THE Evidence!

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

To ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

SIR:—The Committee of Correspondence of Huntingdon county, request that you will furnish them with an exact exemplification of the Records of the Insolvency of David R. Porter, as fully as the same may appear and remain in your office; also, that you will furnish them with a literal and correct copy of his Petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws; and also a correct and literal copy of the schedule of his property, together with a list of his creditors, and the nature and amount of his debts, with a statement of his losses, and the means whereby he became insolvent, which by law he was required to exhibit under oath, annexed to his said Petition, and copies of any other papers relating to said cause of Insolvency that may remain on file in the Prothonotary's office. You are also requested to examine if there are any suits entered, or pending in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county against D. R. Porter for debts due by him, previous to his Insolvency, and if any, by whom entered and for what amount.

All of which you will please to certify under your hand and seal of office.

Yours &c. Signed,
SAMUEL STURGEON.

David Blair, Geo. W. Smith, A. Schliday,
David Mitchell, J. A. M'Cahen, Jesse Moore,
Joseph G. Watson, Robert Cummins, James Clarke,
Abednego Stevens, Thomas E. Orbison, David C. Ross,
James Hudson, Patrick Lang, Robert L. Johnston,
John Stever, John Campbell, A. R. Crane,
James Short, Eliel Smith, John Parks,
Wm. Murray, James Morrow, Benj. Leas.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, January term, 1819.

THE PETITION OF DAVID R. PORTER was read, praying for the Benefit of the act made for the relief of INSOLVENT DEBTORS. Whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered, that the 10th day of February next be appointed for hearing him and his creditors, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon; and that DAVID R. PORTER give fifteen days personal notice (only) of the time and place of hearing him and his creditors.

At an adjourned court, held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1819, before the Hon. Charles Huston, Esquire, president and David Stewart, and Joseph M'Cune, Associate Judges, &c.

DAVID R. PORTER, AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR, appearing in court and proving service of per-sonal notice on Remer & Vantries, assignees of James Gilbreath; Robert Provins, Executor of William Jackson, dec'd; Tobias Harnish; Evan Craine: George Anshutiz Junior, & co.; William Orbison, President of the Huntingdon Bank; David M,Murtrie; Michael Wallace, acting assignee of Geo. Marshall; John Cloninger, & co; and William Ingram, fifteen days before the day for hearing; and taken the oath prescribed by law; and assigning all his property to Michael Wallace and William Simpson, in trust, for the use of his creditors: The said court order that the said DAVID R. PORTER be discharged *from confinement*, and he shall not at any time hereafter be liable to imprisonment, by reason of any judgment or decree obtained for the payment of money only, or for any debt, damage, cost, sum or sums of money, contracted, or occasioned, or due before the time of making this order. And the court allow the said David R. Porter to retain his necessary wearing apparel. And the court further order, that whenever a majority in number and value of his creditors, residing in the United States, or having a known attorney therein, consent in writing thereto, he shall be released from all suits, and the estate and property which he may afterwards acquire, shall be exempted from execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action created, previous to this discharge, for seven years thereafter, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Assignees to give bail in $10,000. *By the Court.*

Huntingdon County ss.

I, Robert Campbell, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, do certify, that the foregoing is a TRUE COPY OF THE DOCKET ENTRY in the case of the insolvency of David R. Porter, as full and entire as the original remaining of Record in the court aforesaid. In testimony whereof, I have set the date of the same, at my office in Huntingdon, this 11th day of January 1836; for the petition of the said David R. Porter, praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws and the schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, and I have set my seal of office, and have set the date of the same, at my office in Huntingdon, this 11th day of January 1836; for the petition of the said David R. Porter, praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws and the schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, and I have set my seal of office, and have set the date of the same, at my office in Huntingdon, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1838.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Pro't'y.

16th June, 1818.
Allison, Samuel Sturgeon, vs. Edward B. Patton and David R. Porter, lately trading under the firm of Patton & Porter.

