STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.
BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.
GETTYSBURG, PENN.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1838.

A Redeeming Spirit among the People.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME.

Seventy Six more Friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg out for Ritner.

☞The work goes bravely on. Changes in favor of the old Wagoner, continue to take place in the interior of the State. Thousands are now ranged within the last month. Additional thousands will take place between this and the election. The ball is still in motion, as will be seen by the following communications from Seventy Six highly respectable and intelligent citizens of Erie and Susquehanna Counties. They are, says the Erie Gazette, citizens who, at the last gubernatorial election were the most efficient supporters of Wolf and Muhlenberg, and the measures of the administration at Washington. These men are now, from a sense of duty to their country, constrained to publicly to declare, that they can, in conscience, no longer support the party whose visionary and destructive experiments upon the vital interests of the nation, had driven an entire people, forming, (*before the commencement of their ruinous policy,*) the most prosperous as well as mightiest Republic on earth, to the very verge of a general bankruptcy.

(From the Erie Gazette.)

The undersigned citizens of Erie, who in 1835 were supporters of Wolf and Muhlenberg, and until recently adherents of the doctrines of the present National Administration, believing that the system of projects and experiments put in practice by Andrew Jackson, and carried out by his successor Martin Van Buren have, and as long as persisted in, will continue to exercise a destructive influence upon the best interest of the country, beg leave to dissent from any further co-operation with that party. Believing also, that Dr. R. Porter (aside from his apparent hostility to Western Pennsylvania,) if elected Governor, would too readily yield to the dictation of the power at Washington; and the late administration of Joseph Ritner, having met our decided approbation. we take pleasure in assuring our fellow citizens, that we shall use all laudable efforts to promote his re-election.

Erie, Aug. 16th, 1838.

Rufus S. Reed,	Addison May,
Rudy Shenk,	Rufus Hills,
J. M. Crane,	J. H. Williams.
Samuel L. Forster,	Geo. W. Reed,
Jacob Dalmage,	P. E. Judson,
Andrew Oliver,	Robt. S. Hunter,
F. W. Miller, Jr.	Alanson Sherwood,
A. Ross,	Wm. Judson,
Seth White,	P. Wells,
John E. Lapsley,	James H. Armstrong,
Benj. W. Ford,	Charles Lynch,
T. Wilson,	James Converse,
John F. White,	Thomas Bran, Jr.
	Frederick Wittich.

(From the Montrose Spectator.)

SEE THE REPORT OF THE WHITE CONVENTION.

By Joseph Ritner's Friends or Foes.

The undersigned, citizens of Susquehanna county, who formerly opposed Joseph Ritner, concurring in the views and opinions expressed (heretofore) by our fellow citizens of Allegheny county, unite with them in a public expression of the same.

C. L. Ward,	George Frink,
Wm. J. Turrell,	Harvey Patrick,
Benj S. Bentley,	S. F. Keeler,
Albert Merriman,	Francis Perkins,
George V. Bentley,	James N. Eldridge,
Norman Mitchell,	Alfred Baldwin,
B. G. Grover,	J. Elsbrejr,
Daniel Searle,	Avery Frink,
James W. Chapman,	J. T. Richards,
Alex'r Allen,	Merrit Mott,
A. L. Post,	Asa Park,
Jonas Mack,	A. R. Potter,
Chapman Baldwin,	Samuel Warner,
David Post,	Hiel Tupper,
Lorni Hinds,	Ezekiel G. Babcock,
Abra'm Fordham, jr.	Hiram C. Babcock,
Wm. Jessup,	Samuel Gregory,
George Keeler,	Samuel Newcomb,
Henry Dimock,	Abra'm Chamberlin,
R. B. Little,	John Lord,
Philip Fraser,	Oliver Helmo,
Wm. Foster,	B. H. Mills,
Charles Avery,	Thomas Oakley,
Henry Clemons,	Ansel Hill,
Wm. L. Post,	

NEW YORK, August 28.

