STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON.

GETTYSBURGH, PENN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1838.

☞FLOUR in Baltimore, $7 75.

Franklin County Concerns.

☞Last week we promised that we would notice the conduct of those Masonic Whigs of Franklin county who withheld their votes and influence from our candidates for Governor and Congress, and whose treachery defeated the Whig county ticket.

It will be understood that we allude to such men as FULLERTON and HARPER, who *pretending* to be friendly to the Whig cause, are nevertheless its most DANGEROUS ENEMIES. And we tell our Franklin county friends, not in a spirit of dictation or querulousness, but in a spirit of friendly candor, that until they get rid of these men, they can never count with certainty upon success. They will continually be subject to the mortification of defeat, notwithstanding a good cause and a sound majority of several hundred votes.

And we would ask what is to be feared from casting off these men? As *open enemies*, they would be contemptible and harmless; they are dangerous only as *pretended friends*. In proof of this, witness the conduct of the old man FULLERTON in certifying to Porter's *moral character* and *talents!* Being called, and calling himself a *Whig*, where he was not known, his testimony was received as true, and the cause of our candidate prejudiced, because the lie was given to his friends who had asserted that Porter was both *immoral* and *incompetent*. Had he been an open supporter of the Van Buren candidate, his testimony would have been received with the allowance due to him as an *interested witness*; but *professing* to be a Whig, his declarations were assumed from one end of the Commonwealth to the other *as the opinions of an honest opponent!* In this way, he has done more injury than an hundred such imbeciles, openly arrayed against our cause, could have done.

HARPER, the Editor of that sheet of shreds and patches, is one of the same stamp and calibre.—In the late contest, he pretended to be a *neutral*, yet he was ever ready to stab RITNER! And has not Franklin county felt the effects of *such a neutrality* in the defeat of her *county ticket*, and in the triumph of the friends of the General Administration?

We hope, for the future success of our friends in Franklin, that hereafter these men, and all like them, will be found ranged, where they belong, under the banner of the enemy. *Then*, they will cause no mischief.

The Election.

☞Human patience is not equal to the task of enduring the recital of the OUTRAGES and FRAUDS by which the re-election of Governor RITNER was prevented! Every mail, from every corner of the Commonwealth, brings tidings of the MONSTROUS VILLANY of the Van Buren party!

Freemen of Pennsylvania! You have hitherto looked upon the right of suffrage—the highest, the most sacred, the most invaluable—as was practiced at that election to go unnoticed. We are bound to admonish the people, that their dearest rights have been invaded and abused by the reckless desperadoes, employed by the National Government, to secure the election of David R. Porter!

In some townships in the strong Porter counties, our friends were driven from the polls and not suffered to vote! In some, where they were suffered to vote, the *clerks' lists* exhibit the names of a hundred voters, not one of whom was ever known in the township—and that, too, in townships where no Public Works are being carried on! In this way, was Joseph Ritner defeated!!

Look, too, at the conduct of the Judges in the Northern Liberties, where, because *two Porter clerks* had lost or thrown away the tally papers of *two Porter Districts*, the votes of *five Whig Districts*, against which no informality was alledged, were thrown away also, in order to elect the Tory Ingersol to Congress!

Freemen, put up with such treatment if you can, without murmuring! You will then be fit for Stoic Philosophers!

Pennsylvania Election.

	GOVERNOR.		AMENDMENTS	
	Ritner.	*Porter.*	*For.*	*Agn'st*
Adams,	3310	1325	309	4230
Allegheny,	6038	4595	4460	5049
Armstrong,	1510	2781	2597	949
Beaver,	2457	1931	2425	1612
Bedford,	3268	2478	1957	2736
Berks,	3215	7101	3823	3883
Bradford,	2219	2420	4116	188
Bucks,	4147	4553	4095	3362
Butler,	1763	1653	1964	1719
Cambria,	162	844	616	938
Centre,	1777	2982	2082	1565
Chester,	4971	4527	3879	5095
Clearfield,	474	792	987	190
Columbia,	1088	2616	1556	1506
Crawford,	1957	2304	3144	517
Cumberland,	2316	2743	2562	2419
Dauphin,	2843	1944	1932	3393
Delaware,	1731	1263	1299	1459
Erie,	2747	1565	3175	454
Fayette,	1984	2788	3023	1145
Franklin,	2260	2815	1729	3315
Greene,	1109	1449	2399	70
Huntingdon,	3687	2761	2640	3348
Indiana,	1723	1262	740	1133
Jefferson,	863	1019	557	1249
Juniata,	855	1503	2356	10059
Lancaster,	2228	1543	807	2573
Lebanon,	2319	2460	1792	2242
Lehigh,	2592	3132	3603	1141
Luzerne,	1555	2496	1932	2151
Lycoming,	2935	2325	2306	1475
M'Keean,	1059	1227	1069	1153
Mercer,	366	1223	1248	269
Mifflin,	1243	658	1259	4029
Monroe,	2566	3635	1641	3577
Montgomery,	1164	2144	867	2144
Northampton,	2561	1210		
Philadelphia City,	7203	3156	3322	6702
Do. County,	6187	7932	8093	5172
Potter,	571	571		
Pike,	117	521	1	1
Schuylkill,	2271	1508	1465	1812
Somerset,	2244	883	556	2029
Susquehanna,	1261	1530	2065	412
Tioga,	594	1448	1974	16
Union,	2268	1595	440	3186
Venango,				
Warren,				
Washington,	3528	3461	4394	1576
Wayne,	538	1062	1380	99
Westmoreland,	2315	4561	4105	2224
York,	3257	4197	1233	6509
	119586	124315	112267	112092

