THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

☞ *Devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Literature, Science, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Internal Improvement, and General Miscellany.*☜

POLITICS OR PARTIES.

☞"We copy the following just remarks from the Norristown Free Press, and commend them to the notice of the Sentinel—

"The Whig party may be said to consist of three divisions—the first of which has openly declared itself for Ritner—the second is in favor of a Whig convention, to effect some plausible scheme for *opposing* the candidate of the party—the third is that portion who will go for Wolf and the Grand Lodge at all hazards. Between the presses advocating these different views there does not exist the most cordial friendship, and each are in turn denounced by the other. In support of Ritner are arrayed those independent journals who owe no fealty to the lodge, whose editors express their own unbiassed sentiments and guided by the dictates of their own patriotism—such as Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Pittsburg Gazette, Harrisburg Intelligencer, York Republican, Carlisle Herald, Milton Advocate, and several others. The papers advocating the policy of a Whig convention are controlled by those who are in "doubt and darkness" what course they should pursue—they view the portending storm, and are yet doubtful to what port to steer—they flutter in every breeze, and fear that their frail bark will be overwhelmed by the conflicting elements. Destitute of independence and firmness, a Whig convention will place the *responsibility* of their actions upon others—a "consummation devoutly to be wished" by them. If that convention nominates a new man as the Whig candidate, then, in the elegant language of one of them, they will "have to grin and bear it!" In support of this policy we find the Pittsburg Advocate, Beaver Argus, West Chester Whig, Norristown Herald, Doylestown Intelligencer, and two or three city papers. The presses of the third and last division (if there deserve the name of Whigs) are controlled by Masons, and are, the Pittsburg Statesman, Franklin Repository, Gettysburg Sentinel, Reading Journal, United States Gazette, and perhaps one or two others. These papers have hitherto supported *Geo. Wolf*, and will do so again! And yet some of them profess to be in favor of a Whig candidate!

Wolf and Muhlenberg.

The working-men of Philadelphia county and city, held a meeting on the 1st of January last, and appointed a committee of seven persons, to address a letter to Mr. Muhlenberg and Governor Wolf, as their names were the most prominent among those spoken of as likely to receive a nomination for the office of Governor, in Pennsylvania, for the "democratic party," and to respectfully request each to favor them with his views upon certain specified important subjects, having a bearing upon the interests of the laboring classes of the community.

The committee forwarded a letter to each of these gentlemen on the 20th of January; and have received replies from both. The whole proceedings are published in the Pennsylvanian of the 3d inst. The letter of Mr. Muhlenberg is dated at Washington, on the 26th of January. The following are extracts:

"The subjects upon which you desire my opinions, and which you enumerate, embrace a great and wide field, and are certainly among the most important and delicate that can be touched upon. They are, 1. General Education; 2. The Banking System; 3. Reform of the State Constitution; 4. State Prison Labor; 5. The present Militia System; 6. Imprisonment for Debt; 7. The use of English Common Law in our Courts.—Upon these important points you "respectfully request an immediate answer."

"Permit me to say that I somewhat question the propriety of giving a reply at this time, not because I doubt the purity of your motives, or the correctness of the impulse which produced your letter, but because I think the enquiries ill-timed.

"I do not, *strictly speaking*, consider myself, *at this time*, a candidate." [Wonderfull and pray who did so consider the gentleman?]

"At present, it strikes me my opinions cannot be of much consequence to the mechanics and working-men of the city and county of Philadelphia." [Very likely! but the gentleman was then a member of Congress, acting for or against the great interests which must concern the mechanics and working-men of the country; why then would not his opinions be of consequence to them? Does the gentleman think that they, like himself, can deem opinions of consequence to their interests only in connection with the office of Governor of Pennsylvania?]

"If I should in reality become a candidate, every citizen would of course have a right to enquire what political opinions I hold. I have moreover heretofore prided myself in never having sought any office, either of profit or honour. I have never courted any man or class of men, however numerous or influential they may be for a vote, and I think I may safely say, if I know myself, that I never shall."

Mr. Muhlenberg then goes on to give his opinion upon all the subjects specified in the letter of the committee, and that opinion, seems to be, or rather, it made to coincide exactly with the known opinions of that respectable and numerous class of citizens from whom the call upon him is made. The gentleman never *seeks office, or courts any class of men!*

The letter of Gov. Wolf is dated Harrisburg, March 26th, and is quite a different thing from the reply of Mr. Muhlenberg.—The letter is dignified, very respectful, and perfectly free from every thing which looks like low, *petty electioneering*. Gov. Wolf says he has no apology to offer for the turn of his letter, rather than that he supposed none would be expected until it should be ascertained whether he should be placed before the people as a candidate for re-election—that this having been done, by a highly respectable convention of delegates appointed by the democratic citizens of the State, he considers it due to those who address him, to answer the several propositions contained in their letter. He says it has been his endeavor, since he has filled the Executive department of the State, to administer its affairs upon principles purely republican. He then refers the committee to his official acts for more than five years past, and the public measures recommended during that time, as furnishing answers to most of their enquiries. To the remainder he replies in a very candid and respectful manner. The Governor's reply places that of Mr. Muhlenberg in really an unenviable position.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the Reading Chronicle.[Muhlenberg.]