We have two or three days later from Europe by the Mediator packet ship. Hon. RICHARD RUSH is a passenger in her, and he brings with him the Smithsonian bequest in gold—*in gold*, don't forget, *ye* Locofocos. YOUNG JOHN VAN BUREN is figuring away at all the grand *fetes*, and grand balls, and grand entertainments of the raw brilliant Court of St. James. He honored the Turkish Ambassador with his presence at his *fete*. I know this fact must break the heart of his admirer Dr. Duncan, but I must tell it, nevertheless. No other American than the President's son, unless our Minister Plenipotentiary, could have been thus *feted*, unless he came from the august Representative of the American people a credential, say of congratulation, to her Royal Majesty, Really if he carries off the heart of the great Queen of Old England's heart, but domain, I shall not shed a tear, for then the Boundary Questions will of course be settled, and we shall be politically, what we are morally, one people.

A Western editor, learning that Talleyrand died at his own hotel, inferred from thence that he was a *tavern keeper*.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.

☞Referring to the Porter picture of the Gettysburg Rail Road, the U. S. Gazette says:

We regret to learn that a most unpleasant *complaint* has seized upon our brethern of the *Loco Foco* press. The disease, we perceive, is represented in their papers by a long, almost white line, on a black ground quite offensive to the eye. We recommend an early purchase and exhibition of a bottle of Dr. Swain's *vermifuge*. It is the sovereignest remedy for an inward trouble

The State Debt.

[OFFICIAL.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have seen with no little astonishment, an Address of the Van Buren and Porter Central Committee, dated 7th August, 1838, to which the first name signed is that of DANIEL STURGEON, STATE TREASURER. It is admitted that each citizen may, either by speaking or writing, give such support to the party and candidates of his choice, as he shall think proper; but, when a *public officer*, and one, whose statements ought to be exactly correct, attempts to gain credence for the perversions and mis-statements of party editors, conscience, by binding his name to them, the public should be put on their guard, and the deception stripped of its appearance of official accuracy. This, it is the intention of the undersigned to do, as well to prevent the impression that they, who are jointly with the state Treasurer, concerned in the managements, of the public finances, admit the correctness of the statements, as far the sake of truth and justice. They do not intend to follow the state Treasurer in all his remarks and conclusions made for political effect, or to review the whole supposing array of figures in the Address. With the figures, as public officers, they have no concern, and among the latter, they will confine themselves to so much of the misstatements as relate to the Public Debt. To this, they will apply a few plain tests, satisfied that on so doing the mass of addition and subtraction, of fiscal detail and of unfounded aggregate, will dwindle down to the size of truth.

Under the head of "public debt and expenditures," the state Treasurer asserts:

I. "That Governor Ritner *has, in three years* increased the state debt $5,718,783 38.

II. In swelling up which increased amount of state debt, the state Treasurer includes Temporary Loans.

III. That Gov. Ritner has expended in *three years* $8,924,707 23.

IV. "That not one cent has been added to the permanent revenue of the Commonwealth" by Governor Ritner.

V. That Gov. Ritner has *commenced* public works that will cost $17,000,000 00.

VI. That he has only expended towards these public works $1,240,000 00.

VII. That the "*same* expended and debts created by Governor Ritner," amount to $24,704,760 23.

VIII. And, finally, that there will be a deficit the present year in the Treasury to meet the appropriations and demands upon it, of $1,466,080 00; and that to meet this and other claims $3,856,696 00 must be provided by the next Legislature.

These *assertions* will be examined singly and briefly.

The Annexed Stand at with the principle THAT NOTHING IS STATE DEBT EXCEPT THAT WHICH MUST BE RE-PAID, AND WHICH BEARS INTEREST. AND THAT BY THE "STATE DEBT" OF PENNSYLVANIA IS UNIFORMLY UNDERSTOOD HER PERMANENT LOANS ON WHICH SHE PAYS INTEREST.