State Senate.

We subjoin a list of the members of the Senate for the session of 1838–9. The Anti-Masons and Whigs are marked with a (*)—the new members being in small CAPITALS.

City of Philadelphia.—FREDERICK FRALEY,* Abraham Miller.*

Philadelphia County.—Michael Snyder, JAMES HAYES, WILLIAM WAGNER.

Montgomery, Chester and Delaware.—NATHANIEL BROOKE.* James Paul,* Henry Myers.

Bucks.—William T. Rogers.

Berks.—John Miller.

Lancaster.—JOHN SERGNER,* James McConkey,* James A. Caldwell.

Lebanon and Dauphin.—JOHN KELLINGER.*

Huntingdon, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata & Union.—JAMES M. BELL.* ROBERT P. MCCLAT.*

Columbia and Schuylkill.—Charles Frailey.

Lehigh and Northampton.—Peter S. Michler.*

Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.—Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr.

Bradford and Susquehanna.—Elihu Case.*

Franklin, Cumberland and Adams.—Charles B. Penrose,* Jacob Cassatt,* David Fullerton.*

Bedford and Somerset.—Samuel M. Barclay.*

Washington.—JOHN H. EWING.*

Fayette and Greene.—WM. F. COPLAN.

Allegheny and Butler.—JOHN WILLIAMS, William Puviance.*

Beaver and Mercer.—John J. Pearson.*

Crawford and Erie.—Joseph M. Sterrett.*

Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren.—LOCO FOCO—name unknown.

Indiana, Armstrong, Cambria and Clearfield.—Alexander Irvin.*

It will be seen from the above that we shall have more than two to one in the Senate at the approaching session. The state of parties will be—Anti-Masons and Whigs, 23. Loco Focos 10.

House of Representatives.

Districts.	*Anti-V. B.*	*L. Foco.*
Philadelphia city,	7	
do. county,	8	3
Bucks,	1	
Chester,	4	
Lancaster,	6	
York,		3
Cumberland,		1
Berks,		4
Schuylkill,		1
Northampton & Monroe,		2
Lehigh,		2
Pike and Wayne,		1
Northumberland,		1
Juniata, Mifflin & Union,	3	
Columbia,	1	
Washington,	3	
Westmoreland,	2	
Armstrong,	1	
Indiana,	1	
Jefferson, M'Kean and Warren,		1
Fayette,	2	
Bedford,	2	
Franklin,	2	
Montgomery,		2
Dauphin,	2	
Lebanon,	1	
Luzerne,	2	
Susquehanna,		1
Bradford,	1	
Tioga and Potter,	1	
Huntingdon,	2	
Beaver,	2	
Allegheny,	3	
Butler,	1	
Delaware,	1	
Somerset & Cambria,	2	
Lycoming & Clearfield,	2	
Greene,	1	
Adams,	2	
Centre,		2
Crawford,	2	
Venango,	1	
Erie,	2	
Mercer,	2	
	52	48
	48	
Anti-Van Buren majority,	4	

RECAPITULATION.

Senate,	23	10
House of Reps.	52	48
On joint ballot,	75	58

To the Friends of Joseph Ritner.

