Star & Republican Banner.
BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURGH, PENN.
TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1838.

Plan of a National Bank.

☞In the U. S. Senate, on the 21st inst., CLAY presented a petition for a National Bank, and in doing so took occasion to give the following views—which we copy from the National Intelligencer—ed.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky. rose, and stated that he wished to present a petition confided to his care, signed by a number of persons, praying for the establishment of a Bank of the United States. It was similar to existing other petitions which had been presented to the Senate, or to the House, during the present session, praying for the same object.—They afford evidence of a deep and returning conviction among the People, of the utility of such an institution.

Whilst I am up, (continued Mr. Clay,) with the permission of the Senate, I beg leave to submit a few observations upon this subject. There is reason to believe that much honest misconception and some mere presentation prevail in regard to it, which I wish to correct. It had been supposed that those who are desirous of seeing a Bank of the United States established are anxious that a charter should be granted to an existing State institution, which has an eminent individual at its head, and that this was the sole object of all their exertions. Now I wish, for one, to say, that I have no such purpose in view. I entertain for that gentleman very high respect. I believe him uncommonly able, profoundly skilled in finance, and truly patriotic. There is but one other person, connected with the banking institutions of the country, in whose administration of a Bank of the U. S. I should have equal confidence with Mr. Biddle, and that is Albert Gallatin, who I am glad to learn, at an advanced age, retains, in full vigor, the faculties of his extraordinary mind. There may be other citizens equally competent with these to undertake, but I do not know them, or am not acquainted with their particular qualifications.

But it is not for any existing State bank, or any particular individual in that bank, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the common good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it most expedient that a new bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of Congress. My friends (as far as I know their opinions) and I are not particularly attached to this or that individual, to this or that existing bank, but to principles, to the thing itself, to the institution, to a well organized Bank of the United States, under the sanction of which all the interests and business of the country had so greatly prospered, and we had every reason to hope would again revive and prosper. And, presuming upon the indulgence of the Senate, I will now take the liberty to suggest, for public consideration, some of those suitable conditions and restrictions under which it appears to me that it would be desirable to establish a new bank.

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but, at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it to perform the needful financial duties for the Government, to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union, and to facilitate, as nigh as it is practicable, the equalization of domestic exchange.

I suppose about fifty millions would answer these purposes. The stock might be divided between the General Government, the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to be tendered to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of the State, one of whose Senators I have the honour to be, should receive such an organization as to blend, in fair proportion, public and private control, and combining public and private interests. And, in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited not only from any share in the administration of the corporation, but from holding, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not myself think this latter restriction necessary, I would make it, in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained, and which no practical statesman ought entirely to disregard. The bank would thus be, in its origin, and continue, throughout its whole existence, a genuine American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in permanent security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accruing profits on those stocks,) sufficient to pay promptly, in any contingency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation. The bill or note holders, in other words, the mass of the community, ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the insolvency of a bank. The supply of the circulating medium of a country is scarcely a voluntary act, and thousands take it who have no other concern whatever with the bank. The money ought to be guarded and secured by the care of the legislative authority; the vigilance of the few will secure them against loss. I think this provision is a desideratum in our American banking, and the credit, of first embodying in it a legislative act is due to the State of New York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual heads of information, the names of every debtor to the bank, whether as drawer, endorser, or surety, periodically exhibited, and open to public inspection, or, if that should be found inconvenient the right to be secured to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of any of its customers. There is no necessity to throw any veil of secrecy around the ordinary transactions of a bank. Publicity will increase responsibility, repress favoritism, insure the negotiation of good paper, and, when individual insolvency unfortunately occurs, will deprive the bank of no such advantages now enjoyed by banks practically in the distribution of the effects of the insolvent.

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to authorize more than — per cent. to be struck. This will check undue expansions in the circulating medium, and restrain improper extension of business in the administration of the bank.