I. On the 4th December, 1835, the permanent State Debt of Pennsylvania, amounted to $24,830,003 32, as appears by the following, "A statement, from the books of the Auditor General's Office of that date:

Stock loan per act 2d April, 1831,		6930,000 00
do do	30th March, 1824,	600,000 00
do do	11th April, 1825,	150,000 00
Loan do	1st April, 1826,	100,000 00
5% loan, do	1st April, 1826,	300,000 00
do do	9th April, 1827,	1,000,000 00
do do	24th March, 1828,	2,000,000 00
do do	1st April, 1828,	300,000 00
do do	22d April, 1829,	2,200,000 00
do do	7th Dec., 1829 and 9th Jan., 1831,	992,500 00
do do	13th March, 1830,	4,000,000 00
do do	31st March, 1831,	2,483,151 88
do do	30th March, 1831,	400,000 00
do do	30th March, 1832,	2,346,680 00
do do	5th April, 1832,	300,000 00
do do	16th Feb'y, 1833,	2,530,662 44
do do	27th March, 1833,	530,000 00
do do	8th April, 1834,	2,200,000 00
do do	13th April, 1835,	939,600 00
Loan for the Eastern Penitentiary, per acts 28th March, 1831, and 9th April, 1833,		120,000 00
Loan for the Union Canal Company, per acts 1st March, 1833, and 16th December, 1833,		200,000 00
		$24,330,003 32.

This aggregate is $625,432 24 less than the amount stated by the State Treasurer in his "Address," because the TEMPORARY LOANS (which will be explained hereafter,) "and unpaid appropriations," embraced in his aggregate are excluded. These are omitted, because there either was money in the Treasury to meet them when Governor Wolf's term ended, OR BECAUSE THE TREASURY WAS AT THAT TIME BANKRUPT, which the State Treasurer will hardly admit.

On the present day (18th August 1838) the permanent State Debt amounts to $24,830,003 32, and will appear by the books of the same office, which show that all Loans in the foregoing list remain due and unpaid except the Permanent Loan by act of 1st April, 1826, of $100,000 00 which was paid off in May, 1837, and therefore the permanent debt is less than it was on the 4th of December, 1835.

For the correctness of this statement the undersigned pledge their personal and official reputation.

The "increase of the State Debt" as alledged by the State Treasurer, consists of the following items:

I. "Debts due by appropriations to miscellaneous objects, in 1836 and '37, $861,621 42."

The reason for including this item cannot easily be discovered. Appropriations are annually made by the Legislature. Until applied to their object they remain in the State Treasury. But to call them "debt" until paid is an invention, in financiering which has not heretofore been heard of. As well might a farmer call himself the debtor of his son to whom he had willed $1,000, or a bachelor the debtor of the object of his bounty for whom he had settlated a like amount. These state appropriations bear no interest. They are payable out of money in the Treasury, and if taken into account at all, the amount of means in the Treasury should also be calculated to offset them. If this be done it will be found that the funds in the State Treasury during the years 1836 and 1837, to which these appropriations belong, were greater than all the claims on the Treasury; and not only was this the case, but those claims were actually paid so far as called for at the end of 1837, and a balance of $2,220,138 74, remained in the State Treasury. If they had been "*debt*" in the sense of the State Treasurer, the State would have actually been bankrupt before this time. No such event has happened.

II. The next item is "*debt* due United States on account of Surplus Revenue $2,857,514 78."

Nothing in the whole address has astonished the undersigned more than this. Is it possible that any Pennsylvanian will now call this "*debt*?" What! the proceeds of sales of public lands that have been purchased with the blood and the treasure of the whole Union, called—debt! The earnings of the American System and the proceeds of that system which we have forced on ourselves for the protection of our own industry—debt! The amount of the peoples' money, paid into the coffers of the National Government and necessary to its support; *given* too the States without being asked for; bestowed *without interest;* and held now without power in any one to demand its return unless that power shall be expressly given by the representatives of the people in Congress,—called a debt! This use of terms is now to the undersigned. Whatever reason there, was for calling it "debt" before the passage of the act of Congress of 3rd October, 1837, which act also deprived the states of the fourth instalment of it, there is now none. That act is in these words.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the transfer of fourth instalment of deposites, directed to be made with the states, under the thirteenth section of the act of June twenty third, eighteen hundred and thirty six, be and the same is hereby postponed till the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine: Provided, THAT THE THREE FIRST INSTALMENTS UNDER THE SAID ACT SHALL REMAIN ON DEPOSITE WITH THE STATES THEREIN OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY CONGRESS.

