STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1838.

GOV. SHULZE.

An Interesting and Important Letter.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.]

We invite attention to the following interesting and important letter from the pen of that sturdy patriot and unwavering democrat, JOHN ANDREW SHULZE. It is in reply to a communication addressed him by a number of our most respectable citizens, and alludes, as will be perceived, to the political struggle about to take place in Pennsylvania. It cannot but produce a powerful sensation, especially among the old democrats of this Commonwealth, who twice contributed to the election of its author to the highest honour of the Key-Stone State, and who know that a citizen retired from public life and anxious only for the welfare of his country, could have no other motive than patriotism,—no other object than the agreeest good of the greatest number," in deliberately expressing his sentiments upon the eve of an important political struggle. The testimony of John Andrew Shulze, at such a crisis, is indeed entitled to the consideration of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian. *He has no personal feelings to gratify,*—no mortified vanity to indulge,—no patron at Washington to fawn before and kneel to. His views are those of a fearless freeman,—a patriot who loves Pennsylvania, and is anxious for her honour, independence and prosperity. We commend the letter to general attention; It is frank, fearless and to the purpose.

Montoursville, Lycoming County, {
August 29, 1838.

Fellow Citizens—Before the receipt of your letter I had heard that it had been represented that I was about to opposed to the re-election of Governor Ritner, and I had been requested to make known my opinion. An unwillingness to obtrude myself upon public attention, and a fear that I might be thought presumptuous, prevented me from publishing my opinions in any other way than by making them known to such of my neighbours or friends as called on me for that purpose. They all know that I have never hesitated to express a preference for Joseph Ritner over David R. Porter. I have no unkind feelings or personal unfriendliness towards Mr. Porter. I am wholly influenced in my opposition to him, by public principles. He is nominated and advocated by those who declare they have entire confidence in the principles, patriotism and talents of Mr. President Van Buren, while I have no confidence in the qualities thus attributed to Mr. Van Buren. I have never seen any evidence that Mr. Van Buren has any fixed principles, any patriotism or talents. I well remember in the war of 1812, that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the election of the wise, the gifted, and the patriotic James Madison, and was strongly in favor of De Witt Clinton, who was "The Peace Party" candidate. I know nothing of Mr. Van Buren calculated to inspire confidence. He has trod too exactly in the "steps of his predecessor," and seems disposed, by his subtreasury scheme, to dip a little deeper into the pockets of the people. If, by any possible contrivance or misrepresentation, Pennsylvania should elect Mr. Porter Governor, then would it be blazoned abroad that the people of this State were in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and a cloud deep and dark would overshadow the now bright prospects of the democratic triumph throughout the United States. For these and many other reasons, it shall be my pleasure, as I believe it to be my duty, to do all in my power to prevent the re-election of Governor Ritner. I feel assured that the desire to sustain our good old Constitution will bring thousands more to the polls than ever yet voted at any election, and I have entire confidence that two-thirds of the good men of the Revolution will not be laid aside. to take up and adopt the piece of patchwork which was put together by the late generally condemned Convention. *The Germans of Pennsylvania will hold fast what they know to be good. They know the honesty and straight forward policy of Joseph Ritner, and they will support him. They know he is a good Pennsylvanian, and that with economy and care, he watches over the interests of the State and the people. They will not cast away what they have tested, what they know to be good, to try experiments with constitutions or with men, which may turn out to be good for nothing. My correspondence has been extensive, and my other opportunities good,* AND I DO ASSURE YOU THAT I HAVE THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN THE RE-ELECTION OF GOVERNOR RITNER.

I know any more than I intended, but perhaps not more than is necessary to give you a clear idea of the principles which influence my conduct, and give me such confident hope. The triumph will assuredly be followed by one still more important, the election of a genuine democratic President in 1840. Your letter of the 18th instant only reached me yesterday. I have complied with your wishes, and communicated my views on the question now agitating the State, with candour, and my entire conviction.

With much respect. I remain,
Your obedient servant,
J. ANDREW SHULZE.

To John L. Wolf, J. Washington Tyson, Joel Cook, Geo. R. Smith, Esqrs.

