

Star & Republican Banner.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MY HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.]

GETTYSBURGH, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1836.

[VOL. 7—NO. 30.]

THE GAZARD.



"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens cull'd with care."

"LET US PRAY!"

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BREEZE IN THE DESERT."

LET US PRAY! when morn's first light
Pierces through the clouds of night;
While the flowers are dewy yet,
Ere the twinkling stars are set;
Ere the strife and stir begins
Of this world of woe and sin;
For a blessing on the day,
To its Maker—let us pray!

Let us pray! when o'er heaven
Comes the lovely light of eve;
When the distant vesper hymn,
Rising through the twilight dim,
On the evening wind sweeps by,
Like an air-harp's melody;
When the distant sea is gray,
At that soft hour—let us pray!

Let us pray! when winter drear
Closeth in the winnowed year;
When in snow the lofty hill,
Chains in frost the meadow's rill;
When, let loose, the chilling breeze
Sweeps the last leaves from the trees;
When the summer flowers decay,
Looking on them—let us pray!

Let us pray! around the hearth,
Check the voice of childish mirth;
Ere they go to rest in peace,
Bid the infant's prattle cease;
Till the spores of heart-rise
With its evening sacrifice;
While the artless prayer they say,
With our children—let us pray!

Let us pray! when slumber flies,
And the sad tear dims our eyes;
When there is no voice nor sound
In the midnight stillness round;
When gloomy Fear's forbodings start,
Clouding o'er the mourning heart;
For bright Hope's consoling ray,
In that silence—let us pray!

Let us pray! when at the last
Joy and sorrow shall have passed;
When around our dying bed
Sighs are breathed and tears are shed;
Till the hour of awful thought,
When the things of earth are sought,
Ere the spirit flies away,
For heaven's mercy—let us pray!

THE REPORTER.

From the American Monthly Magazine.
Return to the Scenes of Childhood.

TELL OF the proud aspirations of ambition. Trace the glorious achievements of conquerors. Mark the various projects of intellectual power. Follow, in their course, the changes of alternate hopes and fears, in pleasure or business. Observe how much of caprice, or passion or dreary thought or sober opinion, has predominated. Then go back to the scenes and days of childhood, and confess how much dearer is the recollection of early affections than the present aspirations of ambition. Confess how much more affecting to the best emotions are the remembrances of early hours, than the novelty, and changes, and conflicts of mature life. In our days of disappointment and adversity, and multiplying vexations, with what unutterable pleasure do we recur to the simple joys of childhood? With what tenacity do we cling to days of innocence and feelings of purity? Pleasure comes to us with its blandishments, and the charms of art minister to newly created wants; but with our pleasures come pain and anxiety, and with new wants come new desires. Love and friendship twine about the heart with renewed force; but the best objects of our affection wither and die, and then we look back to early days, and we ask for the unorgotten joys of childhood. Wearing with cares and disappointed in our expectations, memory goes back to other times when the heart knew not a painful emotion; and, in hope to relieve some of the moments that come to us like the visions of a dream after years of absence, we return to the scenes of early life.

We come back to the place where our youth was passed, and we look around for some living object on which our earliest and purest affections rested. Affection calls in vain. Nature is the same, but all else has faded. In our first view of the once familiar scenes, our hearts bound with the renovated elasticity of youthful feeling. But soon, how soon, we are admonished that the vigorous fires of youth are nearly burned out; how soon we feel that the companions of our youth have departed; how soon we realize that the gay dreams of life, associated with the scenes around us, have passed away; and that nothing now remains to us of their former existence but the associations that bring the same lovely picture of the future to other young bosoms of another generation. We mingle with the people of another age. We mark the gay crowd around us, but we look in vain for the kind and smiling faces that once greeted us. We walk the halls of our former home, and the solitary echo of our foot-step is the only sound to which we claim kindred. That is our own. Its solitariness has companionship in our hearts. All else is the particular property of another age and generation. We exclaim, "how changed!" Aye, how changed! We, our position, our hopes, our feelings, our opinions, our tastes, our associations! Half a century has passed, and a whole generation of men, with all their projects of ambition, and hopes of distinction, and plans for earthly immortality, have passed to their silent home! But not beautiful nature. That is unchanged and unchangeable; and though age has pressed upon the vigor of our limbs, and time has diminished the buoyant emotions of the heart, the bright scenery around us is still presenting its renovated beauties.