6. A prospective reduction in the rate of interest, so as to restrict the bank to six per cent. simply, or, if practicable, to only five per cent. Banks now receive at the rate of near 6 2-3 per cent. by demanding the interest in advance, and by charging for an additional day. The reduction may be effected by forbearing to exact any bonus, or, when the profits are likely to exceed the prescribed limit of the dividends, by requiring that the rate of interest shall be so lowered as that they shall not pass that limit.

7. A restriction upon the premium demanded upon post notes and checks, used for remittances, so that the maximum should not be more than, say, one cent. between any two the remotest points in the Union. Although it may not be practicable to regulate foreign exchanges, depending as it does upon commercial causes not within the control of any one Government, I think that it is otherwise with regard to domestic exchange.

8. Every practicable precaution against the exercises of improper influence, on the part of the Executive, upon the bank, and on the part of the bank, upon the elections of the country. The late Bank of the United States has been, I believe, most unjustly charged with interference in the popular elections. There is among the public documents evidence of its having scrupulously abstained from such interference. It never did venture to exercise the natural right of self defence by publishing such reports, speeches, and documents as might tend to place the institution and its administration in a fair point of view before the Public. But the People entertain a just jealousy against the danger of an interference of a bank with the elections of the country, and every precaution ought to be taken strictly to guard against it.

This is a brief outline of such a new bank of the United States as I think, if established, would prove conducive to the prosperity of the country. Perhaps, on full discussion and consideration, some of the conditions which I have suggested might not be deemed expedient, or might require modification and important additional ones may be proposed by others.

I will only say a word or two on the constitutional question. I think that it ought no longer to be regarded as an open question. There ought to be some bounds to human controversy. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefits of a bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all the political parties, Congress deliberately affirmed its existence. Every Department of the Government has given and again asserted it. Forty years of acquiescence by the people; uniformity every where in the value of the currency; facility and economy in domestic exchange, and unprecedented prosperity in the business of the country, with a bank of the United States; and without it, wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchange, and general prostration in the commerce and business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is not to be perpetually agitated. The power has been sustained by Washington, the Father of his Country; by Madison, the Father of the Constitution; and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary. If precedents are to be adopted for future guidance, rather ought they to be wantonly despised. They are the evidence of truth; and the force of the evidence is in proportion to the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of those who establish them. I think that on no occasion could there be an army of greater or higher authority. For one, I hope to be pardoned for yielding to it, in preference to submitting my judgment to the opinion of those who now deny the power, however respectable they may be.

But, Mr. President, strong as my convictions are, I have no intention of formally presenting any proposition to establish a bank of the U. States. Composed as Congress and the Executive now are, it would be an unnecessary waste of time to offer such a proposal. I should regret to see a bank established, unless it were clearly called for by public opinion. I believe it is now desired by a majority of the people of the United States. But of that there does not exist perhaps any conclusive evidence. Let us wait until demonstrations of their will shall be clearly given; and let us all submit, and, for one, I shall most cheerfully, to their decision, whatever it may be. Mr. C. moved that the petition be laid on the table.

EDUCATION IN RHODE ISLAND.—In Rhode Island there are 158 Sunday Schools, auxiliary to the Union, containing 1400 teachers, and 12,000 pupils; with about 20,000 volumes in the libraries. Nine instances are mentioned in which flourishing village churches have sprung from Sabbath schools in that State.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—An extraordinary session of the Methodist Protestant Church of the General Conference, from the whole Union, to be held in Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday next (May 29.) A large number of ministers is expected to be in attendance. This is the second General Conference we understand, since the organization of the Church. The regular period for its sitting is every eighth year. [*Pitts. Adv.*

THE GREAT CUMBERLAND OR NATIONAL ROAD has cost the U. S. government thus far $8,365,093. It runs through Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and it is now proposed in Congress to continue it through Missouri.

Pennsylvania Hall.

☞The following description of this Hall we take from the Baltimore Sun:

PENNSYLVANIA HALL.—This building, which was burnt down in Philadelphia, last week, had just been completed, at a cost of $40,000, which was raised by dividing the stock into 2,000 shares, at $20 per share The lower story, fronting on Sixth street, was divided into stores, while on the rear there was a lecture room, capable of containing several hundred persons. Over these was the large saloon, extending in length about twenty-four, and in breadth sixty feet, with windows on three sides, around which were three capacious galleries; the entire room would contain twenty-five hundred persons. At the west end of the room, an elevated platform was placed for the accommodation of speakers and disputants. The chairs and desks were constructed of black walnut, very beautifully polished.