No 48, August term, 1818.
Summons covenant, served on 16th June, 1818. Pltf. enters a rule of reference, and appoints the 7th day of July next to choose arbitrators, at Pro't'y's office. July 7th, parties appeared, and agreed on John Royer, Wm. Berry, and Maxwell Kinkead to be arbitrators, who are to meet at the house of Thomas Owens, in Franklin township, on Wednesday the 28th day of July instant, to hear, &c.; and make report &c. August term 1818, (12th day) on motion of Mr. Allison, and affidavit filed rule of reference struck off; same day, plaintiff enters a rule of reference, and appoints the 28th of August 1818 to choose arbitrators, at the Pro't'y office, 3 o'clock, P. M. On the 28th August 1818, the parties appeared, and agreed on Maxwell Kinkead, John Stonebreaker, and Wm. Moore, to be arbitrators in this suit, who are to meet at the house of Thomas Owens, inkeeper, in Franklin township, on the 15th day of September next, to hear, determine, and make report, &c. cont'd. Nov. cont'd. January, 1819, cont'd, April, cont'd, August, cont'd, Nov. cont'd, January, 1820 cont'd, April, cont'd, August, cont'd, Nov. cont'd, January 1821 cont'd.

Certified from the records, 25th May, 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

August term, 1818.

The petition of SAMUEL STURGEON was read, praying for the benefit of the act, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. Whereupon it is considered by the court and ordered that the 28th day of August instant, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, be appointed for a hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, and that the petitioner give notice in the Huntingdon Gazette and Huntingdon Republican till that time. *By the Court.*

At an adjourned Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on the 28th day of August 1818. Before the Honorable David Stewart, and Jos. McCune, Esqrs. associate Judges, &c.

SAMUEL STURGEON an insolvent debtor, appearing in Court, and proving notice to his creditors, agreeably to the order of that Court, at August term last, to appear and shew cause if any they had, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the act made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and taking the oath prescribed by law, and assigning his property to Jacob Beal & Thomas Owens, in trust, for the use of his creditors, the said Court order, that the said Samuel Sturgeon be discharged from confinement, and that he shall not at any time hereafter, be liable to imprisonment, by reason of any Judgement or decree, obtained for the payment of money only &c. (remainder of the order in the usual form.)

Samuel Sturgeon's petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws is in the usual form.—At the suit of Jacob Beal, and to which is attached the following list of property and debts due him, viz:

Property.—One cow, two beds and bedding, one spinning wheel, one small pot, one tea kettle, one small table, one tin bucket, six knives and forks, six cups and saucers, six delf plates, one chopping axe.

Debts Due.—By PATTON AND PORTER, supposed about $700 00—Jacob Lower, account $31 81.

List of Petitioner's Creditors.

Jacob Beal, due Bill about	$360 00 or 360 00
Thomas Owens,	17 00
Gloninger & Co., Huntingdon Furnace account	2 00
David Adams due bill balance about,	15 00
John Newman, acc't,	1 25
John M'Bride, acc't,	1 00
Patrick Madden, unsettled account,	—
George Mullen, do. do.	—
Charles Montgomery, do. do.	—

Assignment made to Jacob Beal and Thoma Owens, in the usual form (and signed and sealed) SAMUEL STURGEON, (L. S.

Witness, R. Allison and D. Sterne Hughton.)

Huntingdon County, ss.

Samuel Sturgeon being duly sworn according to law, before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County deposeth and saith that the above and foregoing, is a just and true schedule of all the property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any manner entitled, the debts whereby he *became Insolvent is the loss of a large sum of money due him by Patton and Porter amounting to about* SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, who have became Insolvent, and further saith not.

Sworn and subscribed the 11th day of August, A. D. 1819, Before Aaron Burns.

SAMUEL STURGEON.

Certified from the Record 25th May 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County,

28th Dec.
Allison Miles, Shippen Bell, vs. Edward B. Patton and D. R. PORTER, lately trading under the firm of Patton and Porter.

No. 37 January term, 1819.
Capias Debt, by Promissory note, Book Account, and for money paid, laid out and expended. Bail in $2,000, C. C. and B. B. Shippen appears for D. R. PORTER, cont'd, April term, 1819. Deft. pleads non assumsit and pay't with leave, &c. Rep'r. non Solvit. issue and rule for trial, cont'd. Aug'. cont'd, Nov. cont'd. Jan. 1820, cont'd April, cont'd, Aug'. cont'd. Nov. cont'd. Jan. 1821, cont'd (and cont'd up to 10th Jan. 1837) 10th Jan. 1837, Narr filed and cont'd. 18th April 1837. D'nth of Edward B. Patton, suggested cont'd Aug'. cont'd. 20th Nov. rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the first day of next term Nov. cont'd. January 1838, cont'd. Tomas Owens, tent in $2,000 as special Bail in this suit ack'd. 12th Jan. 1819.

Venire to August term 1819, do. Aug'. 1837, do. Nov.

and 20th April 1838, rule on defendant to plead in two days or Judgment, now 23d April 1838. Mr. Bell, Attorney for defendant pleads payment, with leave to give the special matter in evidence, &c. Rep'r non Solvit, Issue and rule for trial cont'd.