FELLOW CITIZENS—The General Election has resulted in a manner contrary to all our reasonable calculations and just expectations. The opponent of our candidate for the office of Governor, appears to be elected by at least 5000 of a majority. This is an event to which, if it had been fairly produced, we, as good citizens, would quietly if not cheerfully submit. But there is such a strong probability of malpractice and fraud in the whole transaction, that it is our duty peacefully to resist it, and fully to oppose it.

The election has been characterized by features altogether unparalleled in the history of our State politics. A few of those of a more general nature, may be here instanced.

When the returns from all the counties shall be received, it will probably be found that the whole vote given for Joseph Ritner on the 9th inst., is greater than that which he received in 1835, by a number at least equal to the natural, regular and legitimate increase of votes in the whole State in three years. It will also be found that his friends in nearly every county polled fully as many votes as they, before the election expected to do, upon the strength of which expectation a reasonable estimate gave him a majority of 10,000 votes. The grave questions then arise—Whence came the majorities returned for his opponent? and, How can he be defeated who has so well sustained himself with the people, and so largely increased their confidence?

It will be discovered that in the districts in which the friends of Joseph Ritner had the control of the elections, a moderate increase of votes for him, arising from sufficient and well known causes, took place; while in the same districts his opponents polled a vote far in excess of their full number of legal votes. On the other hand, it is known to all, that in the districts in which the Inspectors and Judges were the friends of Mr. Porter, not only were the friends of Joseph Ritner in many cases wholly excluded from voting, but his opponents admitted without shadow of right, thus swelling the majorities of Mr. Porter even beyond the wild speculations and extravagant calculations of his own friends. Is it right that this state of things (the existence of which each voter will determine by facts known to himself) should be submitted to in a free country?

Finally, it is known that in several counties in which our opponents had the control, the votes of whole districts favorable to our candidate were, without shadow of law or justice, wholly rejected, and false and partial returns made. Can there be any safety under republican institutions if such high handed oppression be tolerated? No! We owe it to ourselves as free men and good citizens to examine into this matter, and if fraud be detected, to expose and resist it. We owe it to our country and to posterity.

On behalf, therefore, of the State Committee of correspondence and vigilance, the propriety is suggested of taking measures at once for investigating the manner in which the election was conducted, and the result produced. *Now* is the time to make the examination, while the facts are fresh and the outrage recent. Let it be done then peacefully, determinedly and thoroughly. But let it be commenced with an honest resolution to submit to the result whether it be favorable or unfavorable to our wishes. This is the duty of all who contend for equal rights and the supremacy of the laws.

But, fellow citizens, until this investigation be fully made and fairly determined, let us treat the election of the 9th inst, as if we had not been defeated, and in that attitude abide the result.

In the mean time your State Committee will take all proper measures on the occasion, and, when the whole facts are known and the returns received, will probably address you more at length.

THO. H. BURROWES,
Chm. St. Committee.

Harrisburg, Oct. 18, 1838.

From the United States Gazette of Oct. 15.

The County.

We stated in our last the situation in which the county returns were left on Friday afternoon. We learn that those Judges who were willing that the people should be heard, made out correct returns of the County on return day, Friday, and handed them to the Sheriff—who, in fulfilment of his duties forwarded them to Harrisburg.

On Saturday, those return Judges who had been unfortunately induced to hesitate between duty and party fealty, carried to the Sheriff another set of returns. These of course could not be sent to Harrisburg, inasmuch as one set of returns had already been forwarded.

The state of affairs so disastrous to the Van Buren men, was brought about by the greediness of Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, to have himself returned as member elect to Congress from the Third District—and though his wicked plans were, it would seem, adopted by the Judges, yet no sooner is it proved that he has over-reached *them*, than those who would have rejoiced with him in success, turn and curse him as the author of their misfortunes. The Commonwealth has certainly much occasion to blush for the disgraceful plot which has exploded.

From the Lycoming Press Press.

DARING VILLANY.

Flagrant Violation of Law!

High-handed Outrage!!! Upwards of six hundred Laborers denied the Right of Freemen!!!

The most unprincipled and daring outrage upon the elective franchise that has perhaps ever been heard of, was perpetrated in this borough on last Friday night.

At the Youngwomanstown election district, there were a majority of votes polled for Ritner. The election was perhaps as fairly conducted at this district as at any other in the county—it was a canal district, and gave an overwhelming majority, and spoiled the Porterites' calculation of a thousand in this county. After the return judges had met in Williamsport, it was discovered that several affidavits and certificates had been prepared as testimony to set aside the election. The judges, more than two thirds of whom are Porter men, agreed to throw the return of Youngwomanstown under the table. They admitted no evidence for, but heard all that was offered *against*, the election, without inquiring into the character of the witnesses, and we are credibly informed that some of them did not see any thing of the election; and others went there from other districts to create a disturbance, and then came here to testify that the election was illegal.

