THE GETTYSBURG STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star & Banner.

MR. EDITOR,

As Mr. LEFEVER is anxious to know whether I did or did not deliver and assume the responsibility of the communications signed "*An Old Democrat*," which appeared in the Star of the 4th and 25th of May last"—I answer, that I did not deliver, nor am I responsible for the communications alluded to. G. ZIEGLER.

For the Star & Banner.

Democratic Convention.

A meeting of the delegates elected by the *Democratic Republicans* of Adams county, favorable to the re-election of George Wolf, for the purpose of forming a county ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th inst. when the following persons appointed and took their seats:—

Gettysburg—Adam Maury, D. Gilbert.
Mountjoy—Joseph Riddlemoser, Jacob Long.
Conawago—Joseph Buehler, John F. M'Kinney.
Cumberland—Jacob Herbt, J. Hemens.
Hamiltonban—John M'Ginley, W. J. Scabrooks.
Germany—J. Wintrode, Philip Wolf.
Huntingdon—Thompson A. Godfrey, Dr. John Crunkleton.
Reading—Samuel Strayer, S. Blake.
Menallen—William M'Grew.
Liberty—D. Sheets, Michael M'Cartey.
Hamilton—R. Hill, P. Deens.

The meeting then organized by appointing Mr. THOMPSON A. GODFREY, President, and WILLIAM J. SEABROOKS, Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

ASSEMBLY
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
T. C. MILLER.

PROTHONOTARY
JOHN AULABAUGH, Esq.

AUDITOR
JOHN EIKER.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JACOB HERBST.

Resolved, That Col. Samuel Blake, John M'Ginley and Thompson A. Godfrey, be appointed Committees, to meet the Conferees of York county, to form a Senatorial Ticket.

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed for the borough and each township in the county.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the several papers in the county.

THOMPSON A. GODFREY, Pres't.
WILLIAM J. SEABROOKS, Sec'ry.

For the Star & Banner.

There has been much boast said, in the different papers published in Gettysburg, about who shall be our next Governor. On this subject, I shall say nothing more than give my opinion as respects the present incumbent, Governor Wolf, who, I am clearly of the opinion, has made as good a Governor as Pennsylvania ever had—taking into view the embarrassment the State was in when he first got into office, and the prosperous condition it is in at present. The tolls which have been received since the opening of the navigation on the canals last spring, have exceeded *three thousand dollars* per day, and they not more than in their infancy. The amount of tolls received this year will exceed the estimate made, which was another *three thousand dollars*; and next year I have no doubt the tolls received will double that of this year, let who will be Governor. This large amount of tolls received, will unbolster our resources, leave us of the State Taxes which we have been paying.

But this is not the only instance in which he has acted well for us. He has not been the promulgator all the fearless advocate of the present General System of Education, so that the poor man's child may have the same opportunity of receiving an English Education with that of the rich? This, in my opinion, is a matter of more immediate importance to us, than that of squabbling who shall be Governor. Where this system of education has been put into operation, has it not proved advantageous? I answer it has, and that in many ways. First—Double the number of children are now going to school in the Borough of Gettysburg, than were under the old system; and I believe it to be the case wherever this new system of education has been adopted. But the beauty of the system is, though there is double the number, but half to school, the expence is not more than the one half of that which was paid under the old system, and pauperism done away in the meantime.

I ask, where is the man who has a feeling for his offspring, and who is destitute of the means to educate them, that would not advocate this General System of Education, and the man who opposes so instrumental in bringing the same about? But, when we look around us, we can find individuals busily engaged and plotting how they shall break down this valuable system of education; but I would ask *who are they?* I answer, the large property holder, the illiteral, and the miser, who make a God of their wealth here below, and would rather see the middling and poor classes mired in the mire of ignorance, than contribute one cent towards their education! And indeed there are many who have the means who do not educate their own children, even in the present system; and they but under the present system they have to pay their tax for school purposes and by that means their children will be sent to school. I want no further evidence on this subject than the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg, (*knowing Muhlenberg to be opposed to a General System of Education*) who attended the county meeting in Gettysburg on the 5th of August. Nine-tenths who attended that meeting, are the bitter enemies of our public improvements, and a General System of Education!

It will not, I presume, be amiss here to mention that David Middlecoff our Representative in the State Senate, also attended the Muhlenberg county meeting, who voted last winter for the repeal of the school law, and which actually passed in Senate—but when it was brought up in the House of Representatives it met with men who were more liberal minded, and who gave it the go-by. Mr. Middlecoff, when asked why he cast his vote in favor of the repeal of so valuable a system of education, his only reply was, that he was representing York County, and that a large majority of them were opposed to this system! If so, I would advise him to resign his seat in Senate, in order to give the People of Adams county an opportunity of electing a man who would represent them fairly in the State Senate. Should this take place, I have no doubt it would be very acceptable to a large majority of this constituents, and more particularly, those in favor of the present General System of Education. Had he skulked this question as he did many others, there might have been some excuse for him.