We have passed far down the stream of time. We have left the sparkling sources of the waters that bore us onward. We have receded, on either hand, from the embankments and the grassy coaches of its borders. We pass far down the rapid

stream. The waters have acquired breadth and depth, and the verdant banks no longer disclose the inviting charms and beauties of an early voyage. The dim mist of the waters is about us, and the sober progress of our passage brings reality, that the limits of human life approximate to the confines of eternity, where the stream of time will be gathered and lost. But the progress of human life and pleasure is still for others. Our children—they commence in the elastic hopes of childhood and youth; and innocent pleasures and gay anticipations live in their bosoms, as once they lived in our own.

We stand upon the spot which was the theatre of the joys of our youth. We are there alone. No living thing claims kindred to us; and a faint and death-like consciousness comes upon the heart, that the home of our early days is the home of strangers, and that every tie of early attachment is severed. The breath of life is not mingled with the scene. But the blue arch of heaven, the towering hill, the once loved stream, with its gentle curves and jutting promontories, the shore-worn pebbles that our infant arm would cast upon the unfringed waters, calling into being the successively receding circles that gave delight to our bosoms—these recall the almost obliterated events of childhood, when the voices are hushed in unbroken silence more dear to us.

But there is one object, which, above all others, bears to the heart the most afflicting changes of the past and present. It is the connecting link between the worthiest joys of time drawn from filial and parental affections, and the anticipated delight of renovated love that religious faith presents in a higher state of being. The grave-yard, the sad chronicle of names at the sound of which the heart once leaped, is the only remembrancer that tells of the connecting and undying bond that unites the living with the dead.

Mark! the bell tolls, in measured time, the hour of rest. Its voice speaks of the evening hour when parental benedictions and childhood's gratitude marked a happy family; when the parting words of "good night," told that they were at peace with each other and with the world. A tear! Blest, blest drop, hallowed to the memories of the departed! When I, too, shall be gathered to the narrow house of the dead, may a tear, as warm and as sincere as this, drop upon the green sod that shall cover me. T. P.

Beautiful Simile.—In one of the literary notices contained in the Knickerbocker for October, the writer has the following apt remark:—

"It is a task of almost insuperable difficulty to transfer the peculiar graces with which a poet embellishes his work, to another language. One might almost as well hope to gather the dew-drops that sparkle on a wild-flower, and make them shine as beautifully on a hot-house rose; the element is there, but its brightness and beauty will be seen no more."

THE BEAUTY OF VIRTUE.—The following fine reflection is to be found in the life of Herbert of Cherbury: "Every body loves the virtuous, whereas the vicious do scarce love one another." Upon the same subject an Arabian happily observed, that he learned virtue from the bad, for their wickedness inspired him with a dictate for vice.

A Mr. Daley, in Philadelphia, has several looms in operation for the manufacture of silk stockings, drawers, shirts, &c. They are said to be vastly superior to the same articles imported.

THE LATE COL. BURR.—The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, who has no doubt good authority for his assertion, states that the executors of the late Col. Burr, named in his will, are Peter Townsend, Matthew L. Davis, P. E. Edwards. All his Documents, Pamphlets, Journals, Manuscripts, &c., public and private, were bequeathed to Mr. Davis, by whom his memoirs are to be written. For the last two years Mr. Davis has been much occupied in reading and arranging these manuscripts, with a view to the duty which has now devolved upon him.

Aaron Burr was an extraordinary man.—His life was full of events. Much of his history is identified with that of his country, and all of it is deeply interesting. The material for this history is most ample.—Copies of all his Letters, civil, military and miscellaneous, are preserved, as also are all the Letters which he received for more than sixty years. The public, therefore, may look for a full, authentic and faithful life of this distinguished man, the first volume of which, we understand, will be published some time in November.