The return judges try to excuse themselves for this high-handed conduct by saying that it does not affect any of the candidates, and can therefore make no *difference*. Admitting that it does not affect the candidates, let us briefly examine as to its making no difference. Are there no bets pending on this county? There certainly are, and the judges who rejected part of the votes of this county have themselves bet on the majority in Lycoming county. Does it not make a *difference* to them? Are they willing to give up the bets? Or do they not rather claim them? Is it just that they should set themselves up as judges of *their own case*? This disgraceful and high-handed villany has no parallel in the history of the Commonwealth. There is no precedent in the world to which you can point. Every good citizen ought to protest against such daring trampling under foot of the laws of the land.

The rejection of Youngwomanstown district was a premeditated plot. It was frequently stated here, two weeks prior to the election, that if Ginpum, Lebanon and other districts gave too large majorities for Ritner, they would be rejected. This conduct must put the seal of everlasting disgrace upon all that were engaged in it.

But there is another light in which we wish to set this case, to show whether it makes no *difference*. SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX freemen voted at this election. The judges from other districts say that these votes shall not be admitted—they say that the *Irish on the canal, and the laborers on the public improvements were permitted to vote*, and for this the whole election must be set aside. Ye patriotic sons of old Ireland! will you submit to such an unholy proceeding! Ye laborers! ye who make our canals and railroads—who toil hard for the good of the country, will you silently see such base and despicable insult cast upon you? Are you willing that your votes shall be rejected, and you deprived of the dearest rights of freemen? Your fathers fought and bled and died in achieving and maintaining the liberty of America!—Are you less patriotic than they? Shall the same blood no longer flow through your veins, and are you ready to be *slaves* to the loco foco party? We hope not. You will long remember this outrage—you will not forget the party that has deprived you of the right of suffrage. Wherever you may pitch your tent—wherever you may sing the notes of "Erinngo Bragh," you will remember this when you go to the polls.

ANOTHER LOCO FOCO OUTRAGE UPON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Since our paper went to press, we have learned that the return judges of the Senatorial District composed of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Perry, which had elected two Democratic Antimasonic Senators in the place of Mr. Porter and Mr. Slenker, two Loco Focos, have REJECTED THE VOTE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, and RETURNED THE LOCO FOCO CANDIDATES AS ELECTED. This is carrying out the system of fraud, to its utmost extent. What will they do next?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Extract of a letter dated

READING, 12, Oct. 38.

Dear Sir—It is said, 'the Reading district,' which gave Mr. Porter 12 majority will be contested. The reasons assigned are, that some of the judges had considerable bets depending upon the election, and that gross frauds were practiced in receiving illegal votes. A part of the district, it is also said, polled above 200 votes more than there are taxable inhabitants in it. If such be the case persons having made bets upon Berks that would be effected by such a contest would do well to hold on a little.

From the United States Gazette.

NEW MODE OF BLASTING.

With the heading above, we have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the papers. It contained an account of a new mode of blasting rocks, by which they might be "split to flinders" with little trouble; but we thought on Saturday and Sunday, that a still more effective mode of blasting had been brought into operation. The great name of *Loco Foco* of the country were united in one mighty *blasting* of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and such a blow up as they gave him, we have not often heard. There was a concentration of blasting—the whole current of curses united in a focus on the poor man's head for having led them into a snare just for his own convenience. We really felt sorry to hear our whom being so behaved. "Mine enemy's dog that had bitten me" should not have been so *belabored*.

Betting.