VERITAS.

POLITICAL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer—Whig paper.

The Whigs—The Anti-Masons—National Policy.

Our contemporary of the Sentinel avers that Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., is the "*High Priest of Anti-Masonry*," and "*without a doubt, fairly expresses the sentiments of the Anti-Masonic party*" of the commonwealth. Such being the case, according to the Sentinel, we will pay reference to the opinions delivered by Mr. Stevens at Pittsburg, and from which our neighbor has already quoted so largely, endeavour to obtain the precise view entertained by Mr. Ritner and his friends respecting the measures of the National Administration. The partisans of Governor Wolf are constantly asserting that the Anti-Masons of Pennsylvania do not concur with the Whig party in reference to National politics. This allegation is utterly erroneous, to use a mild phrase, for all in the slightest degree acquainted with public affairs know that during the last session of Congress the votes of the Anti-Masonic members, were invariably recorded against the arbitrary measures of the existing dynasty. But as the Editor of the Sentinel has been pleased constitute Thaddeus Stevens, Esq. the High Priest of Anti Masonry, we can readily ascertain the precise view of his political friends, respecting National politics, by referring to the Speech delivered at Pittsburg, and which has already excited so much attention.

In directing the attention of his fellow-citizens to the arbitrary powers usurped and exercised by the President, Mr. Stevens said:

"Your treasury has been wantonly seized, and its legal guardian spurned from office by the iron heel of a King, who assumed to be the dictation of your Sovereign. On questions of mere policy, the negative of one man out-weighs the deliberate judgment of a majority of the representatives of twelve millions of freemen. The policy and practices of your government for half a century, have been demolished in a single four year reign."

In referring to the patriotic efforts made by the National Senate, to arrest the march of despotic power, Mr. S. used the following language:—

"The Senate, that conservative power,—that exalted body of conscript Fathers, is reduced to a nullity, and become the mere pageantry of government. If they dare be honest, and enhance usurpations, the Tyrant invades their Hall with insolent rebuke. If they reject the nomination of his minions, he refuses to fill the office until they stepped out of their duty to confirm and retains the rejected parasites, and thus he rules alone. Through his recognized organ, he opens the flood gate of official abuse and denunciation against the Judiciary, the Senate, and every other constitutional power which obstructs the path of his lawless ambition. And what is the most humiliating and alarming of all, the PEOPLE cower beneath his imperious behests."

Our readers we doubt not will readily admit that there is not a particle of Jacksonism in the above quotations. The orator then notices the truckling and time-serving policy pursued by George Wolf and his advisers in regard to the interests of the commonwealth. We give his language word for word.

"What has changed the whole policy of meek Pennsylvania? Her view of the Tariff—the Public Lands;—the Currency;—and the Supreme Court? IT IS THE WILL OF JACKSON, AND THE GOLD OF OFFICE! Surely insulted and abused Pennsylvania is like the Ass in the Scripture meanly crouching down between great burthens! Although in form, and on your statute books, you have other branches of government, yet in fact all power is concentrated in one man. So has it always been with republics verging to despotism. When Nero's blood was all drenched Rome in tears, she had her Senate, and he, nominally, his colleague. So had Caligula. But he appointed him himself. To mock their pretensions to freedom, and deride a servile people, he raised his Horse to consular dignity, and fed him on gilded oats. *Imparial history will hereafter record, that, in the nineteenth day, less noble beasts were raised to power, and fed upon the pampered gold!* What does such power lack of absolute despotism but its perpetuity? Even that can be made to be supplied. Failing of lineal, legitimate descendants, he has appointed his Successor; and all that seems expected of the people, is meanly to bend the knee, and hail the succession. *Must* we submit? Whither has the spirit of our fathers fled? Whither has fled the proud spirit of the mighty signers of that immortal instrument which we have this day heard read! They could perceive & resist oppression, in the abstract assertion of lawless power. We will neither see nor feel it when openly assumed and exercised in the People's palace. We will remain our abhorrence of foreign tyranny, while we kiss it at home. Whence beson does not heave,—whose blood does not boil when he reads the oppression of suffering Poland? When he sees the Northern Monarchy, in March, a heap of ice, and in August, a heap of ice, subjecting the back of her gallant sons to the ignominious lash of Cabinet Serfs and Cossac Slaves?"