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Porter's Fraudulent Insolvency.

Among all her wise and humane laws, Pennsylvania boasts none more just than that which protects the honest but unfortunate man from life imprisonment for debt. That law enables him on giving up, honestly, his property to his creditors, and disclosing his full situation and the cause of his loss, to apply his subsequent time and industry to the support of his family, instead of pining in a gaol. It protects him in the enjoyment of his liberty, and permits him to retain for the benefit of himself, his wife and children, the articles of furniture as are requisite to their comfort and subsistence.

The intention of this wise and merciful law, is to enable the debtor. 1. To support himself and family, and 2. To pay off debts incurred *before* his insolvency, by the unrestrained exertions of his industry *afterwards*.

Taking the benefit of the acts of insolvency is, therefore, no disgrace to the unfortunate insolvent. On the contrary, it would be difficult to imagine any thing more noble than the spectacle every year presented by hundreds of citizens, who having become insolvent through misfortune, take refuge under the humane laws, of the State made for their protection, and afterwards discharge those debts, and payment of which could not be compelled by process of law.

These men are honors to the State; and, if such an incident could be found in the history of a candidate for Governor, it would surely form a strong claim in his favor: the honesty of *such* an insolvent being above all suspicion.

DAVID R. PORTER is a candidate for the office of Governor; an office in this state, requiring the most unsullied honesty, the most perfect good faith and the most unwavering determination in support of right, and in opposition to wrong.

D. R. PORTER has taken the benefit of the insolvent laws; but he has *not* come out of this trial of honesty with those clean hands which may proudly be raised before his fellow citizens in all the consciousness of probity and truth.

That D. R. PORTER is not the man to whom those keeping the rights, the honor, the welfare and interests of this great state may be with safety, entrusted, will appear from the following short statement of facts:

1. He took the oath of an insolvent, calling on God to witness that he had made a full disclosure, for the good of his creditors, all his property, claims and demands of every kind whatsoever.

2. A short time before he took this fearful oath, he concealed bonds, accounts books and other property to the amount of about $5,000.

3. After he was discharged as an insolvent on his oath, he recovered money due BEFORE his insolvency on the said bonds, accounts, &c., and applied it to his own use, thus defrauding his honest and unsuspecting creditors.

4. Since he was discharged he has refused to pay just debts contracted before his insolvency, though he is amply able to do so, and though suits have been brought for their recovery.

5. Among his creditors was one, a poor man, who had labored himself and employed others to labor for D. R. Porter and his partner, to the amount of $700. The loss of this sum compelled this man to seek protection in the insolvent laws of his country. But unlike D. R. Porter, he has since paid his debts. And, lately, when the grinding avarice of D. R. Porter compelled him to consent to take $150 dollars in full for his claim of $700, payment was even then refused, because this poor man would not give the insolvent a CERTIFICATE OF HONESTY, as well as a receipt in full.

6. D. R. Porter was not only dishonest enough thus to defraud his creditors, but unmanly enough to do it when he knew he could sue his concealed horde and draw off accounts for collection, the proceeds of which he, and not his creditors, received.

7. While D. R. Porter was prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and after he took the benefit, the schedule of his property, which was the only list or description of it on record, DISAPPEARED FROM THE OFFICE OF WHICH HE HAD CHARGE, thus leaving his creditors without clue to discover the amount or situation of it, and depriving the adverse party in suits against he is concerned, of a paper most material to the merits of the case.

☞WE CAN PROVE THE FOREGOING TRUE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.

From the Lancaster Examiner.

CONFESSIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The American Sentinel—a leading Whig paper of Philadelphia—is becoming alarmed at the ruinous and disorganizing doctrines advocated by many of the leaders of the Loco Foco Porter party.—The following brief paragraphs are copied from that paper of Saturday last:—

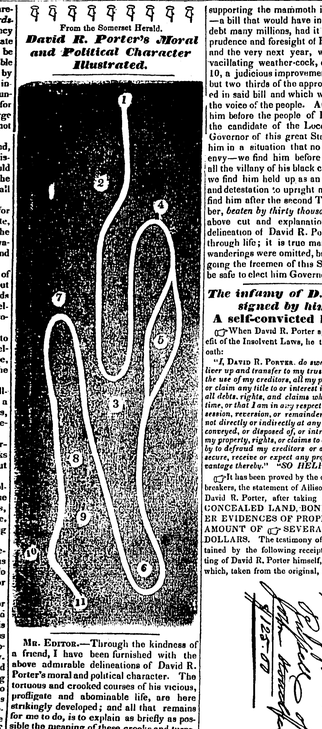
Can it be that there exists in our good city men professing to be democrats and friends of their country, who actually shelter the *cloak of ultra Fanny Wrights principles*, to destroy the party which has afforded them the portion of respectability they possess! I am afraid so.

"I am truly afraid that *there is a system of the* DEEPEST, VILEST TREACHERY TOWARDS THE GOOD ORDER AND WELFARE OF OUR INSTITUTIONS *about to be attempted by some of our leading men.*"

Freemen of Pennsylvania! read the above paragraph, copied from one of the leading and most respectable of the Porter papers of the State. Can you—will you any longer support men who are, according to their own confessions, the "*depraved, vilest treachery towards the good order and welfare of our best institutions?*"

☞SEVEN of the delegates who were appointed to represent Huntingdon county in the Porter Convention held at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last, have abandoned Porter and will support Gov. Ritner. The reasons they assign for this change are, under political course are, "the dark stains on the moral character of David R. Porter," and the belief they entertain that his election would contribute much to the support of the Sub-Treasury scheme. They further say they will not support a man "who will not pay his honest debts."[*Norristown Freep.*

The American Sentinel, in the course of an article adverse to the new Constitution says,—"Instead of making a few prudent and judicious alterations which seemed to be desired by a portion of the citizens, the Convention changed nearly every feature of the Constitution, rendering uncertain and insecure almost every provision that was deemed valuable in the old Constitution, under which we have lived prosperously for nearly half a century. So disgusted were the people at the Convention and its doings, that a majority of the votes given against the latter it closed, the amendments, as they are styled, could not have received a respectable vote; and even now the greatest reliance of the friends of the alteration is on the apathy of the great mass of the voters."



MR. EDITOR.—Through the kindness of a friend, I have been furnished with the above admirable delineations of David R. Porter's moral and political character. The tortuous and crooked courses of his vicious, profligate and abominable life, are here strikingly developed; and all that remains for me to do, is to explain as briefly as possible the meaning of these crooks and turns. No. 1 in the above cut, represents his starting point in business, when he was left, by his father, with a handsome fortune and fair prospects in life. From No. 1, to No. 2, he has pursued a tolerably straight course, but at the latter named point, he has deviated from the path of moral rectitude. The offsett at No. 2, aptly illustrates his departure from the walks of decency, by the seduction and ruin of Rebecca Beaty, with whom he afterwards lived and cohabited, abandoned, after advising her to marry a NEGRO. After having left the path of virtue and honesty at this point, he does not immediately return to it, but keeps on in the path of vice, gradually growing worse and worse, until he reaches the point of No. 3; at this place David R. Porter reaches the climax of moral depravity; it is here that he forges and takes the benefit of the act, with his property secreted—thus defrauding his creditors of their honest and just dues, and thus committing *the awful crime of perjury.* At this point in his course of life, he is made to take a retrograde movement, for the purpose of illustrating the manner in which he attempted to deceive the honest and unsuspecting citizens of Huntingdon county. After having transferred his property into the hands of his brother George, and Mr. John Stonebraker; and after having had them made partners of the firm of Patton and co. to prevent the poor laborers, who had toiled and sweated to enrich him, from receiving the money which they had so richly earned, he is made to retrograde for the purpose of showing his pretended poverty. At the point No. 4, he has again received into his hands, that property which should have gone to pay his honest debts; and here, having grown rich, by *fraud, rascality and perjury*, he determined to turn politician. Now his course changes and his attention is turned to politics; but before he proceeds far in his political course he entertains some doubt as to which will be the strong party, accordingly he commences his operation of carrying water on both shoulders, by pretending to belong to both parties. At No. 5, we find him completely "the ass between two bundles of hay," so much so that he was actually chairman of both Adams and Jackson county committees. After that time, the Jackson interest predominates, and he deserts the friends of J. Q. Adams, and goes with the whole body of the Jackson party, for a national bank. No. 6, is intended to represent the period of time, when Gen. Jackson vetoed the U. S. Bank bill for which David R. Porter had long cursed the author; after the veto, he suddenly wheels about, and travels towards the point No. 7, in favor of a currency exclusively metallic. In the mean time Gen. Jackson had retired from office, and Martin Van Buren had become his successor; and he, after "treading" for a short time in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," turns about and issues Treasury *Shinplasters.* This idea is shadowed forth by No. 7, when David R. Porter again wheeled to the right about, and goes with the friends of *Shinplasters, Sub-Treasury and all*, holding the doctrine that "Gold should be given to the officers and rags to the people." No. 8, is intended to represent the most brilliant period of his notorious individual's eventful career—no less a circumstance than his induction into office as Maj. General of the Pa. militia. Shortly after this, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania; when we find him at No. 9, supporting the mammoth improvement bill—a bill that would have increased the state debt many millions, had it not been for the prudence and foresight of Farmer Joe; and and the very next year, we find this mere vacillating weather-cock, opposing at No. 10, a judicious improvement bill containing but two thirds of the appropriation contained in said bill and which was called for by the voice of the people. At No. 11, we find him before the people of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Loco Foco party, for Governor of this great State; but we find him in a situation that no honest man will envy—we find him before the people with all the villiany of his black course exposed—we find him held up as an object of scorn and detestation to upright men, and we will find him after the second Tuesday of October, *beaten by thirty thousand votes.* The above cut and explanations are a faithful delineation of David R. Porter's sinuosities through life; it is true many of his minor wanderings were omitted, but from the foregoing the freemen of this State can see if it be safe to elect him Governor.