Huntingdon, ss.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the docket entry in the above stated case (except a continued succession of continuances from Jan. term 1821, up to Jan. term 1837) as fully as the same appears in the original, remaining on Record in the Court of Common Pleas of said County. Witness my hand, and the seal of said Court, the 25th day May 1838.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county,

7th May.
Blair, Henry Crain and Abram Crain, adm'r. of Evan Crain, dec'd. vs. DAVID R. PORTER, surviving partner of Edward B. Patton, trading under the firm of Patton and Porter.

No. 30, August term 1838. Summons debt balance due on account, stated not exceeding $1,000. Messrs. Bell and Orbison appear for defendant without service of writ.

Certified from the Record 25th May 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Pro't'y.

Hear a Former Opponent.

☞ From the Carlisle Republican, a Muhlenberg paper.

There are three things that recommend Mr. RITNER to the approbation and suffrages of the People of Pennsylvania. 1st He is a Farmer and rose by his own industry and economy. 2d, He is a German, and the German interest is large in this state. Now but a German can properly understand, appreciate, and promote it. 3d, Being a practical man, who has made himself what he is by industry, talents and prudence, he is opposed to speculators and speculating schemes, and in favor of sound practical measures. We can safely characterize his administration. He is of necessity, and by the force of circumstances and circumstances, a Democrat—that is, his feelings and his interests are with the mass of the people. He has drove his team and his plough—he has grubbed, dug, hewed, sawed and reaped—the horse stable, the cow stable, and barn-yard are among his earliest recollections—so that he must, of necessity, be not only a democrat, but a real genuine, dirty-shirt democrat; one who has no pride but to do his duty to the people and and promote the great agricultural, manufacturing, and laboring, interest of the state.

Now, how stands the case with Mr. Porter? Has he either industry or economy to recommend him? On the contrary such vity his early prodigacy, that before he was thirty years of age, he was involved by debts amounting, it is said, to over ten thousand dollars, and although he is now reputed to be rich, yet never a cent of it was the result of toil on his part. He never earned his bread by the sweat of his own brow—but every dollar that he owes he got from the public treasury, or made by some slight of hand, (horse-racing for instance) that he would not like to discover to the public. His friends say he owns fine horses and encourages the breed—upon this foundation they build him up a Farmer. Save the mark! We would give the price of a mint julep to see Mr. Farmer Porter following the plough barefooted or with good tough stogies on: every pebble would make him wince—every stubborn stubble or stiff blade of grass would pierce his skin like lancets—and in less than an hour Farmer Porter would be laid up to dry, his feet blistered and torn from toe to heel, and his beautiful white countenance turned as brown as an orange. What has plated harness, gilt stirrups, white gloves and kid slippers to do with farming, or what have they to do with democracy, or what have they to do with good sense and economy? Nothing. So that David R. Porter can not be supported for Governor either as a Farmer, a Democrat, or a man of sense and economical habits; while his competitor, Ritner, can be supported for each and all of these reasons combined.

Can the issue be doubtful, under such circumstances, in Pennsylvania, famed as she is for her industry and *saurkraut*, her abundance of dandy-pride and her love of substantial, honest, rough handed, big-fisted democracy? Can, we ask, the issue be doubtful? Certainly not. The Dutch Farmer, mounted on his clumsy go-to-meeting horse, will come in, at the October heats three lengths ahead of the Horse-Jockey candidate, with all the blood and bottom and silk gloves and fancy jockey caps and top boots and sharp spurs he can find to back him.

PORTER AND PRODIGALITY.—The votes cast on Mr. R. Porter as Senator, show him always in favor of extravagance and useless waste of the public money. In the session of 1836—37 he voted *for* the MAMMOTH IMPROVEMENT BILL, by which the State would have been involved in a debt of thirty millions; and yet when a judicious improvement bill was passed in the session of 1837-8 he voted AGAINST IT because it was not *extravagant enough.* He is an old rake, accostomed to high life—to do as he pleases, to tyranize over the poor wood-chopper and laborer—to speculate on their hard earnings and not allow them more than half wages for their work; and therefore he cannot appreciate the real value of money or any thing else, but thinks to make himself popular by advocating waste and extravagance.

He was one of Gov. Wolf's old office holders, and if elected Governor would undoubtedly increase the State debt twenty millions within the next five years, so as to keep up a continuance of the economy and frugality practiced under Gov. Ritner. He would support the Internal Improvement system, power of all profligacy, extravagance and taxation.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

The Evidence.