We think that the above extracts demonstrate with sufficient clearness that whatever may be the view of Joseph Ritner and his friends in other respects, they are at least heart and hand with the Whigs on all questions of National and State policy, and it only remains for the Whigs to decide whether they will rally in behalf of a candidate whose friends express the views and entertain the principles avowed above, or give their support to the trembling and vacillating being who now occupies the executive chair of the State, and who is willing, with a selfish motive, to play the pander to the purposes of Martin Van Buren.

From the Lewistown Gazette.

JOSEPH RITNER.

Every man ought to vote for RITNER!—there's nothing more true. Do you believe it, reader? If you don't—'tis! here's the proof!

Are you a *working man?* If so, vote for RITNER! for HE is a working man.

Are you a *farmer*—a practical farmer—and hard labouring son of the soil? If so, vote for *JOSEPH RITNER*.

Are you a *statesman?* If so, vote for RITNER—for he is a statesman of sound views and profound sagacity.

Are you a *soldier*—one who has served your country? If so, vote for RITNER, for he served his country—and that, too, at a time when both his opponents were enjoying the sweets of home!—the one practicing law and the other gospel, which sacred duty he forsook for the sake of political gain.

Are you an *economist?* If so, vote for Ritner—he is a good economist, and will retrench the enormous expenses of the government, and practice economy in its administration.

Are you a friend to good order—one who wishes to see the affairs of the state to be well managed? If so, VOTE FOR RITNER! the only honest and capable candidate now before the people.

Are you a friend to internal improvements—judiciously prosecuted? If so, vote for Ritner, for he has shown himself to be their true and wise friend.

Are you a friend to equal rights? If so, vote for Ritner, for in him you find their true friend.

Are you a friend to equal rights? If so, vote for Ritner, for he is the man you find powerful and devoted champion, a gallant defender of the "supremacy of the law."

Are you a poor man? If so, vote for RITNER, the poor man's friend.

Are you a friend to universal education? If so, vote for Ritner, for he is the friend of education, though he may not be a devotee of the present school law.

Are you in favor of the distribution of the *public lands?* If so, vote for Ritner, for he is the friend of that measure, by which Pennsylvania would receive *four hundred thousand dollars* every year—enough to educate her children without a resort to taxation.

Are you an enemy to undue and manœuvering and political chicanery to place candidates for office in nomination? If so, vote for Ritner, for no intriguing was resorted to, to effect his nomination.

Are you in favor of *rotation in office?* If so, vote for Ritner.

Are you a *democrat?* If so, vote for a democrat—a plain republican farmer as Joseph Ritner.

Are you an enemy to taxation? If so, vote for Ritner, for if his advice had been followed in the construction of our state improvements, *twenty five millions of debt* would now hang over Pennsylvania, like an ominous thunder-cloud, shrouding her destinies in gloom, and blighting her natural energies.

Are you an enemy to *fraud, forgery, and perjury?* If so, vote for RITNER, for it was by such means he was defeated in 1832.

Are you a *free* citizen—one who is untrammelled by secret obligations? If so, vote for a free citizen, and Joseph Ritner is the man.

Are you an *antimason?* If so, vote for an antimason—vote for RITNER.

Are you an *honest man?* If so, vote for Ritner, for if ever the sun shone on an honest man, we believe him to be one.

Are you a *fence* man—one who looks before leaping? If so, vote for Ritner, and you're on the strong side, as sure as double assurance.

Are you an *office-seeker?* If so, vote for RITNER, for we do assure you that *he will dispense offices after next December!*

So we could go on, and fill a page; but it is not necessary. It is a fact—and who is not aware of it?—that almost every man in the state can find a reasonable excuse for voting for *JOSEPH RITNER*, and an astonishing number WILL vote for him—wailings of the offendedness, and FRAUDS and FORGERIES of the mason-ic party to the contrary notwithstanding. *RITNER, we would say from present and past indication of the public feeling*, WILL HAVE A MAJORITY *over Wolf and Muhlenberg united.*

It is urged by the Wolf and Muhlenberg parties, that Joseph Ritner, is the Bank candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. A sentiment, favorable to this institution, which was opposed by Mr. Ritner some time since, is referred to as evidence that such is the fact. The intelligent mind, on reflecting that the question of the Bank is now hushed, and no longer before the people will at once perceive that this objection is baseless and futile. The hopes of success which the friends of Mr. Ritner so confidently cherish, do not rest on his views in relation to the Bank of the United States. On the very same ground that Mr. Ritner is styled the Bank candidate, may also his fellow candidate Wolf and Muhlenberg, for at one period or another during their lives, they have *all* declared themselves favorable to that institution.