The infamy of D. R. Porter signed by himself!

A self-convicted Perjurer!

☞When David R. Porter applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, he took the following oath:

"I, DAVID R. PORTER, *do swear, that I do believe up and transfer to my trustee or trustees, for the use of my creditors, all my property that I have or claim any title to or interest in at this time, and all debts, rights, and claims which I have at this time, or that I am in any respect entitled to, in possession, reversion, or remainder; and that I have not directly or indirectly at any time, given, sold, conveyed, or disposed of, or intrusted any part of my property, rights, or claims to any person whereby to defraud my creditors or any of them, or to secure, receive or expect any profit, benefit or advantage thereby.*" *SO HELP ME GOD!*"

☞It has been proved by the oath of the Stonebrokers, the statement of Allison and others, that David R. Porter, after taking the above Oath, CONCEALED LAND, BONDS AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF PROPERTY TO THE AMOUNT OF SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS. The testimony of these men is sustained by the following receipt in the hand writing of David R. Porter himself, a FAC SIMILE OF which, taken from the original, is given below:

Make room for Gettysburg!

THIRTY-FIVE more Friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg out for Ritner.

THE CRY IS: STILL THEY COME.

WHEREAS it is frequently affirmed by the supporters of David R. Porter, the Van Buren candidate for Governor, that no changes have taken place in favor of Governor Ritner, we the undersigned, Citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, deem it proper thus publicly to declare that, at the gubernatorial election in 1835, we supported either Henry A. Muhlenberg or George Wolf, for the office of Governor. But having observed the policy pursued by Governor Ritner in the administration of the State government for the last two years and as he has—that under his administration a Bankrupt Treasury was replenished; an onerous State Tax repealed; an expensive System of Public Improvements rendered productive; the unauthorized interference of the General Government in State affairs resisted; a steady opposition to its ruinous experiments upon the currency of the Country maintained—for these reasons, together with the opposition of Gov. Ritner to the Sub-Treasury Scheme; the firmness he has exhibited in standing up for the interests of the people, against acts of the Legislature calculated to impose heavy public burthens, by the exercise of the Veto power, we are constrained to say, that in our estimation he deserves the support of every Republican Freeman, and shall have ours at the election in October next.

