, fearless and to the purpose.

Montoursville, Lycoming County,
August 29, 1838.

Fellow Citizens—Before the receipt of your letter I had heard that it had been represented that I was opposed to the re-election of Governor Ritner, and I had been requested to make known my opinion. An unwillingness to obtrude myself upon public attention, and a fear that I might be thought presumptuous, prevented me from publishing my opinions in any other way than by making them known to such of my neighbours or friends as called on me for that purpose. They all know that I have never hesitated to express a preference for Joseph Ritner over David R. Porter. I have no unkind feelings or personal unfriendliness towards Mr. Porter. I am wholly influenced in my opposition to him, by public principles. He is nominated and advocated by those who declare they have entire confidence in the principles, patriotism and talents of Mr. President Van Buren, while I have no confidence in the qualities thus attributed to Mr. Van Buren. I have never seen any evidence that Mr. Van Buren has any fixed principles, any patriotism or talents. I well remember in the war of 1812, that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the election of the wise, the gifted, and the patriotic James Madison, and was strongly in favor of De Witt Clinton, who was "The Peace Party" candidate. I know nothing of Mr. Van Buren calculated to inspire confidence. He has trod too exactly in the "steps of his predecessor," and seems disposed, by his sub-treasury scheme, to dip a little deeper into the pockets of the people. If, by any possible contrivance or misrepresentation, Pennsylvania should elect Mr. Porter Governor, then would it be blazoned abroad that the people of this State were in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and a cloud deep and dark would overshadow the now bright prospects of the democrats throughout the United States. For these and many other reasons, it shall be my pleasure, as I believe it to be my duty, to do all in my power to insure the re-election of Governor Ritner. I feel assured that the desire to sustain our good old Constitution will bring thousands more to the polls that ever yet voted at any election, and I have entire confidence that the work of the good men of the Revolution will not be laid aside, to take up and adopt the piece of patchwork which was put together by the late generally condemned Convention. The Germans of Pennsylvania will hold fast what they know to be good. They know the honesty and straight forward policy of Joseph Ritner, and they will support him. They know he is a good Pennsylvanian, and that with economy and care, he watches over the interests of the State and the people. They will not cast away what they have tested, what they *know* to be good, to try experiments with constitutions or with men, which may turn out to be good for nothing. My correspondence has been extensive, and my other opportunities good, and I do assure you that I have the utmost confidence in the re-election of Governor Ritner. I have said more than I intended, but perhaps not more than is necessary to give you a clear idea of the principles which influence my conduct, and give me such confident hope. This triumph will assuredly be followed by one still more important, the election of a genuine democratic President in 1840. Your letter of the 18th instant only reached me yesterday. I have complied with your wishes, and communicated my views on the question now agitating the State, with candour, and my entire conviction.

With much respect, I remain,
Your obedient servant.
J. ANDW. SHULZE.

To John L. Woolf, J. Washington Tyson, Joel Cook, Geo. R. Smith, Esqrs.

The Boundary Question and the General Government.

The Richmond Whig concludes a sensible article upon this subject, with the following language:

"But whatever be the causes which are delaying the final settlement of the question—whether the timidity of the President, or his hopes of advancing his family, it is clear and indisputable that great injustice is done to the people of Maine, and we are not surprised that like good Nullifiers, they are taking the remedy into their own hands. They are entitled to the Territory by the Treaty of '83, and if the Federal Government will not take steps to give it to them, they should adopt them themselves. We here in the South have no conceivable interest in the controversy, farther than as citizens of the same Republic. The national honor and the integrity of the "old 13" are involved; these are objects dear to our hearts, and rather than surrender either to the bluster or the trickery of the British Ministry, we would hazard an appeal to the God of battles. The question ought to be settled speedily and definitely settled; and if it be not, we deem national disgrace the inevitable consequence of a continuance of peace."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

UNITED STATES BANK—INTERESTING FACTS.

The administration must be greatly annoyed by the constant manifestations of public confidence in the institution against which it has been waging so long and fruitless a war. The organs of the party have resorted, in vain, to clamor, calumny and agitation: the bank has pursued the even tenor of its way, as little disturbed by their attacks as the locomotive by the cur that barks after it. Like the enemies of Jericho of old, they have gone round about its walls blowing their trumpets with a vehemence that ought to have made it "fall down flat"—but the continuelipus Bank, unlike Jericho, refuses to fall, and the incredulous people refuse to believe that it has fallen or will fall.

It would scarcely have been supposed that the wide-spreading credit of the bank had reached the fastness of our aboriginal forest, and that its character and stability were as well appreciated by the Indians as by the brokers in Wall street; yet such is the fact. The administration has encountered even among the Indians the most perplexing and mortifying evidences of the almost universal preference of the notes of the Bank to any other currency, not excepting specie itself.