Resort to so futile an objection against Mr. Ritner, proves most strongly in his favor, and will make still more triumphant his election, which is now as certain, as that the people have been awakened by frightful prodigality and corruption, to an active sense of their duty. There is not, there can *not* be any mistake in this matter. Public opinion *has* spoken, and is *now* speaking in language which cannot be misunderstood. —*Carlisle Herald.*

The opponents of Joseph Ritner sneeringly speak of him as a "sheep drover," a Pittsburg wagoner, as "nothing but a Farmer," &c. Well, what if he did drive sheep, or drive a wagon, or follow a plough, does that disqualify him for the office of governor? Is no one fit for office but lawyers and random preachers? Are the farmers and mechanics to be told that they should vote for a *professional* gentleman, because, forsooth, the *workingman* is not fit for office? We confess that Ritner is a farmer and a hard workingman, and that he once drove his own team! Will the farmers of this county object to him on that account? We ought not, for they know it is high time we had put upon such a man for governor—one that knows what it is to pay taxes.—*Westchester Reg.*

No stronger condemnation of the conduct of the Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg could be pronounced than is contained in the fact that every conscientious minister of the gospel throughout the state will be his opponent in politics and abhorrence. Every one of the profession whose mantle is unsullied looks upon his description of the holy office and his dabbling in the pool of politics, careless of every tie of religion, principle or patriotism, as worthy of the strongest reproof. They do not and cannot support him, for they know that he has cast a reproach upon the gospel ministry by leaving the altar And turning political intriguer.—*York Republican*

By the accounts we receive from all parts of the state, Ritner's majority cannot be less than 20,000. A friend in Washington county writes, that in that county at the last gubernatorial contest, Ritner had a majority of 140 votes. Now, at the coming election, he will have a majority of 1,000 over Wolf. So we go. The people—the honest yeomanry,—the hardworking farmers and mechanics, are rallying under the Ritner banner with the greatest enthusiasm. Lawyer Wolf and Parson Muhlenberg will be lost amid the battle cry of "*Ritner and Reform!*" RITNER! RITNER!! is to be heard on every gale that sweeps over the hills and vales of Pennsylvania, but otherwise happy Pennsylvania.—*Ibid.*

The Muhlenberg papers assert that Gov. Wolf has no earthly chance of success at the coming election—and the Wolfites say the same of Muhlenberg. Both parties tell the truth in this respect. Wolf and Muhlenberg have no earthly chance, but somewhere more than 50,000 votes to divide between them.—*Wilksburre. Adv.*

BETTING.—On Friday last, a farmer from Berks county bet a fine Durham Bull against one hundred dollars with a farmer of Schuylkill county, that Joseph Ritner would get *two* votes to Mr. Muhlenberg's one, for Governor, in Oley township, Berks county. He also bet another Durham Bull against two hundred dollars, that he (Ritner) would get *three* votes to Mr. M's. one in the same township.—*Miners Journal.*

AWFUL.—It is said that a member of the Baltimore Convention pronounced the terrible sentence that if the *Party* would not *hang together* they ought to hang *separately!* What! Wolfites and Muhlenbergers too? "Hang be the heavens with *black*"—as Shak-peare says.—*Pitts. Times.*

It is made a serious charge against Alexander Hamilton, that he wished to retain the old English system of having State Legislatures elective, and the governors of States appointed by the President of the United States. Yet what do we see now? The two divisions of the Jackson party in Pennsylvania are soliciting the President to tell them which candidate for Governor they shall elect; thus, in fact, giving him this very appointing power!—*Kennebeck Jour.*

The last Reporter contains the following assertion:

"It is a fact that Joseph Ritner walked in a mission procession in this town, in the year 1827, nearly a year after the Morgan outrage."

We unauthorised to pronounce the above mission "fact" a deliberate falsehood, totally destitute of truth. Also the assertion of the Reporter that Mr. Ritner was one of the convention that in 1829 instructed the Delegates from Washington county "to vote for the nomination of Thomas D. Bernard (a mason) as a candidate for Governor.

[*Pa. Telegraph.*

GOOD—VERY GOOD—The grand jury of Madison county, Georgia, has presented Judge White for ☞ *Dividing the Democratic party!!!*

Great Celebration.

A "Harvest Home Celebration" by the friends of Joseph Ritner, took place at Mount Rock, Cumberland County, on Saturday the 8th inst. From the account we have received of it, the assemblage must have been immense. It is said also, that it was the most enthusiastic meeting of the People that was ever held in that County. The toasts given on the occasion were all favorable to RITNER AND REFORM, and received with loud and hearty cheering. We select, from a large number before us the following, as specimens of that plainness and independence, as well as good sense, which usually characterize our Farmers:

By John A. M'Lochan—JOSEPH RITNER, who with his old boss, *Jacob Myers*, cut with his sickle, 100 Dozen Rye in one day. Let every man who knows what a day's reaping is, vote for the farmer on this account.