Approved—October 24, 1837.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

If this sum be "debt," then the amount of Gov. Wolf's State tax ($777,172 58) is also "debt." Nay, for a stronger reason it is so, because it is pledged to the Common School Fund, and the State now actually pays interest on it to that fund. On the same strong ground the amount of Premiums on Loans, ($1,290,521 42) received by Gov. Wolf is State Debt. Had he not pursued that deceptive mode of raising money, the State Loans would probably have been taken for *four* per cent. instead of *five* now paid. The amount of Debt incurred by him is $16,250,003 32; on which sum the difference between four and five per cent. per annum is $162,500, which is the annual sum (12½ per cent. per annum) now paid for these boasted "premiums."

But the "Surplus Revenue" is not "debt." It is the rightful property of the States when not required for the support of the National Government; and, if its return is ever exacted, it will not be payment of a *debt* but of a *tax* to supply the lavish expenditures of the General Government.

III. The next erroneous item is $1,816,079 62 of a supposed difference between the whole amount of appropriations of last session and the amount of the State Treasury to meet them; and this is gravely set down as so much new "State Debt." This matter of deficiency will be explained under its proper head. Suffice it now to say that the fiscal year is within *two months and a half* of its termination, and that this "deficiency" has not *yet been made known*, nor has the State Treasurer refused to pay a single debt of the State. If he had, it would not be concealed.

In the aggregate of appropriations of the last session, *said by the State Treasurer*, to have been "sanctioned by the Governor," —3,102,703 96—the undersigned do not agree. They cannot find in *the statute books* more than $2,724,141 18 of appropriations payable out of the Treasury within a year from the passage of the several acts, and of this the Governor only "sanctioned,"—that is, approved and signed, $2,241,846 18.

In ascertaining the amount of appropriation "sanctioned" by Governor Ritner, all money not payable in one year is omitted for the plain reason that *it is not due*, and further, because if money payable beyond the year be chargeable to Governor Ritner, even for ten years in advance, the same rule would very much swell the "Debt" of Governor Wolf. If for instance the State appropriation to Common Schools, ($75,000 00 a year,) which he signed for an indefinite term of years, he should only for ten years, and the time which he guaranteed on the Danville and Pottsville Railroad debt, and other company stock, be charged to him, the sum of his "debt" would be considerably increased.

It is well known that the bill of last session giving $552,205 00 to carry on the public works, &c., was not signed by Gov. Ritner, but became a law by lapse of time. The Legislature adjourned for the Christmas holidays, and thus deprived him of the opportunity of stating his objections to it as an insufficient measure for the repair of the public works and as one intended to compel him to sign a subsequent bill containing objectionable appropriations, which anticipation was afterwards verified, as every one knows who read his objections to portions of the appropriation bill of 14th April, 1838.

As the whole drift of this matter is to throw upon Governor Ritner the odium of "debt and expenditure," and to further the claims of the opposing candidate, it will be proper here to designate which of the appropriations of the last session that candidate voted for. A reference to the Journal of the Senate will show that Mr. Porter voted during the last session, for

The bill for repairs and carrying on the public works, containing an appropriation of $45,000 00 *to the Gettysburg Railroad;* which bill appropriates a gross sum of $552,285 00.

The bill increasing the Common School appropriation annually $108,919 00.

The bill granting $1,000 per annum for each College in the State, and an average of $500 to each Academy and female Seminary for ten years, say per annum $40,000 00.

At the time that nearly all the other appropriation bills passed, he was either out of his seat, or the yeas and nays were not called, except in the case of the Improvement bill of the season, against the whole of which he voted.

Further, if the whole amount of appropriation for 1838, be compared with one single bill of 1837, viz: that commonly called the 'Mammoth Bill' which appropriated $3,001-943 00 in the whole, which gave $150,000 00 to the *Gettysburg Railroad*, against which bill Mr. Porter *did not vote*, though in the Senate at the time of its final passage, but voted for most of the items in it, and moved without success to add $325,000 to it on second reading, and which bill Governor Ritner vetoed; it will be found that Governor Ritner then saved to the community much more than he has been given away.