The Carlisle Herald states, that the bones of an Indian, with a stone pipe and stone bowl, all in a tolerable state of preservation, have been dug up by the laborers on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, within half a mile of Shippensburg.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.—A correspondent of the Portland Times writing from Unterseen, a watering place in Switzerland, says the fashionables have established several estates among the visitors, and these are dependent upon some trivial diseases, or blemishes—a wart among others, being a carte blanche of admission to the ranks of the aristocracy. Both sexes bathe together, in appropriate dresses, in a common basin, around which run galleries where spectators are admitted. They spend six and eight hours every day in the baths, sitting on moveable seats, which they can easily

navigate from point to point; and during this time all that is visible of the bathers is their heads, and sometimes their arms. Before them are placed floating tables, around which they congregate to chat, eat their breakfast, drink wine, play cards or other games or upon which those more studiously inclined, may place their books. Infringement of the laws which regulate this body politic of amphibious beings, are punishable by fines, and it is forbidden among other things, squirt water, talk upon politics or religion whilst in the baths, or to appear there in other costume than the law directs.

CUNNING.—Yesterday's New York Evening Star says,—"A short time since High Constable Hays went to search a house, where a man had been robbed of a \$100 bill. After a strict search, he was about to leave the premises, without success, when he suddenly turned to the old woman in attendance, and giving her his hand, wished her a good bye. In so doing, the crafty officer drew a tailor's thimble from her finger, in which was hidden the identical note! This worthy functionary has obtained such a knowledge of human nature, in consequence of his long practice, that he is almost omniscient."

The Rev. ISSACCO AARON, an Armenian Priest, has arrived at Boston from Smyrna;—he is said to be the first that ever visited this country.

ATROCIOUS FABRICATION.—Our community was yesterday thrown into considerable alarm by a report of a dreadful accident on the Columbia Rail Road. We took the trouble of tracing the report, and discovered that it had originated in a statement made on the books of the Northern Liberties Reading Room. It was alleged that on Saturday, when the train of cars was crossing the bridge on the Conestoga, the edifice gave way and precipitated the cars into the gulf beneath,—destroying seven men and two women and injuring many others. This horrible recital was said to have been taken from the lips of the engineer present on the occasion, and naturally excited general terror and sympathy. On making enquiry, however, in the proper quarter, the whole story proved to be a falsehood, baseless as the fabric of a vision. We have neither time nor space to express our abhorrence of the scoundrel who wantonly originated this cruel imposture. *Pennsylvania Sentinel.*

LEGAL PUNISHMENT OF INTemperance.—The Boston Atlas of the 6th inst. says,—"A young man of respectable family was charged by his father with constant habits of intoxication. There was evidence that he was extremely abusive to his parents, and constantly used the most profane and revolting language to them. He was committed to the House of Correction for two months."

The citizens of Wheeling, on the Ohio, are indulging in fresh Oysters, "brought from Chesapeake Bay by stage in forty-nine hours."

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 11.
DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—It is with deep regret we learn, that our fellow citizen, Mr. James McGuire, of this neighborhood, died at the tavern of Jacob Norbeck, below Gettysburg, on Tuesday last, of a hurt he received on the previous Friday. He was driving wagon, and stopped for the night at Mr. N's—there being no hostler present, he went on the top of a broken stack to get some hay for his horses, and descending from which he slid on the end of a rake handle, which entered his body near a foot and a half! He lingered in great pain until Friday. Mr. McGuire has left a wife and two children. He was a sober worthy man, and much respected by his acquaintances, who will deeply sympathize with his bereaved relatives.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By an arrival at New York, from Montevideo we learn that an insurrection broke out in the republic of Uruguay, headed by the late president Rivera. He himself had been defeated and his immediate followers dispersed, but it seems that several of his partisans had raised the standard of rebellion in other places. It was at San Fructuoso that he was defeated.

BRAZIL.—Advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 15th August. Tranquility was restored in the city and province of Para, the authority of the imperial government being reestablished. The rebels had dispersed, most of them seeking refuge in the Upper Amazonas.

The princess Donna Januaria, having attained her 15th year, took the oath required by the constitution on the 4th of August.

MILTON'S WATCH.—A watch, once belonging to the poet Milton, is said, in a Yorkshire (Eng.) paper, to have been lately received by a poor family, in a box from America, as part of the effects of an aged relation, among sundry old coins of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, &c. On the silver face of the watch, was marked *Johani Milton, 1621.*

DREADFUL.—The dwelling of Mr. Colburn Green, in Townsend, Mass., was burnt to ashes on the night of the 3d inst. and Mr. Green and two of his children perished in the flames! The mother with four children escaped. The father perished with his two children in his arms, in the attempt to save them.



POLITICAL.