M. C. Clarkson	S. H. Buehler	Amos Crandal,
Robert Smith	J. F. Macfarlane	Reuben Ives,
A. B. Kurtz	S. R. Russell	Allen Upson,
James Cooper	Daniel Gilbert	Isaac Babcock,
Benj. Lefever	John Sanders	Richard Fancher,
Alfred Ray	H. Salsgiver	Jaman H. Phelps,
Samuel Little	G. C. Strickhouser	Richard Meredith,
William Weygandt	Wm. J. Cook	D. Yaringtyn.
Jacob Cole	David McElroy	Rollin Hoyt,
Geo. E. Buehler	Rupley Croft	D. S. Robertson,
John McElroy	James C. Pirsey	Fred'd Foster,
Joseph Little	Wm. Witherow	Thomas Kelly,
W. McAdams	Adam Maurer	Solomon Arnold,
John Garvin	William Garvin	Alex'r C. Phelps,
Thomas White	P. J. Odell	John J. Weiteman,
Wm. Wysatzkey	John Porter	Joseph Chapman.
Jacob Fitzmiller	J. Auginbaugh	Samuel B. Blake,
Isaac Tate		Stephen Griffis.

One Hundred and Twenty Changes in favor of Ritner in Susquehanna County, and more coming!!

"By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."

The undersigned Citizens of Susquehanna county, have heretofore opposed the election of Joseph Ritner, but being now satisfied that the Washington county Farmer speaks a good Governor, we intend to yield him our individual support at the October election.

C. L. Ward	Chapman, A.	George Frink
Wm. J. Turrell,	Chapman Baldwin,	Harvey Patrick,
Benj'n S. Bentley,	David Post,	S. F. Keeler,
Albert Herriman,	Loami Hinds,	Francis Perkins,
George V. Denio,	Abra'm Fordham,	George Ingham
Norman Mitchell,	Wm. J. Jones,	E. Eldridge,
B. G. Grover,	George Keeler,	Alfred Baldwin,
Daniel Searle,	Henry Drinker,	J. Etheridge,
Jos. Chapman,	R. B. Little,	Avery Frink,
Alex'r Allen,	Philip Fraser,	J. T. Richards,
A. L. Post,	Wm. Foster,	Merrit Mott,
Joana Stack,	Charles Avery,	Asa Park,
Chapman Baldwin,	Henry Clemons,	A. R. Potter,
	Wm. L. Patrick,	Samuel Warner,
	A. B. Pritchard,	Hiel Tupper,
	William Ward,	Ezekiel G Babcock,
	Warren Lung,	Hiram C. Baker,
	Wm. Searles,	Samuel Sargent,
	Samuel Sargent,	Samuel Newcomb,
	Samuel Newcomb,	Abra'm Chamberlin,
	Abra'm Chamberlin,	John Lord,
	John Lord,	Oliver Helme,
	Oliver Helme,	B. H. Mills,
	B. H. Mills,	Thomas Oakley,
	Thomas Oakley,	Ansel Hill,
	Ansel Hill,	Rufus Bose,
	Rufus Bose,	R. Stage,
	R. Stage,	John W. Walker,
	John W. Walker,	John L. Kite,
	John L. Kite,	Samuel Spafford,
	Samuel Spafford,	M. R. Spafford,
	M. R. Spafford,	S. H. Spafford,
	S. H. Spafford,	James Gould,
	James Gould,	Miles Baldwin,
	Miles Baldwin,	Jesse T. Birchard,
	Jesse T. Birchard,	John M'Kinney,
	John M'Kinney,	C. H. Trowbridge,
	C. H. Trowbridge,	David Johnson,
	David Johnson,	Wm. Dayton,
	Wm. Dayton,	Oliver Thomas,
	Oliver Thomas,	James Newman,
	James Newman,	James Brown,
	James Brown,	Warren Lung,
	Warren Lung,	Thos. T. Jackson
	Thos. T. Jackson	