Several distinguished individuals were invited to be present at the opening and dedication of the Hall, and among the number Mr. Benezet, of this place, who, being unable to attend, addressed the Committee the following letter:

GETTYSBURG, May 4th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—I have delayed answering your letter of the 10th of December last, until this time, that I might be able to decide with certainty, whether I could comply with your invitation, to be present at the opening of the Pennsylvania Hall for the Free Discussion of Liberty, and equality of Civil Rights, and the evils of slavery.

I regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion. I know of no spectacle, which it would give me greater pleasure to witness, than the dedication of a Temple of Liberty. Your object *should* meet with the approbation of every freeman. It will meet with the approbation of every man, who respects the rights of others, as much as he loves his own. Interest, fashion, false religion, and tyrannic power may triumph for a while, and rob man of his inalienable rights; but the people can not always be deceived, and will not always be oppressed.

The slave holder claims his prey by virtue of that Constitution which contradicts the vital principles of our Declaration of Independence. But while it remains unchanged, it must be supported. If his heart exacts the fulfilment of the cruel bond, let him take the pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. This we must yield to existing laws, but on our sense of justice, I can never acknowledge the *right* of slavery. I will bow down to no Deity however worshipped by professing Christians—however dignified by the name of the Goddess of Liberty, whose footstool is the crushed necks of groaning millions, and who rejoices in the resoundings of the tyrant's lash, and the cries of his tortured victims.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THADDEUS STEVENS.
Samuel Webb and others, Committee.

CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE.—Enlightened public opinion—as it was called when the mob murdered a number of men of Vicksburg, and burnt another to death over a slow fire at St. Louis—has been busy in Philadelphia every night since Wednesday last inclusive, in carrying out the principle, and in enabling us to form a just estimate of the blessing to be derived from that self-adjusting process which is said to manifest itself in every community, when the unnatural restraints of law are removed. We are in the midst of that which some men tell us is a purifying operation—a wholesome outbreak in the body politic—and we certainly cannot complain that the glorious experiment in civic economy has not been thoroughly tested. "Hurra!" as we heard a leader exclaim at Pennsylvania Hall, when the mob demolished in the doors, and fired the edifice. "Hurra—that's liberty!"—and he writhed and kicked in the very ecstasy of delight at seeing his abstract idea of the goddess made so palpable to his physical perceptions. If that be indeed liberty, as this same learned Theban so impressively assured us, they most assuredly she has revived Philadelphia for her spring residence, and walks abroad in the evening in all her native beauty. In the first place her followers proved their valor by throwing bricks and brickbats into a Hall filled chiefly with women—secondly, she vindicated her cardinal principle of liberality, and her golden axiom, that error of opinion may be safely tolerated when truth is left free to combat it, by burning the house used by a minority for the exercise of the right of free discussion. Glorious liberty! every one has license to do exactly what we think proper. "That's liberty!" said the Jeremy Bentham of Sixth street. Freedom of opinion being vindicated by fire in one instance, the heaven-born goddess, "to leave no flaws or botches in the work," next set forth to carry out the principle, and to show her love for philanthropy and popular education, and the mob attacked and fired a house erected as an asylum for colored orphans. "Let them starve, or turn honest thieves and ferocious cut-throats," must have been the moving reflection in this case. Being defeated in this attempt, the mob thus alluded to, religion and the freedom of the press were next to be cared for, and we find "public opinion" demolishing the windows of a church, with the intent of likewise committing it to the flames, and on the same night clustering in thousands around a newspaper office, muttering threats and horrid imprecations against those who ventured to say that they entertained different notions of liberty from those cherished by the votaries of Judge Lynch. The bullet and the bayonet, however, looked so frowningly upon "public opinion," that the freedom of the press and the right of worship were so unfortunate as to escape being "regulated" according to the latest approved system, and doubtless he who exclaimed "that's liberty," put his hands in his pocket, and retired moodily to his home, mourning the obstinacy of men who are so unreasonable as to oppose being subjected to the health-giving process, and will take no lessons, although the schoolmaster is abroad.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

To the Public.