Public Meeting.
Menallen to the Rescue!
A County meeting of the Friends of Adams in favor of the Supremacy of the Laws and of the election of Harrison and Granger, will be held at the house of Henry Felt, in Menallen township, ON WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INST. at 1 o'clock p. m.
The advocates of the vile doctrines promulgated by Dallas &c. are invited to attend and defend their principles before the people.
October 17, 1836.

Public Meeting.
A public meeting will be held at the Two Taverns, in Mountjoy township, ON THURSDAY THE 27th INST. at 2 o'clock p. m.
The advocates of the disorganizing, Van Buren party are invited to attend and defend their principles before the people.
October 17, 1836.

Public Meeting.
A meeting of the Friends of Adams county will be held at the house of Col. H. Snyder, in Heidelberg township, ON FRIDAY THE 28th INST. at 1 o'clock p. m.
The advocates of Martin Van Buren are requested to attend and defend the disorganizing principles of their Chief.
October 17, 1836.

Public Meeting.
A County meeting of the Friends of the Supremacy of the Laws and of the Hero of Tippecanoe will be held at the house of Col. Ried, in Millers-town, ON SATURDAY THE 29th INST. at 1 o'clock p. m.
Let the advocates of Van Buren and the destruction of Constitutional rights, stand and defend their anti-republican principles before the Farmers and Mechanics of Old Adams.
October 17, 1836.

Public Meeting.
"The Constitution and Laws."
The Friends of Adams County, in favor of the "Constitution and Laws," and opposed to the election of Van Buren and Johnson, are requested to meet at the house of Moses Myer, in Potomac township, (York Sp. 1836) ON MONDAY THE 31st INST. at 1 o'clock p. m.
Let the Leaders of the "Spots party"—those opposed to the interests of the State, are invited to attend and defend their disorganizing, destructive doctrines before
We, the People.
October 17, 1836.

COUNTY CONVENTION.
At a meeting of Anti Masonic Delegates for the different Townships in Adams County, held in the Court-House in the Borough of Gettysburg on Monday the 17th October, 1836, to nominate Delegates for Adams County to the Convention to amend the State Constitution, and appoint Conferees to meet the Conferees to be appointed for the other Counties in the Senatorial District for the purpose of nominating two Senatorial Delegates to the said Convention. On motion the Convention organized by calling JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing DANIEL M. SAYSER, Secretary.

The Delegates present having been called on to present their credentials, the following appeared and took their seats—viz:
Borough of Gettysburg, Huntingdon township, James A. Thompson, William Gardner
Cumberland township, Daniel M. Snyser, Robert McCreary, Robert Coburn
Mountain township, Jesse D. Newman
Samuel Durborrow Esq.
Germany township, George Will, Esq.
John Davis
Hamilton township, John Donaldson
Joseph Baugher
Franklin township, Daniel Mickle
Maj. David Scott
Menallen township, George Taylor
James Majors
Tyrone township, James L. Neely
Thomas M'Clary
On motion the Convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to ballot for two Delegates to be put in nomination to represent Adams County in the Convention to amend the State Constitution—when the following persons, having received a majority of the whole number of votes were declared duly nominated viz:
THADDEUS STEVENS,
JAMES M'SHERRY.

The Convention then proceeded to Ballot for Three Conferees, to meet the other Conferees, for the other two Counties of this Senatorial District, at the house of David Newman on Tuesday the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock. Whereupon the following gentlemen were duly appointed—viz:

JAMES COOPER,
ROBERT M'ILHENY,
SAMUEL DURBORROW, Esq.
On motion, Resolved, That the aforesaid Conferees, have power to supply any vacancies in their number.
Resolved, That this Convention pledge themselves to support with their votes and influence, at the ensuing Presidential Election, the Electoral ticket in favor of Gen. W. H. HARRISON as President, and FRANCIS GRANGER as Vice President of the United States—and recommend the same to the support of their Constituents of Adams County.

On motion, Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed in all the Townships in the County where they do not already exist, and that the Delegates here present be requested to nominate suitable Committees, and transmit the same to the Secretary in time for publication along with the minutes of this Convention.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, Chairman,
DANIEL M. SAYSER, Secretary.