☞This receipt was given by David R. Porter for money received on a bond given to him by Kidder and Russel, dated the 4th of December 1818, for $333 33, as part payment for a tract of land; which bond was assigned to John Stonebraker by Porter when he took the benefit, and by Stonebraker, under Porter's direction to John Davis, who paid over the money and paid it over to Porter, who shoulders, by pretending to belong to both parties. At No. 5, we find him completely "the ass between two bundles of hay," so much so that he was actually chairman of both Adams and Jackson county committees. After that time, the Jackson interest predominates, and he deserts the friends of J. Q. Adams, and goes with the whole body of the Jackson party, for a national bank. No. 6, is intended to represent the period of time, when Gen. Jackson vetoed the U. S. Bank bill for which David R. Porter had long cursed the author; after the veto, he suddenly wheels about, and travels towards the point No. 7, in favor of a currency exclusively metallic. In the mean time Gen. Jackson had retired from office, and Martin Van Buren had become his successor; and he, after "treading" for a short time in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," turns about and issues Treasury *Shinplasters.* This idea is shadowed forth by No. 7, when David R. Porter again wheeled to the right about, and goes with the friends of *Shinplasters, Sub-Treasury and all*, holding the doctrine that "Gold should be given to the officers and rags to the people." No. 8, is intended to represent the most brilliant period of his notorious individual's eventful career—no less a circumstance than his induction into office as Maj. General of the Pa. militia. Shortly after this, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania; when we find him at No. 9, supporting the mammoth improvement bill—a bill that would have increased the state debt many millions, had it not been for the prudence and foresight of Farmer Joe; and and the very next year, we find this mere vacillating weather-cock, opposing at No. 10, a judicious improvement bill containing but two thirds of the appropriation contained in said bill and which was called for by the voice of the people. At No. 11, we find him before the people of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Loco Foco party, for Governor of this great State; but we find him in a situation that no honest man will envy—we find him before the people with all the villiany of his black course exposed—we find him held up as an object of scorn and detestation to upright men, and we will find him after the second Tuesday of October, *beaten by thirty thousand votes.* The above cut and explanations are a faithful delineation of David R. Porter's sinuosities through life; it is true many of his minor wanderings were omitted, but from the foregoing the freemen of this State can see if it be safe to elect him Governor.

The Farmer Governor.

Forty-Three Germans to the Rescue.

The following is a list of the FORTY-THREE NATURALIZED GERMANS of Beaver County, who have come out with an address, swowing their determination to go for the "Washington County Farmer." As much for the Loco Foco abuse of the Governor at Harrisburg. The Germans of Pennsylvania will not soon forget the "DUTCH HOG" epithets. A foster insult upon a highminded, intelligent and upright people, was never perpetrated. The Germans are conceded to be among the most valuable, as they are certainly among the most industrious of the population of this country. They have greatly contributed to the wealth, character and influence of Pennsylvania; and bistored for the support of at this late day, and for base political objects, would heap insult and wrong upon the heads of this noble class of our citizens.

John Endries	George Louis	
Philip Bentel	Wilhelm Baker	
Fred. Gottmacher	Franz R. Le Joullon	
George Wagner	Johan Bauer	
Fred'd Carl Speyerer	Geo. Schnanfer	
Wilhelm Schmid	Bernard Ziegler	
Jacob Stahl	George Zeigler	
Ludwig Epple	Israel Bental	
Tobias Schmid	Jacob Stroheker	
Jacob Wollaf	Rainhold Frank	
Jacob Bender	Christian Gerlach	
Adam Keller	Konrad Gann	
David Wagner	Rudolph Wolfer	
Simon Wagner	Matthinas Schule	
Jacob Sauter	Andreas Gotz	
Raimond Gann	Lyaus Fostner	
Jacob Durr	George Vogt	
George Reif	Jacob Sander	
Jacob Bauer	Anton Kemper	
Frederick Straiger	Christian Schimp	
Zeno Y. Schnobel	Jacob Konig.	
Beaver Co. July, 1838.		

Twenty-Seven more Friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg of Erie County out for Ritner.