Cold Comfort for the Wolfites!

It is well known that the friends of Mr. Wolf hope to receive some support from the Whigs. But if we can judge from the tone of the Papers of that party there is no foundation for such a belief. The Philadelphia Inquirer, an influential Whig Journal, says, "We can assure the Intelligencer, that the great mass of voters of this city will never, or we are greatly mistaken, give their votes for the re-election of the present incumbent, no matter how liberal the promise of the office holders."

The Bucks county Intelligencer, also a well conducted Whig paper, after noticing Mr. Irish's resolution, goes on to say:

"Now, we have heard a great deal about officers of the State Government interfering with elections and the choice of candidates for office; but we did not expect to see them so bold as to step into the arena of strife, to fight for their chief and patron, under his eye. It is time to look into the business—the people are growing under dole and taxes; and long as office holders have been nominations and elections, they need not hope for relief. Let the facts asked for in that resolution be published abroad, and we predict that it will overwhelm the Administration of George Wolf. Whatever his popularity may be, or however deservedly esteemed by the people, an exposition of such facts, would alienate their affections from him. Let it be known too, that Dr. Burden, the successful speculator in the loans of this commonwealth, and a Senator, went along with the Delegates, and managed, after they had adjourned, to get them re-assembled to nominate Wolf, and that another Senator from this county, in direct violation of the spirit of our constitution, resigns two offices under the state, receiving three dollars per diem for his services as Senator, and at the same time sixty dollars per month for being Collector of Tolls, when he is a 100 miles from his office, and attending to the business for which he is amply paid. These facts will startle the people, and we predict, will endanger, if not defeat Gov. Wolf's re-election."

The New York Regency Unveiled.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1835.

I have just returned from Albany, where I had an excellent opportunity to hear and see the operations and deliberations of the years a complete change might be effected by a certain course of policy there to be inflexibly pursued.

This was the situation of affairs in 1832–3. There were then in Pennsylvania two central parties—the Jackson and Anti-Jackson—each of which was again subdivided into two factions—the Wolf party which had for leaders, Sutherland, Burden, McKean, Ingis, &c.—the Muhlenberg or original Van Buren, who had for leaders the office-holders of the Kitchen Cabinet. The Wolf party then were strongly opposed to Van Buren and McKean who was their candidate for Senator came out with a warm epistle against the Vice President, with a view of conciliating the Whigs and creating a new combination to put down the Kinderhook Statesman. The Whigs of Pennsylvania did not at that time see the policy of supporting McKean. Accordingly the Wolf party was under the necessity of casting about for another combination.

It was at this period, the spring of 1833, that the agents of Van Buren began their operations and agitations through various newspapers in that State. The Kitchen Cabinet had then at heart the removal of the deposites from the U. S. Bank—the Regency the spread of the Van Buren policy. There were these two or four measures—all of great importance—coming on in Pennsylvania—I mean the election of a Senator—the reform of the Constitution—and the Presidential contest only approaching off yonder. The Van Buren party seized upon all these questions—opposed McKean for his famous letter—shook the flag of reform at the life offices—made a terrible noise about a National Convention, and "usurped Joe" in the name of Wolf "for the nonce." I have learnt that at that period there were various caucuses or intimacy (in 1833) between the agents of Van Buren and the agents of the Wolf party—that communications took place—and the basis of a compromise was agreed to between the parties. Sutherland, Burden, and Which, with Wolf himself, may know something of these negociations. It was agreed however that the Van Buren party should be persuaded to support McKean for Senator at the next session, so as to get him out of Harrisburg, and thus out of the way—that the Wolf party was to go for the National Convention and Van Buren, and that Wolf should be supported in 1835 again for Governor. It was included that Wolf and his friends at a convenient opportunity should come out against the U. S. Bank.