IV. But not satisfied with supposing a deficiency in the means of the State to meet her engagements, which deficiency, if it occur at all, must speedily take place, or it will be too late to fulfil the prophecy within the year, the State Treasurer supposes that there will also be a deficit in the amount of tolls received, which he puts at $250,000 00, and calls so much "State Debt"!! Now, let it be known that the tolls have this year, and up to this date, amounted to $780,000 00, and that two and a half months of the most profitable portion of the eight months, which comprise the navigable season, remain. These will with little doubt, swell the amount to $1,250,000 00, even on the supposition that the business of the latter part of the season will not be better than the first months. But, admitting for mere argument's sake that a deficit of the amount stated by the Treasurer will take place, it is difficult to conceive how or why it should be called "Debt." If it be debt it is the State Treasurer's Debt, because in his report of December 6, 1837, he promised that the public works should yield $1,250,000 the present season.

V. The next item is another deficiency, viz: in the Repair Fund, put down at $150,000. It is true that the greater part of the repair fund is exhausted, but this is always the case of this season of the year. The repairs of the public works are principally, and necessarily, done in the winter and spring to prepare for the navigation of the canals in summer. But it would be hard to prove, because money has been applied to its legitimate objects in the *right time*, that the loaning of money must continue to be spent in the same proportion afterwards. If the State Treasurer will show that there is none of the repair fund in the hands of the Supervisors, unexpended, and that debt to the amount of $150,000 is actually due by them, his estimated deficiency may have some claims to take rank as temporary State Debt; but even then fair play ought to induce him to set off against it the large amount due for repairs at the time when Gov. Ritner came into office.

VI. But it seems that even the visitations of Providence are to be charged to the present Administration, and called "State Debt." The damage by the late unprecedented rail freshet on the Juniata canal, estimated at $400,000 00, and already included as "Debt!" The undersigned make no comment on this unworthy charge.

These six items are all excluded from the true amount of the State Debt by the undersigned. They do not bear interest, except the small amount of temporary loan. They are not a charge on the Treasury. If the State Treasurer had a hundred millions in his hands he dare not pay a dollar of more than half of them, and there is no one in existence to whom the same portion of them could be legally paid. Some of them, to be sure, are not in this predicament, such as part of what he calls "Debts due by appropriation" in 1836-8, "and the deficit of means of the Treasury the present year." But then it must be recollected that great part of the former have already been paid, and that to meet both, the money *is* in the Treasury, (*for the Treasury has money yet*, tho' the year of "deficiency" is almost expired) the income from the public works for the balance of the season, and other resources, are applicable. There is little danger therefore of this "deficiency" producing *bankruptcy*.

II. The next error is that of including Temporary Loans in the amount of "State Debt."

These loans are made of making one year draw on the resources of the next, invented by Gov. Wolf's administration. During his time they were pretty generally resorted to, and converted the succeeding year into prepayment of interest. Had Gov. Wolf he had the whole income of the state tax and the "premiums on loans" to aid his financial operations. Since the commencement of Governor Ritner's term, though these aids have not been possessed, nor a dollar of Temporary Loan been converted into Permanent Debt, their average annual amount has not exceeded that of Gov. Wolf's administration. Yet for instance the State appropriation to Common Schools, ($75,000 00 a year,) which he signed for an indefinite term of years, he should only for ten years, and the time which he guaranteed on the Danville and Pottsville Railroad debt, and other company stock, he charged to him, the sum of his "debt" would be considerably increased.

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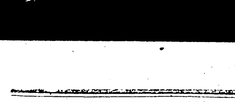

GETTYSBURG, PA.
Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.
FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES COOPER.
ASSEMBLY,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.
COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL DIEHL.
AUDITOR.
JOHN G. MENINGSTAR.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
PETER TROSTLE.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞Our correspondents must bear with us a week or two longer. We shall then begin to crowd in their articles. They have our thanks for their assistance, and hope they will continue to give us plenty of *short* and *plainly written* communications until the election. Let us hear from every town and township in the county.

Our Extra.