We ask our readers to give it a careful and candid examination—and then ask themselves the question—"can such a man be worthy of our suffrages for the high and responsible office of Governor of this commonwealth?" When it is remembered that Porter is reputed to be worth 40,000 dollars, which is the boast of his friends, the sneer of the honest and intelligent Farmers and business men of all classes may readily be conceived. They will at once say that it is an insult to an intelligent community to offer them such a candidate!

This whole transaction, from beginning to end, is discreditable in the highest degree to Mr. Porter, but by far the most mysterious and inexplicable part of it is the DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE RECORDS OF THE OFFICE, of "the schedule of his property and list of his creditors." This schedule was once there, with the other records—now it is missing! David R. Porter was himself Prothonotary some time after his insolvency. What is the inference naturally to be drawn from these facts?—We leave the question to be answered by our readers.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

A DEFAULTER.—The people of Pennsylvania refused to elect William Finding Governor, because he was a public defaulter; that is, he had used the funds of the Commonwealth. The question then arises, will the people of Pennsylvania elect David R. Porter Governor when he is a private defaulter to a large amount! has taken the benefit of the act; and although he is now worth $40,000 as his friends all boast, yet refuses to pay debts he contracted before his discharge as an insolvent debtor.—*Pa. Tel.*

AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.—It would be a glorious thing for the people of Pennsylvania to elect David R. Porter Governor!—Whenever his name or title would be mentioned, the honest, debt paying, hard working Pennsylvanian would blush to think that their chief magistrate was a bankrupt, and a dishonest man.—*Pa. Tel.*

Anthracite Coal—The Public Works.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

We invite attention to the important resolution adopted by the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, inserted at the head of our columns of this morning. It will be seen that this Board have instructed the superintendant of motive powers on the Columbia and Philadelphia rail road, to cause two engines to be fitted to the use of anthracite coal, as soon as practicable, and to use anthracite coal for fuel therein, until otherwise directed. This is an important measure, and will if successful, as we doubt not it will be, constitute an important feature in the history of Pennsylvania policy. It will meet with universal approbation, and do more towards the introduction and consumption of anthracite coal, one of the great mineral resources of Pennsylvania, than any measure that has been attempted for years. We learn, that in order to afford the engineers ample time to prepare their plans and specifications, the Canal Board have agreed to extend the time of letting as follows:

The letting at Meadville will take place on Monday, 23 July.

At Erie on the 25th July.

On the west branch at Farrendsville July 23d.

At Tunkhannock on the 31st of July.

Of the Wiconisco Feeder at Halifax, on the 8th of August.

Of the Allegheny feeder at Kittaning, on the 8th of August.

Of the Gettysburg Extension at Waynesburg, on the 3d of September.

The State tolls are already more than half a million. The tolls received for the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail Roads, for a part of the present fiscal year, ending the 29th of May, amounted to $524,729 23; or upwards of half a million of Dollars, notwithstanding the canals have scarcely yet been 3 months in operation.

General Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1838.

A NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.—The House of Representatives has been for the two last days, in accordance with a previous special order, pretty industriously engaged in the despatch of business concerning the Territories of the United States. A bill for the erection of Nebraska Territory, is one, which will doubtless become a law, (having previously passed the Senate,) for dividing the Wisconsin Territory and erecting out of it a new Territorial Government, to be called the Terri ory of Iowa. The name, at least, is in good taste.[*Intelligencer.*

Dr. JACKSON, who is engaged in the Geological and Topographical Survey of Maine, has ascertained that Mount Kataden, the highest mount that State, has an altitude of 5,300 feet or a little more than a mile.

THE FIRE AT NANTUCKET was not so disastrous as before represented. The New Bedford Mercury says, a large quantity of oil, valued at over $80,000, which was thought to be consumed, proves to be safe, and in a received estimate the loss is now computed at about $200,000.

SALARIES IN TEXAS.—The salaries paid to the public officers in Texas, are as follows:—To the President, $10,000; Vice President, $3,000; Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy, $3,500 each; Postmaster General, $2,000; Chief Clerk in those departments, $1,500 each; Comptroller, Second Auditor, and Treasurer $2,000 each; Commissioner of the General Land Office, $3,000; Ministers Plenipotentiary, $4,500 each, and $3,000 per annum each; Secretaries of Legation, $2,000; each Attorney General, $3,500.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY FAMILY.—The Southern Christian Advocate publishes the following letter, giving a moving description of a massacre by the Florida Indians. The writer is Sentman of the Methodist Episcopal mission on the Tallahassee District:

"Dear Brother Capers—I am ruined!—While engaged in my labors in the Alachua mission, I received a letter bearing sad tidings. It informed me that the Indians had murdered my family! I set out for home, hoping that it might not prove as bad as the letter seated. But, O my God, it is true! Sons! My precious children, Lorick, Pierce and Elizabeth, were killed and burned up in the house. My dear wife was shot, stabbed, and stamped, seemingly to death, in the house. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder, she revived and crawled off from the scene of death, to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night which she spent alone by the side of a pond, bleeding at four bullet holes and more than half a dozen tomahawk or spear gashes in her head and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises She is yet living—and O help me to pray that she may still live. My mpoverished all about the yard and woods, and my every thing else burned to ashes. Pray for me.

"My family was on a friendly visit to my father-in law, for the purpose of having some supplies sent up from our plantation to our temporary residence in the mission, and during this brief period the awful catastrophe took place.

T. D. PEURIFOY."

From the Cherokee Country

We learn, through the medium of authentic publications in the *Georgia Recorder* of the 5th instant, that Major General SCOTT proceeded to carry into effect his orders to oblige the Cherokees to leave the Country, to evacuate the territory heretofore held by them within the limits of the State of Georgia. His measures met with no resistance. On the 29th, he had under his control three thousand Indians; and, before this time, it is supposed that not a wandering Indian remains within the territory of Georgia. The manner in which this duty has been discharged by that distinguished General is praised for its kindness, humanity, and freedom from violence. This information is gratifying; for surely there is enough to appear to the public sympathy in the destiny of these original lords of the soil, without adding to it unnecessary violence.

We rejoice, for the sake of our fellow-citizens of Georgia as well as for that of the Indians, that, so far, all goes on as it does. The utmost difficulty we could possibly have been hoped. The Georgians themselves appear to be sincerely gratified that it has so turned out; and the friends of the Indians, who cannot divest themselves of the feelings of the Georgians and other Southerners on the subject, will yet not less rejoice than they, that the policy of the Government does not end in blood.—*National Intelligencer.*

AN ENGLISH TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—On the 8th of April, the North London Auxiliary to the N. British and Foreign Temperance Society held their festival at the City of London Tavern, which was attended by upwards of 1,500 friends to teetotalism, at which a printed report was circulated, which stated that the northern district included 250,000 human beings; that within its boundaries 300 gin palaces had been erected, upwards of 900 public houses, and more than 300 beer shops. It also stated that in America there have been formed 7000 temperance societies, consisting of 1,500,000 members; that 300 distilleres have been stopped in it; that 7000 merchants have ceased to sell spirits; and 5000 ministers with 6000 chirches have subscribed to the principle of teetotalism.

LYNCH LAW AGAIN.—A Mr. Benjamin Sweat, who has been preaching the Mormon doctrines in the vicinity of Reservation, Erie county, since some time last winter, was forcibly taken from the house of Mr. Harris, in the south part of Alden, about ten o'clock at night, and amidst his cries of murder conveyed to a neighboring wood, his clothes torn from him, and a plentiful coat of tar and feathers applied to him. The gang are said to be about 15 in number, dressed in disguise, and blacked, and as yet no clue has been had to the perpetrators.

A SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—A State Convention is to assemble in the city of Richmond on the second Wednesday in June, with the object of assisting the determinations of the Commercial Convention, which recently assembled at Augusta, Ga. Delegates have already been appointed in most of the counties of the Old Dominion, and the movement appears to be looked forward to with considerable interest. These sectional proceedings are not entitled to much approbation, calculated as they are, to excite jealously, and in some measure, to weaken the bonds that bind the Confederacy together as one great and confederated nation.—*Philad Inquirer.*