These negociations took place in the summer of 1833, partly under the auspices of James Kendall, and partly of the Regency in New York. In consequence of this agreement McKean was elected to the Senate by the party at Harrisburg came out in favor of a National Convention, and subsequently supported all the measures of the Kitchen against the U. S. Bank. By these negociations, arrangements, bargains and pledges, Van Buren made astonishing headway in Pennsylvania in 1833 and '34. He was in a fair way of carrying that State by a *coup de main*. Planting himself on a strong anti-masonic foundation, and by dint of the ultra Jackson men he so manouvered by his generals and *aid-de-camps* that the Wolf party was forced into a narrow defile further—they have nominated him before the meeting of the *Baltimore Office Holders Convention*. This policy was adopted in order to give them the windward tack upon the Multinomic Sea.

But there is now inextricable difficulty and confusion in Bœtia. The Wolf party have sent agents and communications both to Washington and Albany. I understand that Sutherland insists upon the Regency exercising their influence upon the Lewistown Convention, and if they will not, he threatens to blow up Van Buren in Pennsylvania. McKean, who was always against Van Buren, is now stronger with Wolf than ever. All his predictions about Van Buren intrigue, he says, have come true to hand. If Muhlenberg persists, himself, to run against Wolf, the whole Wolf party threaten to get up a prodigious excitement against Van Buren. They care nothing for the pledges and electoral ticket made at the Harrisburg Convention.

Between this and the meeting of the Lewistown Convention, the Regency have undertaken the task of calming the waves and stilling every thing on its original ground of amity. In pursuance of this determination, *Richard Rush*, one of the original instigators of the opposition to Wolf, has been appointed to negotiate the quarrel between Ohio and Michigan. If he should be no more successful in that negociation, than he has been in the Van Buren agitation of Pennsylvania, I expect to hear that hostilities have fallen out on Lake Michigan, one month after he shall have reached that place. Negociations are already begun with John M. Read, Henry A. Muhlenberg, &c. &c. It is highly probable, that great promises will be made, if they will back out and bring the Lewistown Convention to the straw of an abortion.

Van Buren and the Regency think they shall be able to settle all this question before May, so that they may devote the summer to the total route and discomfiture of Judge Wolf. The Muhlenberg will most probably resign the nomination at the Lewistown Convention, and the mass of his supporters, who are not in the secret, will be called upon through the Van Buren papers, to support Wolf, and unite with "the democracy."—This business is still on the carpet, and the couriers that are passing to and fro, are numerous and rapid.

Thus do we see how New York politics and politicians, by their superior audacity, tactics and knowledge of human nature, are gradually reducing the whole confederacy, under their dominion and power. New York has already reduced a portion of New England—Pennsylvania and Ohio will soon follow, if nothing should intervene. In a few years, all the other States of the Union will be only so many departments or prefectures to this mighty empire, that stretches her hands from Sandy Hook to Buffalo.—Imperial Rome attained her dominion by a similar policy. She introduced herself into Greece as a friend and ally anxious to settle local disputes, and to quiet all commotions and dissentions. We see in the present instance, Pennsylvania applying to our Regency, to settle their dissentions and to give them a Governor. It is this way, that what was once called State rights and State pride, seems to have been lost in the present instance, Pennsylvania applying to our Regency, to settle their dissentions and to give them a Governor. It is this way, that what was once called State rights and State pride, are all merged in subserviency to the superior power and influence of New York. Have you no local dispute or dissention in Maryland, through which our ever glorious Regency can get their hand into your bosom and take hold of the source of power?

JOSEPH RITNER.

No person in pennsylvania has been more generously and more universally interpreted than Mr. Ritner; for masonry seems determined to accomplish all its objects by regularly concerted systematic arrangements for slandering its adversaries.

We can speak of him from a long intimate acquaintance, of Mr. Ritner's most generous, frank, amiable disposition, and superlative natural gifts of intellect. A more right minded, honest, disinterested man never lived, never been our lot to meet. Self-taught; self-made; struggling against every kind of difficulty,

"Checked by the scoff of Pride and Envy's frown,
And poverty's uncouparable bar,
In life's low vale remote—"

He has risen above it all, by the incompressible energies of his native powers, and the sterling integrity of his character: commanding the respect and confidence of all who really know him, and occupying a position which must confer on him the Chief Magistracy of this great State.

We recollect well when he first went, into public life. Plain, modest, affable, but unpretending; while others were splashing about their scanty stock of ideas, he was quietly treasuring up; and permitted a whole session to elapse with very little manifestation, except in private circles, of that masculine sense, that electrical sagacity for which he became afterwards distinguished.

He commenced his second session in the Legislature as chairman of the committee of Claims a post which required from him laborious attention and study. He occupied it for two years; and amidst the multifarious subjects crowding continually upon his attention, he was forced out to sustain his reports he was obliged daily to measure his controversial powers with the most expert, disciplined debaters of the house, upon questions of law, of fact, of usage, or of equity. We have seen him encounter, and finally baffle, two able, well prepared Philadelphia lawyers, upon one of the most complicated and difficult questions which we ever saw brought into discussion.