☞Accompanying to-day's paper will be found an Extra. It explains itself. We ask for it an attentive perusal.

Valuable Document.

☞The article headed *The State Debt*, occupies a large space in our paper to-day; but it is a powerful document, and deserves to be read by every Pennsylvanian in the State. We shall notice it further in our next.

Committees of Vigilance.

☞We again request the Delegates to send us the Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships. We hope they will do so by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Public Meetings.

☞Our friends have called a public meeting at Hunterstown on SATURDAY NEXT, and at Hampton on MONDAY NEXT.

Those meetings we hope to see well attended. And as a respectful invitation has been given, we expect that the Leaders of the Porter party will attend and exhibit to the people the charms of their candidate upon them for their support for the highest office within their gift. If their candidate is honest and capable, and their principles sound, they can have no excuse for refusing to appear. If they stay away, it will be taken for granted that such is the desperate character of Ritner, Stevens, and as *rulers are* [illegible] DARE [illegible] MEN GO [illegible] to the [illegible] *ren party* [illegible] the country. [illegible] Hittenhouse Porter is a DEMOCRAT *as well as a* REFORMED MAN, *and therefore ought to receive the votes of honest men.* DARE THE PORTER LEADERS MEET THEM!

The Caricature of the Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞The friends of David R. Porter, finding no chance of his election as Governor—finding that his PRETENSIONS HAVE NOT *been established by the Records of the Court and the testimony of highly respectable and pious witnesses;* and that, in the eyes of the whole State, he stands a PERJURED MAN—have, like a worm turned and twisted and writhed, and sought for some weapon on which to fix the public gaze for a moment, to withdraw it from the shame of their convicted candidate! They have seized upon anything in the conduct or character, private or official, of Joseph Ritner, upon which they could fix to answer their purpose. *They* have been above cavil and above suspicion, and, as we remarked to Joseph Hill, can be persuaded to repeat his charge of infidelity!

Tortured into childish madness at their certain overthrow and utter helplessness, they are exerting themselves and the public with a fantastic picture, which they exhibit in all their papers as the Gettysburg Railroad. In the Gettysburg Rail Road! We need hardly say that the *whole figure is a mere lying invention and bears no resemblance to the truth.*

The Rail road at Gettysburg, (the termination of the location of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road,) and runs almost in a straight line to Tom's Creek, fourteen miles. In order to ascend the hill, it necessitates a very *inclined plane*, it then makes a curve of more than 1000 feet radius. (twice as large as those on the Columbia road,) and runs in a South Easterly direction about three-fourths of a mile, when it again resumes the direct route to the Potomac, where it will unite with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This bend does not make the road so crooked as the line of the mechanical canal on Columbia makes that road. And yet this is the part of it represented on the "Porter" diagram as returning almost to the place of beginning, and as running *five* times round Mr. Stevens' furnace!!

So far from running five times, it does not go once round any iron works of Mr. Stevens. It is true that it runs through a part of the woodland attached to an abandoned furnace belonging to Messrs. Stevens and Paxton; but that furnace has been long out of blast, and the property is now used for farming purposes only. The Iron Works of Mr. Stevens, (the only one which he owns valuable as iron works,) are situated on the other side of the South Mountain, on the Chambersburg and Hanover turnpike road, nine miles from Chambersburg—at least THIRTEEN miles from the nearest point of the Gettysburg Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and within six or seven miles of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road in the direction of Green Village.

The whole cost of the Gettysburg Extension (instead of $4,000,000 as falsely represented by the Porter papers and Daniel Sturgeon,) was proved by the testimony of skillful Engineers, before the Committee last winter, not to exceed $1,750,000—a small sum, we should think, to join Philadelphia to Pittsburg by a continuous Rail road free from Inclined Planes.

Although the silly caricature exhibited by the Porter papers hardly deserves a serious answer, yet we have deemed this explanation necessary, lest some well meaning men might be deceived by even shallow falsehoods boldly asserted.

It is proper to remark, that David R. Porter voted for an appropriation of $150,000 to this road winter before last, when it was known that near $4,000,000, but voted against it last year because the bill which contained it was but $1,000,000!