THE INDIANS OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—An agent of the Temperance Society in a journal of a late tour of the region of the Upper Mississippi, presents a picture of the present condition of the Indian tribes in that quarter, which must deeply rouse the compassion of every benevolent man. From our own personal observation one year since, we could appreciate the description, that were the world ransacked for a subject in which should be concentrated and personified injustice, oppression, drunkenness, squalid filth, and degradation, one would point to the straggling Indian on the banks of the Upper Mississippi, for the aptest exemplification. There were some two or three hundred of these stragglers—Winnebagoes, chiefly, about Prairiedu Chien—men, women, and children, many of whom had scarcely a fragment of a filthy blanket to hide their nakedness—to screen them from the cold—strolling and straggering about in squads of from two to a half dozen each, begging for whiskey, or cold potatoes, or crusts of bread. One old female, doubless turned of threescore and ten, half naked, was gathering up from the dirt and ashes about the boiler of the steamboat, a few pieces of dried apples that had been thrown out, while another foot, which, with her toothless gums, she attempted to masticate with all the eagerness of a starving wolf. Little children, from one to four years old, were crawling about in a state of nudity and almost starvation, while their young mothers and fathers were staggering and fighting, and swearing. It is a fact, that while these poor creature cannot articulate a word of my thing else in English, the words of profane execration, oaths and imprecations will drop from their own lips in English, as fluently as if it had been their vernacular tongue. When the whites first settled in that neighborhood, they were raised pots and other provisions enough, not only for their own use, but also for the Indians traversing the country. Now they are altogether dependent for even the scanty subsistence by which they are dragging out the remnant of a miserable life, upon the whites. And what are the fruits of so great a change in so few years in the circumstances and habits of a whole people? The answer is plain to every one at all acquainted with the country. It is the family and service of the whites, and WHISKEY, WHISKEY, has been the all potent *agent* by which it has been effected. By selling and giving them whiskey till they become fiends, they are soon filched of the little annuities received from government, and then treated the rest of the year with as much more of the intoxication of the feeling towards them, a merchant at Prairiedu Chien expressed the very humane wish, that there might soon be another Indian war, to kill them all off.

Side Scenes.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following report of *side scenes* in the House of Representatives:

"On Tuesday last Mr. Petriken and Mr. Cushing (better known as Mr. Previous Question) had some squabbling. They are brethren of the same principle, and ought to live in love and unity. Petriken has the most eccentricity and inhumanity; Cushing the most good humor, and I suspect the most dry Yankee wit. Petriken wears a long *queue.* After the *brush* between the parties was over, Cushing enquired—"does not the previous question *cut off very thick?*" Being answered in the affirmative, he very drily remarked—"Well, the first opportunity I have, I'll move the previous question on *Petirikin's cue, and cut that off.*"

To-day Mr. Boon, of Indiana, opened the debate on behalf of the *squatters*, and concluded by a brief allusion to his own entrance into life. Among other things, he remarked that at an early period he had moved with his wife and children into the wilderness to seek a home, and that his nearest neighbor was an *Indian.*

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, followed. He remarked that it was not his intention to give in the House a history of his life, but when he did undertake it, he would give the whole, and not suppress a part. As to the fact of his colleague (Boon) having for his nearest neighbor an Indian, he did not think that ought to excite the sympathy of the House in favor of the squatters, until it was ascertained which had the worst of the association, *the Indian or his colleague!*

Mr. WOODBURY.—The New-Hampshire Courier, in noticing the various rumors that Gov. Woodbury will not accept the office of Chief Justice of New Hampshire, says—"There can be no doubt but Mr. Woodbury sought the office, nor do we yet believe but that he will accept it. Let time tell who knows best about this matter."

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th of September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26, 1854, which will also be annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th 1864.

☞The following is a copy of the Bill introduced into the U. S. Senate on Tuesday by Mr. WEBSTER:

A BILL making further provisions for the collection of the public revenues

Be it enacted, &c. That the operation of so much of the act of June 23d, 1836, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," prohibits the receipts of the notes of bills of specie paying banks, which have issued since the 4th of March, 1836, notes or bills of a less denomination than five dollars, be, and the same is hereby, suspended until further order of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any banking institutions which may be established under the provisions of a law of the State in which it exists.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to select and employ as depositories of the public money, according to the provisions of said act, any bank which shall redeem its notes and bills on demand in specie, notwithstanding it may have stopped specie payments since the date of said act.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the operation of the second section of the act of April 14, 1836, entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836," be, and the same is hereby, suspended until further order of Congress.

Mr. Clay's opinion of adjourning Congress is expressed with characteristic frankness in the following remarks, made in the Senate on Thursday—

Congress does not, in my opinion, now truly represent the feelings or wishes of the country. I think we had better go home. I wish you could, Mr. President, adjourn us. I will go with you as nigh to the Great Crossings as Ashland is. We are doing no good here. If we will all go home, and go to work, the products of our labor would contribute more to the relief of our country than any legislation emanating from us, situated as we are, is likely to do. I beg pardon.—The good thing has been done. I congratulate you and the country upon the repeal, at last, of the odious TREASURY CIRCULAR.