We should like to see some of those hotpressed, gilt-edged sparks—those milk-breathed, fashionable kangaroos, who are in a large congressional district against Mr. Ritner as an ignorant farmer, brought within the iron grasp of his mind upon some of those great questions which he managed so dexterously in that arena of intellectual conflict.

As a speaker he has several defects—both his voice and his enunciation are imperfect; but his ideas and his language are good, abundant, and uninterrupted. He is chiefly remarkable for the inexhaustible, ready stock of that precious common sense, which distinguished Dr. Franklin: in fact, his mode of thinking is strikingly similar to that of Dr. Franklin; in the constant practical bearing of his views; the clearness with which he sees every part of his subject at the same time; the facility with which he catches all the obvious and appropriate points which common minds blunder over, and the utter absence of all trash from his thoughts.

The last session before he was chosen speaker he found leisure to bestow some time, and much zeal, upon the great system of Pennsylvania Improvements which was then commenced; and upon that subject he unfolded those profound views, the wisdom of which we have since been made to feel by long years of mismanagement, under statesmen of a very different description.

Mr. Ritner was then president of the regular branch of the Legislature without appearing to be aware of the current of impressions around him, which carried him thither—without intriguing without caucuses, nefious influences of any kind; by the mere, natural, upward tendencies of a fine mind, an amiable deportment, and an inflexible regard for principle and honor.

He was wheedled thence from out of public life by the forgeries and intrigues of an infamous Masonic cabal, to which he scorned to truckle—the leader of which has since received a small portion of his deserts in our Western Penitentiary. If Mr. Ritner had submitted to their behests, to the sacrifice of the public interests, he might long ago, have been at the head of distinguished passages, have been at the summit of all the power, and at the bottom of their iniquities.

Through the whole of two years before the office of Governor, the reckless spirit of the same class of characters has pursued him, without establishing the shadow of a single fact against him; until the best sympathies of every generous mind have been roused to sustain him.—*Pittsburg Times.*

TENNESSEE.—The Nashville Banner of the 25th ult., concludes a long article on the subject of the next Presidency, and of General Jackson's preferences, in the following terms:—

"As to Tennessee, her sons, as independent in peace as they have proved themselves brave in war, have already recorded their verdict. They go for Hugh L. White, without a division. With them Mr. Van Buren never was a favorite. Unaided by the influence of General Jackson's name, he would never have been thought of. And backed as he is now by the exertions of some of his advocates, the embryo candidate of the Lewistown Convention will not get an electoral vote in Tennessee—we believe. Who will deny this?—We pause for a reply."

VARIOUS MATTERS.

☞FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

HARRISBURG, April 9.

The excitement that manifested itself in the House yesterday has by no means subsided. Mr. J. B. Smith tried to get the bill relative to limited partnerships up for consideration, but no anxious were the members to hear the bill to be proposed by Mr. Heston, relative to internal improvements, &c. that they refused to consider it, though it is said by commercial men to be of much importance. When Mr. Heston's bill was presented, and after it had been read, almost to be regretted took place—it was moved that the House proceed to consider it forthwith, which was amended by insisting the 16th of April, the day after the Legislature adjourns. The first motion prevailed, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Middlesworth in the chair. After some time, the bill was reported with sundry amendments. In the course of the discussion it elicited, Mr. Harrington attacked Mr. Heston and Speaker Thompson with much vivulence and vituperation. Messrs. Stevens and Harrison also attacked Mr. Heston for bringing in a bill after the solemn decision of the House, more objectionable than the one which had been decided upon. I have never seen such a decidedly pugnacious spirit in the House as the internal improvement bill has quickened into life. No extensions will pass, and tho' all are eager to provide for repairs, &c. I should not be surprised if not a single appropriation should pass. This afternoon has been spent in grading the patented lands of the Commonwealth. Messrs. Stevens, M'Culloch and Woodward, supported the bill as passed, and Messrs. Lacock, Lawrence and Miller of Fayette opposed it. The bill was zealously supported and as zealously opposed. The House is in session this evening. The Senate have passed the act incorporating the Susquehanna Navigation Company through the second reading. The few remaining days of the session will in all probability be spent in the most desultory manner, unless the internal improvement bill is quickly disposed of. I have understood that the bill to establish a board of works will not be before the House again this session. From actual examination of the official documents, I am enabled to state that the amount of salaries and per diem wages paid the officers along the public works, amounts to $148,592 37½.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer of April 6.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The improvement and loan bill was agreed to this morning in the House on final passage, and sent to the Senate. The whole amount to be borrowed is ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The following are the items:

To finish old work	$344,700
Salaries of canal officers	100,000
Repairs and damages	230,000
Amount of 1st section	$674,700
To extend to Erie	200,000
Towing path from Dunnstown to Farrandsville	80,000
Amount of 2d section	$280,000

The third section authorizes the Governor to borrow money to carry into effect the foregoing; to pay a debt due the Montgomery County Bank; and to carry into effect a law before passed, authorizing the purchase of steam engines for the rail road, viz:

1st section	$674,700
2d section	280,000
To purchase steam engines	144,000
To pay Montgomery Bank	60,000
Amount to be borrowed	$1,159,000

The following are the Ayes and Noes on final passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson of Del. Ayres, Banks, Bayne, Beale, Bennett, Brawley, Brooke of Chester, Clark, Cromwell, Curran, Dewart, Douglass, Frazier, Gamble, Hardy, Hasson, Heffenstein, Irvin, Jackson of Lan. Kerr of Alleg. Kerr of Butler, Lacock, Lawrence, Lewellen, M'Elwee, Mather, Miller of Phila. city, Morris, Parker, Paynter, Pelz, Pennypacker, Polock, Reed of Phila. city, Rheiner, Scott, J. B. Smith, T. S. Smith, Spackman, Stokes, Taggart, Walker, Thompson, Speaker.—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Bullock, Brooks, of York, Burson, Carson, Comly, Crawford, Cox, Davies, Derr, Emmert, Erb, Erdman, Fornance, Harrison, Herrington, Hill, Hopkins, Hottenstein, Hummel, Huston, Imhoff, Irish, Jackson of Berks, James, Jones, Krause, Lynn, M'Culloh, M'SHERRY, Middleswarth, Miller of Fay. Murry, Patterson of Fay. Reigart, Richards, Riegel, Ritner, Russell, Sanderson, Snyder of York, STEVENS, Ulrich, Williams, Woodburn, Woodward.—45.

EARTHQUAKE AT ST. THOMAS.

Extract from Capt. Jno. Delesdernier's Log Book.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 11, 1835.

"Twenty minutes past 10 o'clock, experienced a shock of an Earthquake which shook the vessel about twenty-five seconds—the report one and a half minutes. At the time it commenced I was in a long low store in company with Mr. N. Corrington. The store was composed of brick, stone and lime, and stood on made land or ground, and the shock caused the building to rise and fall like a long flat boat riding on the waves—The pots, hams, and other articles usually hung on the beams of the stores, were all put in motion, swinging to and fro. The shock was also felt by Capt. Hale, of the brig Rosalia, of Baltimore, in lat. 18° 27', lon 62° 30' which lasted about one minute."

Another extract from the same.

January 22—"Tuesday, 10 o'clock in the evening, in passing the Island of Nevis, I was sensible of a second shock of an earthquake description. A sudden stream of fire burst upon our sight that astonished and delighted us. It was a broad sheet of flame illuminating the space of many miles—emitted from the volcano on the Island—in a few minutes the flame disappeared and again burst forth in one sudden and splendid column, rising from the horizon and broadening until it reached the sky, and extended over the whole Island. The sight was sublime, baffling all description. I was about twenty miles from the Island when it disappeared altogether, and left us as dark as Erebus."

TEMPERANCE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL meeting of the Temperance Society of Gettysburg and its vicinity, will be held at the Court-house on *Friday Evening the 24th instant.* Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be an election for officers.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, *Sec'ry.*

April 13, 1835. 1tn—2

LEADING.

APRIL. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES. APRIL.		
13 Monday	5 26	6 30		H.	M.
14 Tuesday	5 26	6 31	Full M.	13	2 6
15 Wednesday	5 28	6 32	First Q.	6	4 14
16 Thursday	5 25	6 34	Full M.	13	2 6
17 Friday	5 23	6 35	Last Q.	20	6 35
18 Saturday	5 24	6 36	New M.	27	4 14
19 Sunday	5 23	6 37			

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, April 13, 1835.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[Corrected weekly from the Baltimore Patriot.]