The undersigned citizens of Erie, who, in 1835 were supporters of Wolf and Muhlenberg, and until recently friends of the democratic party of the present National Administration, believing that the system of projects and experiments put in practice by Martin Van Buren, 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 interests of the country, beg leave to dissent from any further cooperation with that party. Believing, too, that David R. Porter (sands from his apparent hostility to Western Pennsylvania,) if elected Governor, would too readily yield to the influence of the power at Washington; and the late administration of Joseph Ritner, having met our decided approbation, we unite in assuring our fellow citizens, that we shall use all laudable efforts to promote his re-election.

Rufus S. Reed,		Addison May,
Rudy Shank,		Rufus Hills,
J. M. Crane,		J. H. Williams,
Samuel L. Forster,		Geo. W. Reed,
Jacob Dulmage,		P. E. Judson,
Andrew Oliver,		Robt. S. Hunter,
F. W. Miller, Jr.		Alanson Sherwood,
Ross.		John Pooler,
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 Witlich.		

Public Meetings.

☞Our friends will observe the call for public meetings in different parts of the county. We hope they will be well attended. Let *all parties* attend those meetings and hear *the truth* respecting the claims and merits of the different candidates for office.

☞The proceedings of the highly respectable meeting of the friends of Ritner at Hunterstown, will be given in our next.

A Redeeming Spirit among the People.

Signs not to be Mistaken!

☞We publish in our paper to day the names of THIRTY-SEVEN Democratic Freemen, resident of our small Borough, who voted for Wolf or Muhlenberg in 835, but who are now the supporters of JOSEPH RITNER, our Farmer Governor. These gentlemen are all respectable—some of them, in point of talents, political influence and moral standing, ranking second to none in the County; and it was owing to their influence, in a great measure, that the majority of Gov. Ritner was reduced so low at the election in 1835.

Some of these gentlemen were original supporters of Gen. Jackson, but abandoned him when the measures of his administration struck at the root of the prosperity of the Country and the stability of our Free Institutions. Others, namely, Messrs. Cooper, Stock and Kuhn, were the steady opponents of the administration of Gen. Jackson and his successor, Martin Van Buren, and all their ruinous "experiments," but who supported Mr. Muhlenberg for Governor, not their votes in his favor. These gentlemen are now the firm, active and efficient supporters of our present Chief Magistrate.

GETTYSBURG, September 10, 1838.

General Joel Bailey,

SIR—You ask me to state whether I "passed along the line of the rail road, and was on Section 15 on Monday," the 27th of August, as stated by John Sturgeon in his evidence. I feel some repugnance to answering you, as I make it a rule to notice none of the falsehoods or slanders of my political opponents. But I will declare, for your own sake, that the truth may be known, I assure you *that I was not along the line either upon or past Section 15 until Thursday, the day after Sturgeon had left the work.* Nor did I on that, or any other day, visit or pass by the bridge on Section 15, where Sturgeon appears to have been at work. On the Monday morning to which he refers, I left Caledonia Iron Works, 15 miles above Gettysburg, and travelled the turnpike the whole way to Gettysburg, stopping but a moment at the bridge by the way only between Section 17 and 18. I attended a County Meeting in the Court-house at 1 o'clock and did not leave the town again until Thursday. The whole statement in the Compiler, so far as my knowledge extends, is without foundation in truth.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Tremendous gathering at Pittsburg.

☞The proceedings of the tremendous gathering at Pittsburg were received too late for to-day's paper. It appears that between THREE and FOUR THOUSAND persons were present! The friends of the "Old Farmer" in the West are wide awake! The hardy yeomanry of Western Pennsylvania, who have seen the "Old Farmer" at his plough, are up in their might. Determined that he shall not be ejected from his seat merely for the reason that he is a farmer! They will give a decided majority to be added to that which he will get throughout the other portions of the State! There is now no doubt of Gov. Ritner's re-election by a large majority.

☞Benton remains at Washington in charge of the Government during the absence of the President. He is in training for the succession.

☞Dr. JOEL D. SUTHERLAND has accepted the nomination of the "Democratic Conservatives" of the *First Congressional District* of this State.

GETTYSBURGH STAR

GETTYSBURGH, PA.

Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATION

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH RITNER.

FOR CONGRESS,
JAMES COOPER.

ASSEMBLY,
THADDEUS STEVENS,
CHARLES KETTLEWELL.

COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL MUEHL.

JOHN G. MORNINGSTAR.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
PETER TROSTLE.

Error Corrected.

☞JOHN MARK's property will be rented on SATURDAY NEXT, *the 5th inst.*, and not the *18th*, as stated in the advertisement.

The Constitution.

☞We give to-day No. 12 and the last of the series of articles copied from the American Sentinel, headed "LET WELL ALONE," on the Constitution. The Nos. generally are well and plainly written, and, in our mind, fully demonstrate the importance of holding fast to what" which we know to be good."

Not Taken!

☞The following was issued on Friday morning last, and up to putting the Star to press had not been taken!!!

☞BET OF $1,000!

Boasters! back your opinion!

☞A bet of $1,000 against the Jackson Ritners will receive more votes at the next Governor's election than DAVID R. PORTER.

Any of the noisy blusters who ride for Porter will take out as Capt. A. B. KURTZ for the above, $100 forfeit to be put up, and the balance deposited in the Westminster Bank on the 5th of October next.

As this is the mode of Electioneering adopted by the Loco Focos, we hope it will be excused in us.

Public Meetings.

☞Our friends will observe the call for public meetings in different parts of the county. We hope they will be well attended. Let *all parties* attend those meetings and hear *the truth* respecting the claims and merits of the different candidates for office.

☞The proceedings of the highly respectable meeting of the friends of Ritner at Hunterstown, will be given in our next.

A Redeeming Spirit among the People.

Signs not to be Mistaken!

☞We publish in our paper to day the names of THIRTY-SEVEN Democratic Freemen, resident of our small Borough, who voted for Wolf or Muhlenberg in 835, but who are now the supporters of JOSEPH RITNER, our Farmer Governor. These gentlemen are all respectable—some of them, in point of talents, political influence and moral standing, ranking second to none in the County; and it was owing to their influence, in a great measure, that the majority of Gov. Ritner was reduced so low at the election in 1835.

Some of these gentlemen were original supporters of Gen. Jackson, but abandoned him when the measures of his administration struck at the root of the prosperity of the Country and the stability of our Free Institutions. Others, namely, Messrs. Cooper, Stock and Kuhn, were the steady opponents of the administration of Gen. Jackson and his successor, Martin Van Buren, and all their ruinous "experiments," but who supported Mr. Muhlenberg for Governor, not their votes in his favor. These gentlemen are now the firm, active and efficient supporters of our present Chief Magistrate.

GETTYSBURG, September 10, 1838.

General Joel Bailey,

SIR—You ask me to state whether I "passed along the line of the rail road, and was on Section 15 on Monday," the 27th of August, as stated by John Sturgeon in his evidence. I feel some repugnance to answering you, as I make it a rule to notice none of the falsehoods or slanders of my political opponents. But I will declare, for your own sake, that the truth may be known, I assure you *that I was not along the line either upon or past Section 15 until Thursday, the day after Sturgeon had left the work.* Nor did I on that, or any other day, visit or pass by the bridge on Section 15, where Sturgeon appears to have been at work. On the Monday morning to which he refers, I left Caledonia Iron Works, 15 miles above Gettysburg, and travelled the turnpike the whole way to Gettysburg, stopping but a moment at the bridge by the way only between Section 17 and 18. I attended a County Meeting in the Court-house at 1 o'clock and did not leave the town again until Thursday. The whole statement in the Compiler, so far as my knowledge extends, is without foundation in truth.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Tremendous gathering at Pittsburg.

☞The proceedings of the tremendous gathering at Pittsburg were received too late for to-day's paper. It appears that between THREE and FOUR THOUSAND persons were present! The friends of the "Old Farmer" in the West are wide awake! The hardy yeomanry of Western Pennsylvania, who have seen the "Old Farmer" at his plough, are up in their might. Determined that he shall not be ejected from his seat merely for the reason that he is a farmer! They will give a decided majority to be added to that which he will get throughout the other portions of the State! There is now no doubt of Gov. Ritner's re-election by a large majority.

☞Benton remains at Washington in charge of the Government during the absence of the President. He is in training for the succession.

☞Dr. JOEL D. SUTH