I am a member and an advocate of the Abolition Society, and shall continue so to be in despite of *mobs*. I am a firm friend of National Liberty, and am not to be swayed from its abandonment by licentiousness or vice. I shall not quarrel with those who differ with me upon these subjects—they may *freely* enjoy their opinions, I shall *boldly* maintain mine. I am unwilling to enter into any thing like self-vindication, where there is actually no offence, and am above all attempts to propitiate the *turbulent and refractory* by renouncing sentiments which I solemnly and sacredly entertain. So much for my faith, and the principles which I am governed—

If I for my opinions suffer wrong,
Opinion shall be surgeon to my hurt.

It is understood, that one of the charges preferred against me (got up no doubt by some designing knave, to whom profoundly I have rendered *service*, either by an *acquittal* or *conviction*,) is that of having avowed myself to be the friend of amalgamation. Every one who heard my speech at the dedication of the Pennsylvania Hall, knows this to be untrue, and to those who did not hear it, I proclaim it to be false. I am adverse to amalgamation, and to the *practical* friend of amalgamation.

But this is not all. According to report, my argument recommended "the *commencement* of amalgamation with the *labouring* classes." Now I shall use no harsh terms—a man that is in the right has no occasion for them; but could there in this city—the city of brotherly love—be found a man, so far a more preposterous accusation, or one more easily refuted? Every body that knows me, knows that I have ever been the first friend of the Laboring Classes—have defended them in want—advised and assisted them in difficulty—rescued many of them and their children from prosecution, oppression, and imprisonment at the risk of my ease, my fortune, and my reputation—have written books, in which I have spoken as much as he loves his own. Interest, fashion, false religion, and tyrannic power may triumph for a while, and rob man of his inalienable rights; but the people can not always be deceived, and will not always be oppressed.

The slave holder claims his prey by virtue of that Constitution which contradicts the vital principles of our Declaration of Independence. But while it remains unchanged, it must be supported. If his heart exacts the fulfilment of the cruel bond, let him take the pound of flesh, but not one drop of blood. This we must yield to existing laws, but on our sense of justice, I can never acknowledge the *right* of slavery. I will bow down to no Deity however worshipped by professing Christians—however dignified by the name of the Goddess of Liberty, whose footstool is the crushed necks of groaning millions, and who rejoices in the resoundings of the tyrant's lash, and the cries of his tortured victims.

From the Huntingdon Journal.

Be it Remembered!