Flour	$4 81 to 4 37	Cloverseed	$4 15 to 4 50
Wheat	1 03 to 1 12	Flaxseed	1 25 to 1 50
Corn	67 to 68	Whiskey	27 to 28
Oats	38 to 40	Plaster, per ton,	

☞Under the head of "*Politics of the Day,*" are several articles to which we would call the reader's attention—especially the one from the New York Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

☞"THE CASKET" for April has been received. Its embellishments are—The Burning of the Jordan; Portrait of John Milton; the Rotunda, New York; Ashter's Park Hotel, New York; A Persian Entertainment; Trinity Church, New York; April, illustration of Spenser's Seasons; and a piece of Music. It contains several original articles, and among those selected from other periodicals is the one on our first page from "Blackwood's Magazine" written by BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, Esq. the talented Editor of the "Post" and "Casket." The present volume of the "Casket" bids fair to be far superior to any of its predecessors.

☞The following letter from Mr. STEVENS gives information which will, no doubt, be highly gratifying to a large number of the citizens of Adams county:

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1835.

DEAR SIR—It gives me great pleasure to inform you, that the Bill which the people of Adams County had so much at heart —the LAND GRADUATING BILL, has just passed the Senate in the same shape in which it passed the House of Representatives. It is as follows—

All land valued (without the improvements) over 10 dollars, pay Sixpence interest. Between $7 and $10, 4½ per cent interest. Between $4 and $7, three per cent interest. Below $4, no interest.

This law will be a great relief to the poor.

Your's &c.

T. STEVENS.

☞Another letter from Mr. STEVENS states that the above Bill has received the signature of the Governor and become a law.

☞We learn that the bill creating the Counties of Adams and York into a separate Judicial District, has passed both Houses, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

☞It is thought that the School Law will not be repealed.

THE TRUE COURSE.

☞It is with much pleasure we observe, that while the two factions of the "Democratic" party are "using each other up," a wonderful unanimity prevails, generally, throughout the great Reform party. Here and there we see a "black sheep," or a "Wolf in sheep's clothing"—but with *few* exceptions the great body—all who sincerely desire to see Pennsylvania wrested from the grasp of men who would move heaven and earth, and sacrifice the dearest and best interests of their country at the shrine of their unhallowed ambition and their gratifying after power—all who have such a patriotic wish at heart, have determined to sacrifice all minor and selfish considerations and set upon high and elevated ground—They are that now seen upon them the responsibility of either securing the State to, or of resuscitating it from, *the New York Regency*—and that it is their duty to step forward and be the instruments of achieving a great and glorious victory, by wresting from the withering and blighting grasp of Van Burenism the State of Pennsylvania. They see that for any other course, they have no *plausible* excuse. JOSEPH RITNER holds the same views with them upon the great and leading measures of the Constitution—that he is opposed to all extravagance and unnecessary expenditure of the People's money, and decidedly in favor of a thorough Reform in our State Constitution. Joseph Ritner's election to the Gubernatorial Chair, will be the downfall of the present party in power, and will secure the electoral vote of the State against Van Buren. His defeat will forever prostrate the Constitutional party, and rivet still closer Pennsylvania to the Car of the Heir Apparent. This cannot be disguised.

JOSEPH RITNER.

☞The nomination of this gentlemen appears to meet the general approbation of the opponents of Van Buren throughout the State. All the Anti-Masonic, as well as a large majority of the Whig journals have warmly greeted this nomination, and avowed their determination to give him their support. His election is considered certain. Within the last few weeks we have received various letters of the same import with the following from a gentleman of Lycoming county:—

RITNER's prospects could not be better than they are now in this county. I have been given the names of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, in this neighborhood, of the first standing, who opposed Wolf at the last Gubernatorial election, who are doing all they can now to promote his election.

Wolf will not do. Muhlenberg can't be swallowed! The fact of his (Muhlenberg's) once being a PREACHER, and of his surrendering his Clerical, for the more arduous and exciting—but the more *profitable* duties of a political life—the fact that he did not relinquish his duties as a Minister of Christ until he was *certain* that he would be elected to an office that would be vastly superior in a *worldly* and *mercenary* point of view,) to the one he hold—all will be sure to work to his disadvantage. In this section, as well as in your own, POLITICAL PRIZERS will not be tolerated by those who wish to keep as separate as possible, Church and State. *Parson* Muhlenberg will most mutually find, as the Harrisburg Chronicle quaintly remarks, that "there is but *one step* from the PULPIT to a POLITICAL GRAVE."

☞The person who stole Mr. STEVENS' Masonic book, it appears, to screen himself, hid them in the desk of one of the Members who was absent at the time Mr. Stevens loaned the books to Mr. Harrington, a Mason, to reply to him! What a shallow trick! More in our next.

The Norristown Free Press says, the war between the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg is increasing in violence and abuse, as the prospects of each faction becomes the more desperate. Witness the following, from the Lewistown Gazette:

"Let the friends of democracy and good order hold fast to George Wolf, as the rock of their safety. They might as well place the administration of their affairs in the hands of Lucifer Bandit, as in the hands of Parson Muhlenberg, and his Cut Throat Associates."