CONFEREE MEETING.
At a meeting of the Democratic Anti-Masonic Conferees for the Senatorial District composed

of the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, the following conferees appeared—to wit:
From Franklin—Capt. J. McFarlane, Joseph E. Brady, J. Calhoon.

Cumberland—Joseph A. Egg, Capt. Thomas Craighoad, L. G. Brandebury.
Adams—James Cooper, Samuel Durborrow, Robert McIlheny.
When, on motion, Capt. J. McFARLANE, of Franklin County was called to the chair and Robert McIlheny, of Adams, appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen were then unanimously nominated as the Senatorial candidates to represent this district in the Convention:

JAMES DUNLOP, Esq. of Franklin,
LEVI MERKLE, Esq. of Cumberland,
Resolved, That this convention pledge themselves to the support of the above named candidates and that they will use all fair and honorable means to promote their election.
Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in all the Newspapers in the district.
J. McFARLANE, Chairman.
Robert McIlheny, Secretary.

FOR THE GETTYSBURGH STAR AND BANNER.
HARRISON MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of the Citizens of Gettysburgh opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and friendly to that of Gen. W. H. Harrison, held at the house of James A. Thompson on the evening of the 18th of October, 1836,

JOHN SLENTZ, was appointed Chairman; and **GEORGE RICHTER** and **HENRY BIGHAM,** Vice Presidents; **A. D. BUEHLER** and **Michael Degraff,** Secretaries. Mr. SLENTZ offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in view of the disorganizing and revolutionary doctrines of the Van Buren party in reference to the contemplated revision of the Constitution, this meeting deem it of the last importance to Pennsylvania that she should be represented in the convention, for that purpose by judicious and upright statesmen, who will know how to draw the just line between Reform and Revolution.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially and earnestly recommend, **THADDEUS STEVENS** and **JAMES M'SHERRY,** the representative Delegates, and **LEVI MERKLE** and **JAMES DUNLOP,** the Senatorial Delegates put in nomination by the friends of Constitutional order and rights, to the unanimous support of the freemen of Adams County, as men to whom they may securely look for the preservation and defence of their most invaluable rights, jeopardized by the reckless principles of a desperate party.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost endeavors to secure the election of the aforesaid individuals, and to arouse our fellow-citizens generally to a just sense of the vital importance and true character of the fortifying contest.

Resolved, That whilst we are in favor of all necessary and wholesome reform in the Constitution, we deprecate the policy that would uproot and prostrate the whole fabric of our Civil and Political Institutions; divest all Rights, Titles and Charters, and throw mankind back to a state of savage nature, for the purpose of raising from the ruins a structure more congenial to the ambition of the aspiring and licentious.

Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the nomination of Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, as President, and FRANCIS GRANGER, as Vice President of the United States; and recommend them to the support of the freemen of the county, not so much on account of their personal merits, great as they are, as the great principles of which they are the types and representatives.

Mr. COOPER, from the committee appointed to prepare an address to the People of Adams county on the subject of the approaching election, reported an Address, which was read and adopted, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed in handbill form, with the names of the Committee attached.
On motion, **Resolved,** That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published.
JOHN SLENTZ, President.
GEORGE RICHTER, } Vice Pres.
HENRY BIGHAM, } Secretaries.
A. D. Buehler, }
Michael Degraff, }

Look at this, Poor Men!
We call the attention of the poor man to the following certificate. Martin Van Buren, the purse proud aristocrat, suffers his English coachman to drive over poor American citizens, destroy their property, hazard their lives, and then modestly refuse to compensate them for the injury done! Read, fellow-citizens, the statement of the poor Mechanic, and then act for yourselves:—

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22d 1836.
SIR: Sometime, as nearly as I now recollect, in March 1834, I was riding down Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington City, in a chaise. I heard a carriage driving very furiously behind me, and turned to the right to give it space. The carriage turned at a sharp angle and ran directly upon my gig and horse, broke the gig, and crippled up my horse, endangering my life. I SAW IT WAS THE CARriage OF MR. VAN BUREN, with a white driver, a foreigner, and an outrider. After having shattered my gig, they passed and held up a little, and laughed while I was gathering up the fragments of my gig. I wrote a letter to Mr. Van Buren stating the facts, observing that I presumed all that he wanted was to be informed of them to make me suitable reparation, and referred him to Governor Tomlinson as to my character and veracity. He did speak to Mr. Tomlinson, who told him that whatever I said was entitled to full credit, as Mr. Tomlinson informed me afterwards. Mr. Van Buren gave the coachman my letter, who came to me and

abused me in a most insulting manner for having informed his master.