That we have publicly charged the Loco foco candidate, David R. Porter—with having voted to increase the State debt, by voting for the mammoth Improvement Bill—*in his advocates*, instead of defending or denying—silence as.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly charged him with being an advocate of the odious as well as dangerous Sub-treasury scheme, which gives Van Buren control of all the National States revenue. Instead of showing the people that he is not—his menials call us a "scoundrel"—"creature"—"hireling"—would they not do better if they would convince the people that we were in error.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly stated that David R. Porter "TOOK THE BENEFIT" and that there are at this late day, when he is reputed worth $40,000, CLAIMS AGAINST HIM, HEALED by ACTIVE PRIOR to the time he was "*white washed*." Instead of showing the people that we do not state the truth—and instead of condemning such acts of outrage—his *sycophantic* writers vent their bile upon us—as if this would better satisfy the people we do not tell the truth.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly declared that the only claim Porter has to the name of farmer—is his ownership of some SCRUB RACE HORSES, that were occasionally sneaked out of town to pick up races where they were known. Instead of convincing the people that we did not tell the truth—we publicly and abuse us. You had better sustain the broken and besmeared character of your idol—and then spend your breath by abusing honester men.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly proclaimed, that no act of his life, has shown that he was honest—that he was a scholar or a man of talents. Instead of correcting us if we err—his *serfs* heap the bitter dregs of their depraved hearts on our head. It would be to our advantage if our opponents would prove to some of the effects of his intellectual prowess.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have charged him with blaspheming and SWEARING until even irreligion hung her head—and instead of attempting a denial, they pour out the vials of their wrath on us. It is a very lame defence.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly declared that, if he is worth $40,000 *now*, and was insolvent when he swore that he was, *then* we say he is guilty of perjury—and deserves to be nine-teen years, and all the time in office, or nearly so: and we have charged him with charging us the fees of office in the Orphans Court, $17.44. Yet no defence is made—but saying naughty words about us. We shall attend to their MASTER—we advise them to do the same. Your bad words about us are only telling us we are right.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly said that the schedule filed in the office of the court containing a list of debts and property—set out in the schedule filed in the office of the court containing a list of debts and property—is not now in that office; nor can it be found.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly said David R. Porter had charge of that office during the 12 years from '23, to '35—and we have said that but one person was interested in the abstracts where property was sold—and we have asserted these plain facts,—all manner of wicked things are said of us, such as the lowest drunken loafer that loals on the wharves in the city could hardly conceive of. Would not the people of this state be better satisfied if they could say something in favor of their master.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That David R. Porter has refused to pay an obligation given in his own hand writing, before he became insolvent, which has been presented within the last two weeks, and that that creditor is one of the "thirteen Shylocks." And if the schedule of Porter's property, had not left the office, it would show a preference of creditors—that did owe the money. Is not this defrauding creditors? And

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we say that David R. Porter is in no respect fit to rule the destinies of this State, and we DARE any of his instruments to point to any act of his life, which show that he has any knowledge of the science of government.

From the Lewistown Gazette.

Porter an Amalgamator.

The following from the Harrisburg Telegraph, though it reveals a most extraordinary degree of moral depravity in the character of the Loco Foco candidate for governor, we believe is substantially true. Many of our citizens, to whom we have it, are acquainted with the full particulars of the affair; and, if any of the friends of Porter should be hardy enough to call the facts in question, we believe they are susceptible of being established by the clearest testimony of living witnesses.

"We had hopes that we should not be obliged to expose to light some of the dark doings of the Loco Foco candidate for governor, as they embrace subjects and involve facts unfit to be agitated in the family or social circle. But inasmuch as the Loco Foco organs have undertaken to defend the character of Governor Ritner, and the corresponding committee of Dauphin county, in their address, signed, *Jacob Spyfford, Thomas Engle*, and their associates, impudently, falsely and *infamously*, charge Gov. Ritner, with being in favor of admitting "the negro race with a perfect equality and community of political and social rights, as the husbands of our daughters and the wives of our sons," it would be deemed justifiable in us to "unfold a tale" respecting David R. Porter, that would make the Loco Focos' hair "to stand on end.

Like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."

But we shall briefly allude to it at this time."

There is now married to a negro, black as ebony, and living in Lewistown, a woman, whom DAVID R. PORTER FORMERLY LIVED WITH and who had TWO CHILDREN BY HIM, that are now man and woman grown.

This is a notorious truth, and so well known and so easily proved, that no Loco Foco will dare to deny it.

We ask the moral, the religious, the conscientious and the well bred of all parties to inquire into these facts; and we assure you that they will find them not only true, but involved in a case of *most depraving* that presents David R. Porter, in an entire new light before the public.

From the Lancaster Union.

National Convention.

The suggestions of the "Gettysburg Star and Banner," in a subsequent column, respecting the Presidency, meets our entire approbation. We have expressed the same sentiments in our sheet more than once.