When the recently exploded specie humbug was at its height, a large quantity of specie was sent to the west to pay Keokuck and his tribe the amount due from the government. The heavy kegs were, with great labour, rolled before the assembled Indians, and their glittering contents exposed temptingly before those sons of the forest. But even there, this trick of political charlatanry failed. The Indians looked on, for a time, in silent disapprobation, until, at length, one of the chiefs, we believe Keokuck himself, stepped forward and demanded why they brought them those ponderous and immoveable kegs. "How are we to carry these casks about with us, or keep them secure? Pay us twenty dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, and keep the silver to yourselves." The astonishment of the agent at this unexpected exhibition of financial instinct may be imagined.

Another instance of the same kind has recently occurred in another extremity of our country. We have heard that the Cherokees, in their negociation with Government, made an especial and earnest request that they might be paid, not in specie, but in notes of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania; and that, in compliance with their wish, the Admipistration is actually paying out the notes of that Institution. It will, we imagine, be generally determined that these untutored red children have exhibited more sagacity and judgment than their great father.

The instances here given afford admirable practical exemplifications of the convenience and necessity of a sound paper currency. It must be a deep and humiliating abasement of spirit to these insolent and malignant enemies of that admirable institution, to be forced thus to acknowledge the paper of the Bank even better than the silver and gold which they have for years been jingling before the people. If the friends of the Bank were disposed to exult in the mortification of a downfallen foe, they could not desire or conceive a more complete triumph. There is a poetical justice in this involuntary acknowledgement by the Administration of their madness and folly, which closes with dramatic propriety the exhibition which they have been making for some years past before the nation and the world.

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.

We yesterday conversed with many gentlemen from various parts of the State, who all report numerous changes in favour of Ritner. Bets have been made that Allegheny will balance Berks, and even that Beaver will do so. Others that Allegheny and Beaver will balance Berks and Westmoreland. In 1835 the vote in these counties was as follows:

	Ritner,	Wolf & Muhlenberg.
Allegheny	3847	3232
Beaver	1669—5518	1420—4652
Berks	3016	6973
Westmoreland	2192—5208	3409—9356
	10,725	13,998
		10,725
Wolf and Muhlenberg majorities in those four counties		3,273

In the city and county of Philadelphia Ritner received 10,832 votes, and Wolf and Muhlenberg united received 11,934, being a majority for the two latter of 1202 votes; now the friends of Porter but down 2000 majority for Ritner in the city and county in their own calculations, thus allowing a change of 3202 against themselves. In no county have they gained, but in nearly all they have lost heavily. In Armstrong their majority will be reduced to less than half what it was, and the same is true of Westmoreland; while in Allegheny, our own Allegheny, Ritner's majority will be three times as great as in 1835.—[*Pittsburg Advocate.*

The Madisonian is bitterly severe upon the head and subordinates of the Treasury Department for their reports upon the state of the public finances made to Congress last fall, in which the full ability of the Government to proceed without aid, was set forth: and yet in the midst of summer, the year scarcely half over, it was found necessary to sell the bonds of the U. States Bank. The people see into all these things; they feel that they have been greatly deceived, and their confidence shamefully abused, by the party in power. The expositions of the Madisonian are encouraging; but they will not, indeed, alter the results, but they will strengthen the resolutions and encourage to spirited exertions. The days of the existing administration are numbered—not two of any ten men that voted for Mr. Van Buren expect to see him re-elected—not half that voted for him desire his nomination.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Brilliant Prospect—Governor RITNER.

Scarcely a doubt can now be entertained in any dispassionate mind with regard to the issue of the approaching contest in Pennsylvania. The re-election of Gov. Ritner, and by a triumphant majority, is now conceded even by many who admit themselves friendly to his opponent. The recent expression of public opinion in almost every section of the State, cannot be misunderstood. The people—the Germans—the great majority of the farmers, mechanics, and working-men of the Commonwealth, are *with* the old Wagoner in feeling and in principle, and will rally in his support with no common enthusiasm. Our intelligence from the interior is of the most gratifying character. Our friends were never in better spirits—were never more earnest and decided in their efforts. Pennsylvania, we feel satisfied, is not a Loco Foco State, and will never elect a Sub-Treasury Candidate to the Gubernatorial Chair. The Bucks County Intelligencer confirms this view—Every mail, says the intelligent editor, "brings the most cheering news, and brings it not in the shape of political speculation or idle rumor, but in names by *fifties*, by SIXTIES and by HUNDREDS!!! The WHOLE WEST is moving as it were in a *solid mass for Ritner*. Hundreds and thousands are daily deserting the Porter ranks, and coming out for the FARMER GOVERNOR.

"The Young Men's Corresponding Committee of Bucks county have received letters from every county in the State, and the information is without descrepancy, and all that could be wished, and more than was expected. We believe that Ritner will be re-elected by TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY. Porter's identity with wild Martin Van Buren, the Sub-Treasury and Locofocoism, has bound him hand and foot. The wretched disclosures which have been made about his insolvency and FRAUDULENTLY SECRETING PROPERTY from his honest creditors, have loaded him with a millstone about his neck. Honest men in every direction are deserting him, - FIFTY-FOUR from the little town of Montrose; SIXTY from Allegheny town; SIXTY from a little borough that does not poll two hundred votes.—Delegates to the Convention that nominated him are deserting him. Delegates from the 4th of July Convention at Harrisburg are backing out, Bell, his own Lawyer at Huntingdon, that has stood by him, and defended him through thick and thin, has abandoned him because of the AWFUL DISCLOSURES made against his Client, and because he refused to have his causes tried in which he was charged with pleading the "statute of limitation." The whole Commonwealth seems to be aroused against Porter. We say to our friends arouse—let us redeem Pennsylvania by an OVERWHELMING MAJORITY."