It is the first backward movement, and I hope will be followed by others, towards a return to that high state of prosperity which we enjoyed at the commencement of a succession of disastrous seasons. But I expect no other good measure to be adopted at this session. Our misfortune is that we here stay months together, separated and isolated from the people. We get into an atmosphere that is not common to the country—an official, Executive patronage, Sub-Treasury atmosphere. Let us, Mr. President, go home, and among the people once more breathe some fresh and pure air. Our continuance here creates apprehensions in the country. The termination of the session would now be the greatest relief which we can give to the country Why does the Senator from Alabama suffer his resolution, fixing the day of adjournment, to lie upon the table? I hope he will call it up. Let us pass it and go home.

To the Editors of the Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—As some inaccurate statements have appeared in the papers, in relation to the number of candidates who acceded from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, at its recent organization in this city, you are respectfully requested to publish the following statement, made up from the *printed rolls* of the two bodies now in session.

Whole number of names on the roll of the old (or old school) general assembly,	221
Acting with the assembly up to this time,	157
Acting with neither body,	5
Leaving as the aggregate of acceders,	60
Whole number of names on the roll of the secedding body, meeting in the first Presbyterian church,	287
Of this number from the excinded Synods and third Presbytery of Philadelphia,	58
Leaving from Presbyteries in connection with the general assembly,	229
From this number deduct (as above) the number acting with the (O. S.) general assembly, and these acting with neither body,	161
There remains from Presbyteries connected with the general assembly, to form the seceding body,	68
The relative strength of the two bodies, therefore, (omitting the excinded synods) is according to one roll, 156 to 60, and according to the other roll, 156 to 68.	
To the last number we add the excinded bodies, 68 and 58,	126
Number in the (O. S.) general assembly, (as before)	156
Leaving a clear orthodox majority of	30

It is ascertained that several persons, whose names appear on the roll of the excinded body, meeting in the first church, are not acting with that body, some of them not being in the city. But no allowance is made for these cases in the above statement, and they are all reckoned with the N. S. side.

Mr. BOND, member of Congress from Ohio, whose celebrated speech on the enormities of the Slave and present Administration, has attracted so much attention, is a native of St. Mary's county, Md.

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, June 19, 1838.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.

☞We shall probably be absent during the publication of the two succeeding Nos. of the Star.—A friend has promised to officiate in our absence.

Committees of Vigilance.

☞It will be recollected that the late County meeting recommended the appointment of *Committees of Vigilance* for each township. The recommendation has, as yet, been responded to by only one township—*Hamilton.* We hope that our friends in the other townships will take early measures to organize themselves and send on the names of those whom they may select to serve on such Committees. We trust, also, that in making the selection, ☞*no man's name will be put on without his personal consent.*☜ As soon as a list is obtained from each township, the Committees will be published in the "Star." Hamilton sends us a goodly number of "good men and true"—let the other townships speedily follow her example.

Correction.

☞The Compiler is in error. We have never entered at the name of *Hitterhouse*, but at the base use to which it is endeavored to be applied by those who have no claim, in honesty, to it. Because,as is asserted by the Loco Focos, Porter's great-grand mother was named Ritterhouse, his friends are swearing that *he* is therefore a *German*, although of the pure *Irish stock!* It won't do, thou "little wee spot"—you can't make a "good enough" *Dutchman* out of your lame Lawyer, "no way you can fix it!" You might as well undertake to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear!

Porter Meeting.

☞The *Porterites* had a small gathering a few evenings since at Loco Foco Head Quarters in this place. Taking into consideration the "conditions and *means* used to obtain the attendance of persons, it was a complete failure! Out of the thirty or forty present, it is said about twenty-five were "shearlike boys" who went to see the fun," and hear a "wee bit" of a Lawyer make a speech! And such a speech, O, ye *little* gods and *big* fishes!"

It is said the *great* speaker took aim at a picture which he called "General David Ritterhouse Porter,"—what a nabob!—and, being completely wedded with "Bobtition" and "Ritner," peppered it severely—indeed, by the time he was done with it, it presented a mangled, ruined mass! No wonder, considering the BIG THUMPERS he rolled out of his *little* cannon! It is said, he set some of the *Porterites* to ALE-ing, and they have not yet recovered from its effects!

Porter's taking the Benefit.

☞We ask attention to the article headed "*The Evidence,*" which we copy from the Huntingdon Journal, a paper published in the town wherein Mr. Porter is the present Prothonotary, who States *that the schedule of Porter's property and the list of creditors filed in the office at the time,* ARE NOT NOW TO BE FOUND, HAVING NO DOUBT BEEN FRAUDULENTLY TAKEN FROM THE OFFICE WHILST HE (*David R. Porter himself*) WAS PROTHONOTARY!