It is our desire however, to avoid premature remarks on the subject of the Presidency. All our energies should be employed to aid the re election of Gov. Ritner; the success then of our Candidate for President, would follow as a matter of course, in Pennsylvania. It affords us pleasure to observe, that the friends of the respective persons named for President, all begin to see that "their claims should not be urged until after the election of Governor Ritner." The Administration presses have long been unanimous on this question, and all the other opposition papers in the State, we believe, are now approaching the unanimous cry. We see no perfect unanimity among the friends of Governor Ritner, to unite in solid column, to oppose and defeat his Loco foco Masonic opponent. All our energies should be given to the election of David R. Porter in his own county, the people say is because "THEY KNOW HIM." In Lancaster county he is opposed, because he is a Mason, a scholar or a man of talents. Instead of correcting us if we err—his *serfs* heap the bitter dregs of their depraved hearts on our head. It would be to our advantage if our opponents would prove to some of the effects of his intellectual prowess.

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STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
At $2 per annum, half-yearly in advance.
GETTYSBURGH, PA.
Tuesday, May 29, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.

☞Flour in Baltimore, $7 75; Wheat, $1 64, Corn, 72 cts; Rye, 95; Oats, 30; Clover Seed, $10; Whiskey, 30 cts.

Extra.

☞Accompanying this week's paper is an Extra, containing a number of Advertisements, as well as the OLD & NEW CONSTITUTIONS. It would be well, probably, for our subscribers to preserve it.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

☞This paper of the 10th, 17th and 25th inst. was not received at this office. This is much regretted, as it breaks the file of that paper.

HARRISBURG PAPERS.

☞The «Reporter" and «Intelligencer" are the only papers received regularly from Harrisburg. The «Telegraph," although printed on Wednesday, generally arrives as *early* as Monday—when it comes at all. Our copy of the «Chronicle" (last week's) has been received since the adjournment of the Legislature; and none of the «Key-Stone." So we go!

Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞The Sectional, Bridges and Culverts thrown up by Contractors on the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road, on Friday last, are as follows:

Sections 5, 6 *and* 7, to JOHN WILSON.
8 *and* 9, to EDWARD DUNN.
10 *and* 12, to JOHN H. WILSON.
Bridges 19, 20 *and* 20, *and Culvert* 2, to GREEN & HARRIS.

The work between Wrightsville and York will no doubt be completed at an early day.

Damages.

☞The sum set apart by the last Legislature for the payment of damages on the Rail Road between Wrightsville and York, we learn, is now ready and will be applied to the purposes of its appropriation without delay.

Mistaken.

☞The Bridge over North Marsh Creek, on the Gettysburg Extension, has been allotted to Mr. CHRISTIAN GARDNER.

Popular Appointment.

☞It would seem, from the subjoined extract from the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the appointment of Messrs. STEVENS and DUNCAN is likely to prove very disastrous to the Porter party. The Key-Stone, one of the leading Loco Foco papers, announces that the two, Ritner will gain at least TEN THOUSAND votes by the appointment of those gentlemen! This will swell his majority, then, to THIRTY THOUSAND! God! Old Joe Ritner! He's no cousin of the Hero of the "*Hermitage*" and the "*Ivy Tree*" yet, the Irish *Lawyer*! Hear the Inquirer—

Appointment of Commissioners.—The Harrisburg Keystone intimates that the appointment of Messrs. STEVENS and DICKEY will organize an army of TEN THOUSAND advocates for Governor RITNER. The Keystone, no doubt, recollects the policy pursued by Governor Wolf in 1832. An addition of ten thousand to the force of upwards of 100,000 (the People's force) already in the field on behalf of Governor Ritner, must, we think, settle the question as to his re election.

LOOK AT THIS!

Rail Road Companies vs. GOVERNOR RITNER.

☞It will be remembered that last year the Legislature passed an Improvement Bill containing large subscriptions to Rail Road Companies. Governor RITNER, believing that the *public* funds ought to be applied to the *public* works alone until they were finished, and the State Debt paid off, vetoed the bill. This year, the Legislature passed a bill, (*about* the same as last year,) vetoed—but the Senate insisted in inserting subscriptions to two or three *private* Rail Road Companies, and authorized a temporary loan of $600,000, to meet the appropriations.