Good News from Vermont.

The political intelligence from Vermont is highly encouraging. As far as heard from, the Whigs have elected *thirteen*—the Loco Focos *seven* Senators; the Whigs *thirty nine* and the Loco Focos *twenty nine* members of the lower House. In the first Congressional District the Hon. Hiland Hall, (Whig,) is elected. In the second district the Hon. Wm. Slade, (Whig,) is re-elected by a majority, according to the Vergennes Vermonter, of at least 3000.—In the fourth district were three candidates in the field, two of whom were Whigs.—It is probable that there is no election in this district. From the districts at present represented by Messrs. Everett, (Whig,) and Fletcher (Loco Foco,) no definite returns have been received. In the counties heard from, there is a large majority for Silas H. Jenison, the Whig gubernatorial candidate.

Since the above was in type we have received the Boston Atlas containing some further returns.

In the third congressional district the Hon. Horace Everett is re-elected by more than two thousand majority.

From the fifth district, now represented by the Hon. Isaac Fletcher, (loco-foco,) who is a candidate for re-electinn, no certain information has been received; but the reports are said to be favorable to the election of Wm. Upham, the Whig candidate.

A letter from Woodstock states that only two towns in Windsor county have elected the loco foco candidates for the Assembly. The Whig Senators in Windsor county (four in number,) are also elected.

From the Delaware Gazette.

COURTSHIP ON A FRAGMENT OF THE PULASKI.

Many interesting as well as painful incidents connected with that awful disaster, are related to us by those who have seen and conversed with persons saved from that wreck. Amongst others the following is told of a Mr. Ridge, from New Orleans, and a Miss Onslow, from one of the Southern States, two of the unfortunates, who were picked up on the fifth day about fifty miles from land. It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been sitting on the deck alone, for an half hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman who was walking near him at the time of the explosion was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated nearly over the side of the boat and stunned. He recovered immediately, as he supposed, when he heard some one remark, "*get out the boat—she is sinking.*" He was not acquainted with a solitary individual on the boat. Under such circumstances, it is as natural to suppose that he would feel quite as much concern for himself as for any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety, and was about to step into it when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times during the passage arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman who was walking on deck and blown overboard. He sprang towards her, to take her into the small boat, but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some other friend. During his fruitless search the small boat was shoved off. The wreck was fast sinking. The night rang with the prayers and shrieks of the helpless and drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of small rope. Hope like the expiring spark brightened again. He caught up the rope—lashed together a couple of settees—threw them upon a piece of an old sail and a small empty cask, and thus equipped, launched upon the element. It was all the work of a moment. He believed death inevitable, and that effort was the last grasp at life. His vessel bore him up much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his ark—swam but half his length—seized his object and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders only above water. The female was the young lady for whom he had lost a passage in the small boat. She fancied their float would be unable to sustain both, and said to him "you will have to let me go to save yourself." He replied, "we live or we die together." Soon after, they drifted on part of the wreck, probably a part of the same floor or portion torn asunder by the explosion. This with the aid of the settees, fastened beneath it, proved sufficient to keep them out of the water. About this time one of the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said, no, she could but die—he had saved her life, and she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching climate; the young lady in her night clothes, and himself with nothing upon him but his shirt and a thin pair of pantaloons, already much torn. Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but half an hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattering pieces of the wreck. The small boat was on its way to the shore, their own craft being light and lightly loaded, drifted fast away from a scene indescribably heart rending and which he still shudders to think of.

At daylight nothing was visible to them but the heavens and a waste of water. In the course of the day they came in sight of land and for a time were confident of reaching it—but during the succeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning it vanished again, and with it all their lively hopes of escaping from their dreadful dilemma; on the third day a sail hove in sight but she was entirely beyond hailing distance. When found they were sadly burned by the sun—starved and exhausted though still in possession of their faculties and able to move and talk. But their pain and suffering was not without its pleasure and enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to come, and there is no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided at least in sustaining them so well such an incredible length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed—the risk he run—the danger he incurred, and above all the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life strangers as they were to each other, at the imminent hazard of his own, elicited from her at once the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns nowhere else, as it burns in woman's bosom. On the other hand, her good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment, and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate which awaited them, excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised nor deferred. And there, upon the "waters wild," amid the terror which surrounded, and the fate which threatened them, in the presence of an all seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love, and declare if their lives were spared, their destiny which misfortunes had united, should then be made inseparable as escape from it was now impossible.

After their rescue, he informed her that a sense of duty impelled him to apprise her that by the misfortunes which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth, (amounting to about 25,000 dollars) that he was in "poverty to his lips"—a beggar amongst strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals, and painful as was the thought of separation to him, he offered to release her from the engagement, if it were her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this world, to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that