By Samuel Robinson. JOSEPH RITNER,

The man could drive old Jacob's team,
Without a whip or lines;
Yes, *drive him* it is been seen—
In the days of *Auld Lang Syne.*

By John Oiler.—JOSEPH RITNER—The ploughman of the West. The Wolves may howl at him over the fence; when he is done seeding he will rout them out of their dens.

By David Washwood.—Joseph Ritner, the self-made man. The poor man in supporting him for Governor, is encouraging his sons to emulate his example.

By Levi Bricker.—The 25 millions of debt. The interest of the people require that Joseph Ritner should be elected Governor, to enjure how these millions have been expended.

By John Shamberger.—Some object to Ritner on account of talents when it is known that there is more display of talents, sound independent judgment and integrity, of Ritner's on record, than of either Wolf or Muhlenberg. May those objectors go to the West and seek "light."

By A Mount Rocker.—The ladies of West Pennsborough—All for the *Farmer*—these their souls—a very fine plan to get their husbands and lovers to vote straight.

By A Guest.—The *Western Farmer.* He will do the ploughing for the State, "Coulter or no Coulter."

By Jesse Duck.—JOSEPH RITNER, his popularity is founded upon a rock, and cannot be moved by the pretence that he ploughed without a Coulter. But "Coulter or no Coulter," he is the man that turns the true *Pennsylvania Furrow.*

It is supposed that during the present year, upwards of $3,000,000 will be received for the sale of public lands within the State of Illinois alone. Upwards of half a million of dollars was received at the late land sales in Chicago.

If Mr. Clay's land bill had become a law, which was prevented by the veto of the man that knows more than Congress,) Pennsylvania would have a substantial and abundant fund for the maintenance of a system of public schools, equal in liberality and efficiency to the system, instead of the *lame* thing which the friends of the cause have been compelled to adopt. Governor Wolf, so far from deserving credit for the establishment of the present system, ought to be made to feel the indignation of those who can estimate his craven-heartedness in not taking a stand in favor of a measure in which his states was deeply interested—a measure based upon the plainest principles of justice, and which needed no more than the weight of his influence, at the crisis of its fate, to have turned the scales in its favor.—*Chem. Whig.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE.—The Mayor of Baltimore has issued a card, in which he informs the Major General commanding the third division of the Maryland Militia, that the quota which led to the requisition of the 10th inst. for the services of the military, have ceased to operate, and that their aid is no longer necessary to the maintenance of the peace of the city, excepting a small detachment for the security of the jail and other public buildings.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—The Wilmington, N. C. Free Press, gives the particulars of a disaster on the 8th inst., in which twelve individuals lost their lives, by the explosion of a pleasure boat in the neighborhood of Smithville. The persons who perished, were Col. Dozier, wife and 7 children; the Rev. Mr. Hankins, a daughter of Mr. Potter, and a negro girl. The lives of several others were saved through the instrumentality of a negro boy.

DEATH OF THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—Benjamin B. Pritchard who many of our citizens will remember was exhibited last year at the American Museum, died on the 20th June, in Montgomery county. His disease was the dropsey. Mr. Pritchard was a man of unblemished character, and a member of the Methodist Church. He was forty years old, and weighed at the time of his death five hundred and twenty five pounds.

Some of the New York papers have been filled for two or three days past with editorials and paragraphs, and letters, and communications of all sorts, relative to a dispute between Commodore Elliott and Gen. Towson about the credit of some gallant achievement during the late war. The whole matter is in excessively bad taste. If men, and men in conspicuous positions, deem themselves called upon to exhibit an utter disregard of the laws of God and man and common sense, they might at least do it in such a manner as to give as little public scandal and bad example as possible. We do not pretend to decide upon the merits of the case one way or the other; we can we easily see how they would have been decided by an exchange of shots between gentlemen with or without injury. It does really appear to us that even a wound "as deep as a well and as wide as a church door" inflicted upon either of them, would not have rendered it manifest to whom the glory of the exploit in question appertains; nor would it have enhanced their character for genuine courage. When will this most preposterous mode of settling controversies be abandoned—especially those in which there is some point to be ascertained on which the blaze of powder can by no possibility shed light, or a doctrine to be established whose orthodoxy cannot be demonstrated by "honorable blows and knocks?" By the way, where was the Police of New York during the waging of the present controversy, when there was every supposing that other than pellets of the brain would be called into requisition? Are Generals and Commodores, because they are thought to have a right to be more sudden and fierce in quarrel than the civil part of the world, to be allowed to threaten a search for the bubble reputation at the pistol's mouth to the great detriment of public order, which professionally less belligerent individuals, in similar circumstances, would be bound over to keep the peace!—*Nat. Gaz.*

A singular accident occurred to a steamboat on the Mississippi, on the 12th July. While running close to the shore to avoid the current, a large cotton tree suddenly fell across the boat with a tremendous crash, breaking through the boiler deck to the lower, on which a dozen men were sleeping, all of whom had not time to leap out of danger before the huge trunk sunk deep into the deck, nearly severing one poor fellow in two, crushing the head of another, and slightly wounding one or two others. After the alarm occasioned by this occurrence has subsided, the tree was cut away and the boat proceeded on her voyage. The tree was 90 feet long and four feet in diameter.