'FRESH FROM THE RANKS OF THE PEOPLE,'—The Muhlenberg men of Adams County, Pa. have held a meeting since the 4th March Convention, at which resolutions were passed denouning the proceedings of that body—vituperating Gov. Wolf, in the roundest, and declaring it to be important to the public interests, "to bring forward a new candidate for Governor *fresh, from the ranks of the people.*"

This, as the Harrisburg Intelligencer said on another occasion, is rather "too much pork for a shilling." The "*new* candidate" of which this meeting is laboring to bring out, fresh from the ranks of the people, is an ancient member of the "aristocracy of wealth" —and has, notwithstanding, lived from early manhood, *on the fat of office.* If this is *fresh* from the ranks of the people, poor Wolf, who has been victimized by the Kitchen, cannot be very stale.—*Balt. Pat.*

AMERICAN SILK.—Raw silk has been produced within the past year, in Mansfield, Conn. to the amount of over $60,000. The county of Windham, Conn. produces five tons of silk annually, valued at $500,000, and if reeled would be worth double that sum.

Nine prisoners escaped from the jail of Chester county on the night of the 3d inst. Two of them had been committed on a charge of passing counterfeit money, four on suspicion of having been accessary to the burning of Pikeland church, and the three others for minor offences. Twelve persons effected their escape by sawing off one of the iron bars of the window of the apartment in which they were confined, and getting into the yard of the prisoners. They then broke through the yard wall, which, in its present delapidated state, we should infer from the Register, was not a very difficult matter. There or four of the rogues were apprended on the following day and conducted back to prison.—*Lancaster Eem.*

"GOING AHEAD."—The Liverpool Standard states that the British Packet Britannia, her passage from Savannah to Liverpool, a distance of 3,859 miles, in twenty-one days. The average rate of sailing for nineteen days, was 203 miles a day.

THE COTTON TRADE.—It is stated that in the beginning of the reign of George the Third, (in 1760) the cotton trade of Great Britain gave employment to 40,000 persons and the value of the goods produced was £600,000. It now employs not less than 1,500,000 persons, and the value of the goods produced exceeds thirty-one millions. The London Athenæum states that the cotton yarn annually spun in England, would, in a single thread, girdle the globe 203,775 times; it would reach fifty-one times from the earth to the sun, and it would encircle the earth's orbit eight times and half. It would certainly make the longest yarn ever heard of.

☞A British Brig recently sailed from Charleston with a cargo of cotton on board, valued at $103,173 16.

The Adams Sentinel which is favorable to a whig convention, recommends the Hon. Geo. Chambers, of Franklin county, as a suitable individual for the support of the whigs, for the office of Governor. We would yield to no one in the appreciation of the talents and moral worth of Mr. Chambers, yet these considerations, under present circumstances, could not induce us to support him. Besides, it cannot be denied that Mr. Chambers owes his election to the aid which he received from the Anti-Masons of Franklin and Adams, and is as strong an Anti-Mason as the Hon. Edward Everett, who is the candidate of the whigs and Anti Masons for the Executive chair of Massachusetts. Mr. Chambers was nominated by the *Anti-Masons*, for the office he now holds and *accepted that* nomination.[*Carlisle Herald.*

WILLIAM M. WHITLEY, alias S. D. Witson, who escaped from jail here, and for which there is a reward of $60 was offered, was apprehended in Pottsville, brought back and is now safely lodged in jail again, being secured by irons. He will be removed to Lancaster for trial at next Court, on numerous charges of Forgery, and from there to Westchester.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

A new paper is about to be attempted at Columbus, O., with the avowed object of advocating the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidential chair.

A late number of the London Morning Herald says—"We have authority to say, that there is no truth in the statement which has lately been circulated as to the interesting situation of Her Majesty the Queen."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

☞We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 7th inst. the following condensed view of the late news from Europe:

The American Indemnity Bill had not passed the Chambers, but it was believed in England, at the last dates, that it would eventually receive the sanction of a majority of the Deputies, although some entertained doubts upon the subject.

The French Ministers had experienced a defeat on the bill for the continuance of the Tobacco Monopoly, and they immediately resigned. No new Ministry had been formed. The King was evidently in trouble. A frigate had been despatched from Toulon, to watch our squadron at Mahon.

Mr. Abercromby, the reform candidate, was elected Speaker of the British House of Commons, by a majority of ten votes, over Sir Charles Manners Sutton. The Ministers were subsequently defeated on one or two other questions, but they still held on to the reins of government. A passenger states, that Sir Robert and the Duke had declared their intention of retaining their offices, and that the opposition had determined to grant the supplies but for *three months*, as a rod over them. If the latter can succeed in this measure, we should think that the only alternative will be for Ministers to resign, or to dissolve Parliament.