We would ask, why does not the "Compiler" publish this diagram, as every other Porter paper in the State has done? *Because its shameless falsity would be seen at once by those who* KNOW *the Road;* and because *it would not be quite so popular in Adams county to urge a determination to stop this important work!*

Let a diagram be made of all our Public Works, the Erie Canal and North Branch, and a true one of the Gettysburg Extension, and we assert, after full knowledge of the subject, *that the Gettysburg Extension is the least crooked of them all—and, would it not be deemed invidious, we would say the most important.* On the North Branch, for instance, the Canal makes a bend round the point of a Mountain of more than a mile, when it approaches so near its own line that a tunnel of about three quarters of a mile would unite them! So on the Juniata Canal, in Huntingdon county, a short distance above Newton Hamilton, the Canal makes a similar Ox-bow, going round more than *four* miles, when a straight line across is less than *one mile*; and travellers most generally take the packet boats to make their way round the bend, while they walk across the neck in advance, and wait on the other side. Such circumstances are unavoidable in Canals and Rail Roads; and we believe never before objected to when on the Gettysburg Extension!

Let not the friends of Internal Improvements in other parts of the State be deceived. This attack is as much aimed at them as at us. The Ritner system must stand or fall together. We are in favor of completing all the judicious works already begun, and then stopping until the State is out of debt. But this great thoroughfare from the Maryland line to the Ohio—this great National Work which is destined to unite our broad Sea-board with the Valley of the Mississippi, cannot be stopped or *retarded without stopping the North and West Branches and the Erie Canal.*

Committees of Vigilance.

☞We again request the Delegates to send us the Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships. We hope they will do so by Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Public Meetings.

☞Our friends have called a public meeting at Hunterstown on SATURDAY NEXT, and at Hampton on MONDAY NEXT.

Those meetings we hope to see well attended. And as a respectful invitation has been given, we expect that the Leaders of the Porter party will attend and exhibit to the people the charms of their candidate upon them for their support for the highest office within their gift. If their candidate is honest and capable, and their principles sound, they can have no excuse for refusing to appear. If they stay away, it will be taken for granted that *such is the desperate character of Ritner, Stevens, and as rulers are* [illegible] DARE [illegible] MEN GO [illegible] to the [illegible] *ren party* [illegible] the country. [illegible] Hittenhouse Porter is a DEMOCRAT *as well as a* REFORMED MAN, *and therefore ought to receive the votes of honest men.* DARE THE PORTER LEADERS MEET THEM!

The Caricature of the Gettysburg Rail Road.

☞The friends of David R. Porter, finding no chance of his election as Governor—finding that his PRETENSIONS HAVE NOT *been established by the Records of the Court and the testimony of highly respectable and pious witnesses;* and that, in the eyes of the whole State, he stands a PERJURED MAN—have, like a worm turned and twisted and writhed, and sought for some weapon on which to fix the public gaze for a moment, to withdraw it from the shame of their convicted candidate! They have seized upon anything in the conduct or character, private or official, of Joseph Ritner, upon which they could fix to answer their purpose. *They* have been above cavil and above suspicion, and, as we remarked to Joseph Hill, can be persuaded to repeat his charge of infidelity!

Tortured into childish madness at their certain overthrow and utter helplessness, they are exerting themselves and the public with a fantastic picture, which they exhibit in all their papers as the Gettysburg Railroad. In the Gettysburg Rail Road! We need hardly say that the *whole figure is a mere lying invention and bears no resemblance to the truth.*

The Rail road at Gettysburg, (the termination of the location of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road,) and runs almost in a straight line to Tom's Creek, fourteen miles. In order to ascend the hill, it necessitates a very *inclined plane*, it then makes a curve of more than 1000 feet radius. (twice as large as those on the Columbia road,) and runs in a South Easterly direction about three-fourths of a mile, when it again resumes the direct route to the Potomac, where it will unite with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This bend does not make the road so crooked as the line of the mechanical canal on Columbia makes that road. And yet this is the part of it represented on the "Porter" diagram as returning almost to the place of beginning, and as running *five* times round Mr. Stevens' furnace!!