VEGETABLE GOLD.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The marl pits of New Jersey are among her greatest treasures, producing on her farms the purest *vegetable gold*. A day spent in visiting these shows that the writer considers that wealth does not consist any more in the form of metal, than it does in the form of wheat or potatoes, which is a very sound view of the matter, and one which had it been better understood, would have saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Southern States which have been lost by abandoning the cultivation of the vegetable gold, in order to dig for mineral where it was not to be found.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FIPS.—The Philidelphia Gazette states that the Banks of that city have agreed not to receive 1-16th of a Spanish dollar for more than five cents. This will reduce the numerous trifle known by the name of *fips* to an equality with our five cent pieces, and occasion perhaps a considerable change in the dealings on those who trade in small ware.

Virginia lands within the influence of the beneficial operation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, are rapidly increasing in value.

SINGULAR.—There have been many circumstances related of our revolution and the great men who projected and carried it through, which were they not so well attested, would almost induce a suspicion of their truth; but the following striking coincidence is one which we have not recollect ever before having seen a notice of.

Washington born Feb. 22, 1732, inaugurated 1779; term of service expired in the 68th year of his age.

John Adams born Oct. 19, 1735, inaugurated 1797; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Jefferson born April 2, 1743, inaugurated 1801; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Madison born March 5, 1751, inaugurated 1809; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

Monroe born April 2, 1759, inaugurated 1819; term of service expired in the 66th year of his age.

It is also a fact that all five of the Presidents of the United States (all men of the revolution,) who ended their term of service in the 66th year of their ages! J. Q. Adams' term of office had the been elected a second time, would have also expired in the 66th year of his age.—*North Alabamian.*

FATAL AFFRAY.—Two men in Jefferson county, Miss. named SOLOMON G. BOLLS and THOS. M. DAWSON, having had some misunderstanding in consequence of a suit at law, which was decided at Fayette in February the latter, started on horse-back nearly together from Fayette, on the 25th ult. when some words passing between them, Bolls drew a large pistol and pounded Dawson with the muzzle. Upon this Dawson struck him, when Bolls discharged the contents into Dawson's thigh. Both then dismounted and commenced a hand to hand war, until Bolls was killed and Dawson severely, if not dangerously wounded.

The chemical works at Cambridgeport, Mass. were a few days since destroyed by fire, by the burning of the camphor furnace. Loss $5 to 6,000.

THE ÆRIAL SHIP.—We notice in a London paper a description of a vessel now constructing in that city for an aerial voyage to Paris. It is of an oblong shape, pointed at both ends, and it is supposed that if floated in the air and the wind should be in the right direction, it would place itself in the direction of the current and move swiftly without oscillation. If the wind should be slightly contrary, the proprietors hope to direct it by two fan-like wings or fins and a rudder like the tail fin of a fish. These are not attached to the balloon itself, but to the car beneath, which can be moved, and being made of net work is very light. If the wind should be much opposed to the proposed course, the navigators must come down to earth and wait for a more favorable opportunity. The apparatus for descending consists in an air balloon within the gas balloon; when this is inflated by means of a simple condensing apparatus, its weight added to the ballast in the car will sink the balloon as near the ground as its navigators wish. The balloon itself is of a cotton fabric, so varnished as to be air tight. It will only support two persons, ten sailors and ten passengers, and this at a great expense of gas; and this with its uncertainty, (as it must wait for the wind) will make it rather an inconvenient method of travelling. It is perhaps a little more capable of guidance than the common balloon, and certainly a little safer.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.—The Dayton (Ohio) Journal of the 15th instant, states that a fine field of corn, of about four and a half acres, which had been cultivated by JOSEPH RONTRAN, on rented ground, was completely destroyed by some wretches, to gratify, it is supposed, their *spite* against the owner. Scarcely a blade is left standing. The Journal well remarks—"who is safe when such spirits are abroad?"

A singular accident occurred to a steamboat on the Mississippi, on the 12th July. While running close to the shore to avoid the current, a large cotton tree suddenly fell across the boat with a tremendous crash, breaking through the boiler deck to the lower, on which a dozen men were sleeping, all of whom had not time to leap out of danger before the huge trunk sunk deep into the deck, nearly severing one poor fellow in two, crushing the head of another, and slightly wounding one or two others. After the alarm occasioned by this occurrence has subsided, the tree was cut away and the boat proceeded on her voyage. The tree was 90 feet long and four feet in diameter.