I then called upon Mr. Van Buren at his house, and recapitulated the facts as I had stated them in the letter, in the presence of Mr. Forsyth. Mr. Van Buren said that I must be aware that he was not responsible for the acts of his driver, and that I must look to him (his driver) for whatever damages he had done me; and he never has made me any reparation whatever.
Yours, respectfully,
H. F. CAMP.

**BALTIMORE CITY, STATE OF MARYLAND, S. S. }
September 22, 1836. }**
This day came H. F. Camp before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said City, and made oath that the statements contained in the foregoing letter are true.
WM. ASHMAN.

Look at this, Freeman of Adams.
From the Keaville (New York) Argus.

MARTIN VAN BUREN
OPPOSED the raising of troops as recommended by Governor Tompkins, in aid of the last war. See Senate Journals of this State, September, 1814.

He opposed the bill to make appropriations for commencing our State canals.—ib. April 1816.

He voted and urged against extending universal suffrage to the people of this State.—Report of the proceedings of the Convention to amend the Constitution—pages 277, 283 and 284.

He voted against electing justices of the peace—re-marking that the further power was removed from the people the better.—ib. 321 and 2.

He voted and argued against electing Sheriffs.—ib. 160, 322 and 336.

He voted to extend the right of suffrage to people of colour.—ib. 134, 190 and 202.

He voted against raising a committee on agriculture, notwithstanding more than fifteen millions of the public revenue is paid directly and indirectly by the farmers.—U. S. Senate Journal, December 9, 1825.

He voted against occupying the Columbia river and protecting the Fur trade.—ib. March 1, 1825.

He voted to grant exclusive privileges to Merchants and traders, in taking the benefit of the Bankrupt law.—ib. Feb. 5, 1827.

He voted to grant exclusive privileges to State banks.—ib. Feb. 6, 1827.

He voted against reducing the tax on salt.—ib. Feb. 5, 1827.

He voted against granting to the states refuse land, which was worth less than 25 cts. per acre, for education and internal improvement.—ib. April 15, 1828.

He voted against settlement and preemption rights.—ib. April 17 and 21, 1833.

He voted against the Graduation bill.—ib. April 23, 1828.

He gave his casting vote in favor of the censorship gag law.—ib. April, 1830.

He opposed the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the several states.—ib. If these official acts do not prove Mr. Van Buren an Aristocrat, in principle and in practice, then are we ignorant of the term.

HUZZA! JACKSON IS OUT FOR GEN. W. H. HARRISON!

Extract of a letter from a distinguished Gentleman at Washington to a Citizen of Philadelphia: "I must make you acquainted with an important fact which has recently transpired: PRESIDENT JACKSON was lately asked his opinion on a political subject relating to the present Presidential controversy, and distinctly declared that he took no part in the question: He said that some vicious and corrupt men, principally Office-holders, had attempted to make it appear that he was perverting his high functions to electioneer for Van Buren—IT WAS FALSE, and he defied any one to prove it. He said he was friendly to Van Buren, but that Van Buren had been well rewarded; and he [Jackson] would not urge his claims against those of a BRAVE and an HONEST DEFENDER of HIS COUNTRY'S RIGHTS. Harrison's services, said Jackson, are immense, and THEY MERIT REWARD."

When the Hero of Orleans declares for the Hero of Tippecanoe, who can doubt the result of the next election?

WISCONSIN.—Gov. DODGE, of Wisconsin by virtue of the law of Congress passed at the last session organizing that Territory, has issued a proclamation, apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the first Legislative Assembly ordering the election to be held for that purpose on the 2d Monday of October, and convening the members on the 25th of the same month at Bellemont, Iowa county. The following is the apportionment made by the Governor:

Councillors.	Representatives.
Brown, : : 2 : : : 3	
Crawford, : : 0 : : : 2	
Des Moines, : : 3 : : : 7	
Du Buquo, : : 3 : : : 6	
Iowa, : : : 3 : : : 5	
Milwaukee, : : 2 : : : 3	
13	26

The Chambersburgh (Pa.) Savings Institution has declared a dividend of five per cent on its wockly deposits, for the last six months.