As the State had been one year without an Improvement bill, the Governor felt constrained to sign it; but sent a message to the Legislature stating that he considered it the difficult task of taining loans at four per cent. per annum, the rate of interest which he had determined not to exceed; and declaring his determination to withhold his subscriptions to the Companies until such loan was procured to meet them. He immediately advertised for the loan, but no part of it has been taken.

Immediately after the Legislature adjourned, the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company applied to the Governor to subscribe the stock authorized to that Company, ($100,000.) No time was fixed at which the Governor was required to subscribe. He informed the Company that he did not deem it prudent to incur liability on behalf of the State, until funds were prepared to meet it. That he must at present decline subscribing.

The Board of Managers met and resolved that application should be made to the Supreme Court for a MANDAMUS, to compel the Governor to subscribe, forthwith, the hundred thousand dollars to their stock. The President and Counsel of the Company called on the Governor on the 18th inst. and informed him of their determination, and again requested him to subscribe. He informed them that the loan was not taken, and he would not pledge the Commonwealth to pay large amounts of money, until she was prepared to fulfil the contract; and if these Corporations choose to appeal to the law to compel him to involve the State in debt, they must take their own course.—He had chosen and would adhere to his.

The President of the Company then served the following process upon him. What will be the result, remains to be seen.

HARRISBURG, 19th May, 1838.

His Excellency JOSEPH RITNER, *Governor of Pennsylvania.*

SIR—Having yesterday *again* called on you, and requested you to subscribe, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of "The Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company," which you refused to do, I would make the Loco Focos' hair "to stand on end,

Like quills upon the fretful Porcupine."

But we shall briefly allude to it at this time."

There is now married to a negro, black as ebony, and living in Lewistown, a woman, whom DAVID R. PORTER FORMERLY LIVED WITH and who had TWO CHILDREN BY HIM, that are now man and woman grown.

This is a notorious truth, and so well known and so easily proved, that no Loco Foco will dare to deny it.

We ask the moral, the religious, the conscientious and the well bred of all parties to inquire into these facts; and we assure you that they will find them not only true, but involved in a case of most *depraving* that presents David R. Porter, in an entire new light before the public.

National Convention.

The suggestions of the "Gettysburg Star and Banner," in a subsequent column, respecting the Presidency, meets our entire approbation. We have expressed the same sentiments in our sheet more than once.

It is our desire however, to avoid premature remarks on the subject of the Presidency. All our energies should be employed to aid the re election of Gov. Ritner; the success then of our Candidate for President, would follow as a matter of course, in Pennsylvania. It affords us pleasure to observe, that the friends of the respective persons named for President, all begin to see that "their claims should not be urged until after the election of Governor Ritner." The Administration presses have long been unanimous on this question, and all the other opposition papers in the State, we believe, are now approaching the unanimous cry. We see no perfect unanimity among the friends of Governor Ritner, to unite in solid column, to oppose and defeat his Loco foco Masonic opponent. All our energies should be given to the election of David R. Porter in his own county, the people say is because "THEY KNOW HIM." In Lancaster county he is opposed, because he is a Mason, a scholar or a man of talents. Instead of correcting us if we err—his *serfs* heap the bitter dregs of their depraved hearts on our head. It would be to our advantage if our opponents would prove to some of the effects of his intellectual prowess.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have charged him with blasphemy and SWEARING until even irreligion hung her head—and instead of attempting a denial, they pour out the vials of their wrath on us. It is a very lame defence.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly declared that, if he is worth $40,000 *now*, and was insolvent when he swore that he was, *then* we say he is guilty of perjury—and deserves to be nine-teen years, and all the time in office, or nearly so: and we have charged him with charging us the fees of office in the Orphans Court, $17.44. Yet no defence is made—but saying naughty words about us. We shall attend to their MASTER—we advise them to do the same. Your bad words about us are only telling us we are right.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly said that the schedule filed in the office of the court containing a list of debts and property—set out in the schedule filed in the office of the court containing a list of debts and property—is not now in that office; nor can it be found.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we have publicly said David R. Porter had charge of that office during the 12 years from '23, to '35—and we have said that but one person was interested in the abstracts where property was sold—and we have asserted these plain facts,—all manner of wicked things are said of us, such as the lowest drunken loafer that loals on the wharves in the city could hardly conceive of. Would not the people of this state be better satisfied if they could say something in favor of their master.