VEGETABLE GOLD.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says—"The marl pits of New Jersey are among her greatest treasures, producing on her farms the purest *vegetable gold*. A day spent in visiting these shows that the writer considers that wealth does not consist any more in the form of metal, than it does in the form of wheat or potatoes, which is a very sound view of the matter, and one which had it been better understood, would have saved many hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Southern States which have been lost by abandoning the cultivation of the vegetable gold, in order to dig for mineral where it was not to be found.—*Phil. Gaz.*

THE LATE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The committee appointed to investigate the origin of the late fire in Fulton street, have reported it as their opinion, that the fire was the work of design, and recommend the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection of the incendiary.

The value and importance of some of the principal articles of commerce in the United States are placed in an imposing point of view in a few brief paragraphs published in the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty five millions—and, as a general calculation, of its manufacture, about fifty millions.

The manufactures of leather and iron (not including the common smith work, as to the latter) are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A *new* business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of silk. This, it is said, will be, in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and give a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes.

A nest of black-legs has been broken up in Norfolk, Va. and their implements, consisting of cards in mahogany cases; richly embroidered clothes; numerous counters, &c. committed to the flames. Among other things were four or five silver boxes with springs. Several of the Vicksburg gang had arrived there, and the mayor has issued a proclamation, warning them to depart.

Two years ago, Mississippi and Louisiana licensed gamblers Now they denounce them and hang them without judge or jury.

Jo Smith, the Mormon prophet, has bought three mummies, and has discovered that they are the bodies of *Joseph*, (the son of Jacob,) and King Ahimelech & his daughter. They are now carrying them about the country, with which to gull poor human nature.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1835.

By the late accounts from Camp Holmes, the encampment of Major Mason, on the Canadian river, we learn that *all* the tribes of Indians on that frontier were represented by delegates, who have arrived at the camp with the view of conferring with the Commissioners of the United States.

The Camanches had arrived and denied the truth of the report that they had manifested in their conference with other tribes, or at all entertained a hostile disposition.

It was hoped that the objects for which the Red people were called together would be accomplished.

A letter from From Gibson, published lately in the New York Star, mentions that Major Mason, of the Dragoons, was under arrest upon charges preferred against him by Lieut. NORTHROP, of the same corps.

This rumor must be incorrect, as no information of the arrest of Major M. has been received at the War Department, nor is it at all probable that an officer, while under arrest would be entrusted with an important command.

JUDGE DURKEE.

☞ Judge DURKEE presided in the Court of this County last week for the first time; and we learn from all quarters, as well the bar as the people, that he displayed a high degree of legal knowledge and acumen—and by his affable and gentlemanly deportment, has already acquired much popularity in this county. It is high praise for any man to sustain himself with the public as the successor of so popular, so excellent and popular President, Judge REED. This has been done by Judge DURKEE. Our people parted with Judge Reed with regret; but have found consolation in the merits of his successor.

"*Ritner will be our next Governor!*—10,000 *majority will do, but more may come!*"

☞ We cut the above from the Democratic Herald, one of the most honest of the journals in the support of Muhlenberg. The Herald is right—More than 10,000 majority *will* come for Ritner.

☞ SAMUEL WAGNER, Esq. formerly Editor of the "York Recorder," and more recently Editor of the "Lancaster Examiner," has been appointed Cashier of the Bank of York, in the place of Mr. Schmidt, deceased.

☞ We learn from the Lancaster 'Union,' and 'Examiner and Herald,' that a general county meeting of the friends of JOSEPH RITNER will be held at the Court house, on Saturday the 19th of September next—at which, in pursuance of invitation, THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq. is to be present and take part in the proceedings.

☞ The Democratic Anti-Masons of Lancaster met in Convention on Wednesday last, and nominated for Assembly, EDWARD DAVIES, COL. GEORGE MAYER, SAMUEL S. PATTERSON, ABRAHAM KAUFFMAN, COL. THOMAS NEAL, and COL. MAXWELL KENNEDY.

☞ DAVID EMMERT and JOHN MCKEEHAN have been nominated for Assembly, by the Democratic Anti-Masons of Cumberland County.

☞ In Chester County, ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER, CHARLES BROOKE, JOHN HUTCHINSON and JOHN KERR, have been nominated for Assembly by the Democratic Anti-Masons.

☞ The Anti-Masons of Huntingdon County have nominated for Assembly, HENRY L. MCCONNELL and GEORGE HODSON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Ritner's Views in relation to the Canal to Erie.