Another portion of the "Evidence" we wish the People—the voters—to read, is that *Hitterhouse* Porter calls for their votes and support—to peruse with care and attention. It is that part wherein SAIDLE STURGEON, a very poor man, with a large family, swears that he (himself) was compelled to take the benefit of the act *through the loss of a large sum of money* ($700) *due him by this same Jack of Clubs, Benefactor of Rogues,* WHO NOW BOASTS THAT HE IS WORTH FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

Although Mr. Sturgeon has been reduced to beggary, he is only one of the long list of alike sufferers—sufferers whose names would be given to the public, were it not that the *honest candidate* for the post-office was so low, without doubt, wilfully and unlawfully taken them out of the public office over which he was unfortunately placed!

If he is really so *dead* upon his old friends—those he has injured, in all honesty, he as little as he could do to go to poor Sturgeon and say, *here is your $700: take them and provide for your suffering family.* Yet we have Porter's own character to act the part of an honest man! And he should be spurned by every honest Pennsylvanian who has the pride of his State at heart. *Such a man would, if elected,* be a disgrace to the People and the State!

Freemen, Look at this!

☞We learn, from good authority, that the United States Government is importing into Pennsylvania large sums of money to operate on the Democratic party, through the agency of officers of the U. S. office-holders are at their posts. The State is to be divided into districts, and each district to be under the supervision of an office-holder in his plant too. Those possessors are to leave their ordinary business, and attend the taverns, stores, public sales and other places, to electioneer for Porter, as well as to offer large bets on his election! By this zealously system they think to operate upon the free sons of Pennsylvania!

How is it in our Borough and County. Twice, at least, has the great Megal—the *Major* Domo of the Loco Foco Porter Sub-Treasury party, been to Washington City; and since his return, we learn that the High Captain of his battle-holders is to be seen, at all comers, ready to bet on Porter—*not his own money,* because he needs it all—but the money furnished at Washington!

We would, then, earnestly caution our friends, not of Ritner in particular—but of Pennsylvania rights and Pennsylvania interests, to spurn such mean—spurn such ungrateful and slavish creatures, as seek to undermine the independence and honest yeomanry of the State. Desperate, indeed, must be the case of that party that would resort to such base ends to obtain success. But they will be disappointed. The honest and intelligent yeomanry will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority—*by such a majority as will prostrate the Van Buren Coalition (Boon) having for its nearest neighbor an Indian, he did not think that ought to excite the sympathy of the House in favor of the squatters, until it was ascertained which had the worst of the association, the Indian or his colleague!*

Mr. WOODBURY.—The New-Hampshire Courier, in noticing the various rumors that

Allegheny in the Field!

☞The Democratic Anti-Masons of Allegheny county have settled the subjoined ticket. Allegheny and Butler compose the Senatorial district. Mr. Williams is selected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Darragh. The ticket is a good one, and will no doubt be elected by a large majority.

For Congress—RICHARD BIDDLE.
State Senate—THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Assembly—Dr. WM. A. PENNIMAN, JOHN SHERIFF, Col. JOHN MCDOWELL, Col. ROBT. CAROTHERS.
Commissioner—Col. WM. LEE.
Auditor—DAVID BLAIR.

Abolition.

☞The Loco Focos are endeavoring to create the belief that the Abolitionists are *opposed* to Van Buren. The New York "*Emancipator*" is the leading organ of the Abolitionists. It is undoubtedly one of the ablest papers in the Union. Hear what it says:—

"If he [HENRY CLAY] will but go to Siberia, that paradise of the whole earth, he may there exercise his office (as President) in all its minutiae—but if he stay here, MARTIN VAN BUREN BEFORE HENRY CLAY."

We quote this paragraph, not for the purpose of censuring the Abolitionists, but for the purpose of showing who, in a certain event, would be the Abolition candidate.

Our Prospects.

☞From every portion of the State we have the most cheering accounts. Every where we hear of many who voted against Mr. RITNER at the last election, declaring their determination to give the TRIED FRIEND a hearty support. All classes of men—all who dearly value the prosperity of their great and growing State, see and feel it their interest to re-elect the present worthy and patriotic incumbent. Since the days of STEDER, Pennsylvania has at no time had such a firm, independent, persevering and discreet Governor. Under JOSEPH RITNER, Pennsylvania, like a well-managed Farm, has prospered and yielded ten-fold Her Public Works and other Improvements are a benefit to the State and all concerned. The Revenue is increased a hundred per cent. or more. Indeed, every thing connected with the Administration of the State has been productive of beneficial results. We will Governor Ritner—