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That David R. Porter has refused to pay an obligation given in his own hand writing, before he became insolvent, which has been presented within the last two weeks, and that that creditor is one of the "thirteen Shylocks." And if the schedule of Porter's property, had not left the office, it would show a preference of creditors—that did owe the money. Is not this defrauding creditors? And

BE IT REMEMBERED.

That we say that David R. Porter is in no respect fit to rule the destinies of this State, and we DARE any of his instruments to point to any act of his life, which show that he has any knowledge of the science of government.

Communicated.

Rail Road Celebration.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at a public meeting of the Citizens of Waynesboro', a Dinner was given to the friends of Internal Improvement by the friends of the Extension of the Gettysburg Rail-Way, at the Public House of Mr. G. Marlett, in Waynesboro', on the 22d of May, 1838. After the company had partaken of a splendid dinner, that did great credit to Mr. Marlett, who prepared it, the cloth removed and the table supplied with an abundance of sparkling Champaign, Maderia and Lisbon Wines, the company was organized by appointing Major SAMUEL FISHER, President; and Messrs. PETER HARBAUGH, PHILIP TRITT, SAMUEL GORDEN and ELIAS HORST Vice Presidents; and Messrs. *William Hamett, James Caldwell, Abraham Stover* and *John Dick* Secretaries.

The following letter, received from Mr. FLANAGAN, who was invited to attend the Celebration, was then read:

WAYNESBORO', May 18th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN—Your note of the 7th inst. inviting me to partake of a public dinner given by the friends of the Extension of the Gettysburg Rail Road, was handed to me some two or three days since. Although I am and ever have been the warm and ardent friend, not only of the State improvements but more especially of the improvements of this section of the County, and not having as yet received any positive assurance that the Extension will ever reach this place, and as there are still some doubts in my mind, I cannot join in the cry of victory until the battle is won.

With many thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the kindness and attention manifested towards me, I must respectfully decline the invitation.

With sentiments of respect, I am, Gentlemen, your *friend*, and the friend of the Extension of Waynesboro' be made a point positive.

JOHN FLANAGAN.

To Messrs. Hammett, Stewart, Walker, Stoner and Wolf, Committee of Arrangements.

The following regular toasts were then drank by the Company.

JOSEPH RITNER—Whose enlightened administration stands as an ark of safety to his re election.

THOMAS H. BURROWS—Superintendant of Common Schools: Guardian of the young intellect—let each child learn

Free School System—Inherited by Pilanthropy, its good effects will be felt and acknowledged by rising generations.

Education—May every plan calculated to diffuse useful knowledge be fostered by legislatures and encouraged by the people.

De Witt Clinton—The Father of the Internal Improvement System: May his name be cherished by the people.

Gettysburg Extension of Pennsylvania Rail Road—Tried, acquitted and on its march to the west.

Pennsylvania—The Key Stone of the Federal Arch: May Public Improvements continue to be her State policy: may she be imitated by her sister States; and may the Arch be preserved entire.

The Internal Improvements of Pennsylvania—As a Public Monument will stand as a land mark to enterprize for generations to come.

Franklin County—The Gettysburg Extension of Pennsylvania Rail Road will be another grand Improvement added to the other improvements made and being made within her boundaries.

The Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Franklin Rail Road, and Gettysburg Extension of Pennsylvania Rail Road—We object to none of them, for whatever tends to improve our County should never excite our jealousy.

The Gettysburg Extension of Pennsylvania Rail Road—One of the most important improvements of the State: May the merits of its projector be ever appreciated.

Waynesboro',—A point in the Gettysburg extension: Some may not think so, but we are sure of it.

The Fair Sex—True models of Virtue and Prudence and the comforts of man.

By the Committee: THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq.—The Author of the Resolution, who was invited to attend the Celebration, was then read:

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