The Emperor of Austria died on the second of March. He would be succeeded by his son, the King of Hungary.

☞A later arrival than the above, brings letters from Havre, one of which, dated March 12, says, "If we had a Ministry, the law about the indemnity for millions should have already passed." Another of the 13th, says, "The report on the Treaty will be made to the Chambers on the 22nd or 23d inst. (March.)"

The following letter, bringing intelligence of the re-organization of the French Ministry, is, says the New York Journal of Commerce, from an unquestionable source:

"PARIS, March 12, 1835.

The Ministry remain as they were, with the change of Mr. De Rigney being transferred to the War department and Mr. De Broglie appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council. This arrangement is favorable to the American question, and the report of the Committee will be made in a few days."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—The opinions expressed in the letters received from France are uniformly favorable to the passage of the indemnity bill. We have had access to a good many from the most respectable sources, and no difference of opinion on the subject. Some of them speak in the positive terms, such as "whosoever may be Ministers, the bill will certainly pass." The language we have quoted is used by members of the Chamber of Deputies, who are also merchants and Bankers, and write to their correspondents here for their guidance in business of mutual interest.—*Journ. Com.*

We learn from the different reports made to the House of Representatives by the Canal Commissioners, that the salaries of the officers and persons employed upon the canals and rail-roads of Pennsylvania, amount to the pretty sum of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN DOLLARS per annum! and the Harrisburg Intelligencer assures us that this is by no means the whole amount paid by the State to persons employed on the public works. The lock keepers and perhaps some others, have the rent of their houses paid by the State. Besides, these are only the *officers* in this grand political army. The *soldiers* are not enumerated. It is probable that TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS per annum would not pay the persons employed by the State on the public works. Is it time Retrenchment and Reform—they will eat all the tolls. It is believed that less than one half of this enormous sum is amply sufficient to pay every *necessary* officer on the improvements.—*Lan. Exam.*

An English writer says, that Englishmen are on the average one inch taller than Frenchmen, and Americans one inch taller than Englishmen.

A son of Erin, mourning over the fate that doomed him to an exile from his country and his home, said, "I do not ever lived to die, but God only knew whether he would or not, he hoped to see swate Ireland before he left Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Mr. WATSON will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light.

☞The Rev. Mr. RUTHRAUFF will administer the Sacrament in the German Church on Sunday morning next. The exercises to be in the German language and will commence on Friday morning next

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. JACOB WIKOFF, of Hanover, (formerly of this place,) to Miss SARAH M'PHERSON, daughter of Wm M'PHERSON, Esq. deceased, of this borough.

On the 8th inst. by the same, Mr. DAVID S. BEELER to Miss CHARLOTTE MARY OCKER—both of York Springs.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. JOHN SNOUFFER, of York county, to Miss REBECCA HERST, of this county.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. ABRAHAM WOLF to Miss ELIZA WEYMILLER—both of Germany township.

On the 31st, by the same, Mr. GEORGE HERBING, of this county, to Miss ELIZABETH WOLFORD, of York county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXAMINATION.

AN Examination of the Pupils of Gettysburg Female Academy will be held, *on Thursday and Friday the 23d and 24th instant.* The public are respectfully invited to attend. J. H. MARSDEN.

April 13, 1835. te—2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NO bill for the funeral of an out-door Pauper shall exceed Six Dollars. No such bill shall be paid, unless an order of two Justices of the Peace shall be procured in the life-time of such Pauper for his or her relief, except in case of sudden death, in which case such bill shall be paid, provided on order to provide for the funeral of such Pauper shall be procured prior to the burial of such Pauper. No order for the relief of any living Pauper shall entitle any person to receive payment for any expenses incurred prior to the date of such order and notice thereof to the Steward or one of the Directors, as soon therefter as can be given.—All Justices of the Peace within the county of Adams, are requested to grant orders for the relief of Paupers, and for the funeral of Paupers promptly, otherwise they will prevent persons entitled, from receiving payment.

WM. REX,
J. CUNNINGHAM,
JACOB WILL,
} *Direct's of the Poor.*

April 13, 1835. 3t—2

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A MEETING of the "*Mechanics' Institute*" will be held in the College on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, when the following question will be discussed:

"*Is conscience an innate principle?*"

Punctual attendance is requested.

J. L. SLENTZ, Sec'ry.

April 13, 1835. 1t—2

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Gettysburg, Pa. April 1, 1835.

A
John Adair
Wm. Adams
B
John Blocher
James