So far from running five times, it does not go once round any iron works of Mr. Stevens. It is true that it runs through a part of the woodland attached to an abandoned furnace belonging to Messrs. Stevens and Paxton; but that furnace has been long out of blast, and the property is now used for farming purposes only. The Iron Works of Mr. Stevens, (the only one which he owns valuable as iron works,) are situated on the other side of the South Mountain, on the Chambersburg and Hanover turnpike road, nine miles from Chambersburg—at least THIRTEEN miles from the nearest point of the Gettysburg Extension of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and within six or seven miles of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road in the direction of Green Village.

The whole cost of the Gettysburg Extension (instead of $4,000,000 as falsely represented by the Porter papers and Daniel Sturgeon,) was proved by the testimony of skillful Engineers, before the Committee last winter, not to exceed $1,750,000—a small sum, we should think, to join Philadelphia to Pittsburg by a continuous Rail road free from Inclined Planes.

Although the silly caricature exhibited by the Porter papers hardly deserves a serious answer, yet we have deemed this explanation necessary, lest some well meaning men might be deceived by even shallow falsehoods boldly asserted.

It is proper to remark, that David R. Porter voted for an appropriation of $150,000 to this road winter before last, when it was known that near $4,000,000, but voted against it last year because the bill which contained it was but $1,000,000!

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LOCO FOCO CLAMOR.

☞The Huntingdon and other Porter papers, and the Loco Foco bar-room politicians, are raising a wonderful clamor because, they say, that the Ritner Committees are canvassing among men in its service who are opposing and attempting to overthrow it! Let us examine into THE FACTS, and then into their propriety.

It is well known that in Pennsylvania *are generally Ritner*—

This we believe [illegible] and equable [illegible] contracts [illegible] is the [illegible] generally EX-[illegible] Having been accustomed, [illegible] friends w[illegible] *bring down their bids* to an honest price, and are, consequently, underbid by Ritner men, *who were* [illegible] *to be contractors under Wolf's administration*, or if they were, it was at very reduced prices.

It is true, in several instances, Loco Focos have bid at prices so small as to make it apparent that they intended never to begin the work, but only to delay it and cause a re-letting. These are what are called Sham bids, and are never regarded by any party. We learn that one or more instances of this kind (fair samples of them all) took place at Columbia, at the lettings to lay the Rails on the Inclined Plane.

Col. Boggs, a respectable Innkeeper, but rank Loco Foco, of that place, bid for three sections at what was known to be less than one-third of the price at which they were offered to Ritner men, and on which to fix the public gaze for a moment, to withdraw it from the shame of their convicted candidate! They were called upon to give bond in the conduct or character, private or official, of Joseph Ritner, upon which they could fix to answer their purpose. *They* have been above cavil and above suspicion, and, as we remarked to Joseph Hill, can be persuaded to repeat his charge of infidelity!

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC METING.

The friends of JOSEPH RITNER are requested to meet at the house of Jacob Sourbeer in Straban township, *on Saturday the 8th day of September next.*, at 1 o'clock, to adopt measures for the promotion of the Election of our present worthy chief magistrate, JOSEPH RITNER. It is expected several addresses will be delivered.

MANY.

August, 14th 1838.

PUBLIC MEETING.
AT HAMPTON.

THE friends of Joseph Ritner, Specie Payments and a Sound Currency, will hold a Public Meeting at the house of Mr. Solomon Albert, in Hampton, Reading township, on

MONDAY NEXT.

at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞The friends of Van Buren, Porter and the Sub-Treasury scheme, together with their Orators and Leaders, are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the discussions on the occasion—when and where they will be attentively heard. The different Candidates for office are also invited to attend.

THE PEOPLE.

September 4, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book accounts are requested to call and make settlement *on or before the first of November next*—after that date, they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

ROBERT SMITH.

September 4, 1838. td-23

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, residing in the Borough of Gettysburg, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of

WALTER SMITH, Esq.

late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, deceased, to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate to present them without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT SMITH, Executor.

September 4, 1838. td-23

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART WOMAN, to whom a good wage will be given, in the Boarding Business, at the Gettysburg Hotel.

Gettysburg,