The friends of Gov. Wolf have, for several months past,—ever since the extension of the canal to Erie became a popular measure,—been endeavouring to make the impression that Mr. Ritner would, in the event of his election, oppose the enterprise. It seems, however, that this slander, like many others that have been put into circulation in relation to the Washington County Farmer, is totally unfounded. A public meeting was held sometime since at Erie, which was composed of gentlemen of the most respectable character, and in relation to the extension of the canal to that place, a committee was appointed to address them upon the subject. The last number of the Erie Observer contains the letters of reply. We subjoin that of the Washington County Farmer. It will be seen that it is brief, frank and unequivocal—and we have every reason to believe that it will give entire satisfaction to the friends of Internal Improvement through the Commonwealth.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, Aug. 10, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 28th ult., (postmarked the 1st inst.) including a resolution, adopted "at a large and respectable public meeting of the citizens of this county, convened on the 13th June last," &c.

At the public meeting alluded to above, you were appointed "a committee to address the gubernatorial candidates before the people for the office of Governor, calling upon them for an unequivocal expression of their views with regard to your (our) favorite measure—the extension of the canal to Erie."

Appointed as you were, by a large and respectable public meeting, to perform the duty assigned to you, presents a contingency which may not in my opinion, be disregarded by any one who entertains a respectful regard for the opinions of a large and respectable portion of my fellow-citizens. In accordance with the above sentiments, I proceed to give you my views in reply to the resolution, &c.

The extension of the Pennsylvania Canal to Lake Erie, within the borders of our own territory, was undoubtedly designed originally, when the public improvements were commenced—as a part of the policy of the State, I believe that all who were conversant with the subject so understood. At the time. Since then, "the extension of the Canal to Erie," was considered originally "as part of the policy of the State," it would be diverting the attention of the whole community, as well as doing great injustice to those who are most immediately interested, to abandon the measure *now*, when a large amount of public treasure has been expended which must remain unproductive—the work already executed fall into decay, and the money expended to be lost—unless the Canal is completed.

My views under these circumstances are, that sound economy, no less than justice to all concerned, would dictate the completion of the Canal to Erie," as soon as the resources and energies of the State can accomplish it.

I have thus given you "an unequivocal expression &c. in regard to this subject to which you request an answer.

With sentiments of due respect, I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH RITNER.

To William Kelly, P. S. V. Hazet, John H. Walker, Smith Jackson, T. Beebe, Esq's.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

OPENING OF THE RAIL-ROAD.—Yesterday was great day on the new Rail-Road between BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON, being the first day of its being opened for travel all the way from the depot at Baltimore to the foot of Capitol Hill in this city.

It was a glorious sight to see four trains of cars, with each its engine, extending altogether several hundred yards in length, making their entry by this new route, to the delight of thousands of spectators on the elevated grounds directly north of the Capitol. These cars, besides bringing back our own Mayor and Members of the Corporation, and City Guests, who went out to meet them, brought as many Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore as made up the whole number of about a thousand persons carried by the cars. These, accompanied by two bands of Music, after debarking, marched in procession to Gadsby's and Brown's Hotels, at both of which sumptuous and bounteous entertainment was provided, and liberally partaken of. The cars arrived at a little before one o'clock, and at four our friends from Baltimore re-embarked, and returned to their homes, without, we trust, any accident or other inconvenience than what was occasioned by the dust on the roads and streets.

GAMBLING.—We have frequently of late taken occasion to call public attention to this subject. It is a great and growing evil—and it is to be earnestly hoped by every lover of his country, that at the next session of our Legislature, our representatives may call up the subject and pass such summary laws, as may reach the cause. We do not believe that there is a city in the Union, where gambling is more extensively practiced than in the city of Philadelphia.

"THE GAMBLER.—Yonder see that wretch prematurely old in infirmity as well as sin. *He is a father of a family.* The mother of his children, lovely in her tears, strives with the tenderest assiduities, to restore his health and with it restore temperance, his love of home, and the long lost charms of a domestic life. She pursues him with her kindness and her entreaties to his haunts of vice, she reminds him of his children—she tells him of their virtues—of their wants—and she adjures him by the love of them, and by the love of God, to repent and return. Vain attempt! She might as well adjure the whirlwind; she might as well entreat the tiger. The brute has no feeling left. He turns upon her in the spirit of the demon by which he is possessed. He curses his children and her who bore them; and as he prosecutes his game, he fills their intervals with imprecations on his Maker—imprecations borrowed from the dialect of Pandemonium, and red with a tone that befits only the orgies of the damned! And yet, in this monster, there once dwelt the spirit of a man. He had talents—he had honor—he had even faith—He might have adorned the senate, the bar, the altar. But alas! his was a fatal error, he raveth not. The gaming table has robbed him of all and all else that is worth possession. What a tremendous wreck is the soul of man in ruins.—*Phil. Star.*

☞ Package of the State Journal weighing *Seventeen Pounds*