Now that the election has closed, and the excitement consequent upon the reception of the returns has ceased, we feel it a duty to enter our solemn protest against the practice of betting on elections, which practice acquired an extent during the recent canvass wholly unparalleled, and which has tended to vitiate the public mind and to operate most disastrously upon the public morals. We do not now allude to results adverse or favorable to either *party*, but to the consequences upon the purity of the polls. It is impossible for the public to have confidence in *judges* pecuniarly interested in making returns; and even though the officer of the day should not have made a bet, he may be induced to corrupt his friends, and he may be induced to be corrupt as if he had bets to one *third* the amount depending upon the results. It must be borne in mind, that a great portion of the bets are made in large sums, and many of them are of the state. For example, during the late canvass, it was a favorite bet to put Berks against Lancaster and Chester. Now it will be perceived that whenever such bets are made upon results, there must be strong expectations on both sides, and of course a belief that a few votes either way would turn the balance—and those who are thus influenced by his own bet, or by an interest in the success of his friend, sees before him a chance of profit, when his violation of a sacred duty would have an *immediate* and certain reward, without awaiting the contingencies of distant counties, or the delay of receiving returns from the whole state. This is one of the immediate evils which betting is liable to work, and which we do most undoubtingly believe has wrought, to the public in the late election in Pennsylvania. The consequences of such a course, if persisted in, must be a destruction of all confidence in elections, and a consequent disregard of returns. This is a destruction of republicanism. We may hope, however, that the frequency of the evil this autumn will induce the legislature of the state to interpose some preventive of future evils, to enact some law that shall disfranchise the man, that will not swear that he has no bet pending to be influenced by the vote which he is about to give. Something must be done. We do not wish to see our party more than another—it is with bets as with other contests, there must be two sides—in the beginning.—*U. S. Gazette.*

DISPUTED ELECTIONS.—The St. Louis Republican says:—"The Democrats claim to have carried a majority in the Senate, and Richardson was elected by only seven votes, many of which were illegal, and it is said that a Loco Foco judge of the election pocketed a number of the tickets handed in by Dr. Vandeventer's friends."

ILLINOIS.—The last number of the *Illinoian* contains the official returns of the poll for Governor. The aggregates are as follows:

For Carlin, Administration,	39,535
Edwards, Whig,	39,539
Administration majority,	996

Less than 1,000 in 60,000 votes—a lean majority indeed. In 1832 the Jackson majority was 8,715; in 1836 it was reduced to 2,982; and now, in 1838, it is 996. According to this scale of downward progression, what will it be in 1840?

ILLINOIS.—All parties must be satisfied with the result of the Congressional elections in Illinois. Of the members, the Conservatives have *one*, the Whigs, *one*, and the Van Burenites *one*.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The ascertained majority for Mr. GRASON, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as disclosed by the official returns from all the counties, is 311 votes. Mr. Grason received 37,720 votes, and Mr. Steele 27,409.

IN GEORGIA. The entire State Rights Whig ticket for Congress is elected, and the Augusta Chronicle states that the same party will probably have a majority of *two* in the Senate and *four* in the lower House of the State Legislature.

BALTIMORE, October 16.

CITY ELECTION. The municipal election which was held yesterday in this city, resulted most decidedly in favor of the Whigs. Gen. SHEPARD C. LEAKIN, the Whig candidate for Mayor, succeeded over Col. MOORE, his Van Buren opponent by a majority of 467 votes. In the City Council, we have carried 14 out of 24 members of the First Branch; and 7 out of 12 members of the Second Branch, thus securing a Whig majority in each Branch of the Council, and a majority of six votes on joint ballot.—*Patriot.*

A writer in the Genessee Farmer says, "When I was a school boy I had a large wart upon my thumb. My teacher told me to rub it against my front teeth as soon as I woke in the morning, for a number of mornings, and it would soon disappear. I obeyed, and my wart disappeared in less than two weeks, without pain except in the act of rubbing. I may add that I had warts at times since, (being now fifty-four years of age,) and the same means applied for a short time always removed them."

From the Baltimore American.

French Blockade.

A correspondence has taken place between the New York Chamber of Commerce and Mr. VAIL, acting Secretary of State, in reference to the interruption of American Commerce caused by the enforcement of the blockade of the Mexican and Buenos Ayrean Coasts on the part of French cruisers. In their communication to the Government the officers of the Chamber of Commerce urge upon the attention the propriety of adopting such measures as the rights and interests of the country may require. Without venturing an opinion as to the legality of the blockade of Mexican, it is stated that in the estimation of the Chamber its enforcement, without previous notice, to the injury of innocent third parties, is contrary to the comity practised among civilized nations. It would appear that vessels which had left the United States previously to the institution of the blockade, and of course without any notice thereof, have been forced to return home. Of the ruinous effects of the blockade of the coast of Buenos Ayres, and that of Mexico on the Pacific, should such a state of things take place, nothing of course can yet be known, at the same time that the Chamber is advised of several vessels with very valuable cargoes, having left the city of New York previously to the enforcement of a blockade of the ports of Mexico, the cargoes of which will probably be lost, should they be prevented from entering the ports for which they have sailed. The Chamber requests to be informed, if practicable, of the extent and probable duration of the blockade so far as the Government is advised, with a view to obtain information through the instrumentality of agents in the countries concerned, under the embarrassing circumstances of the case.

In his answer, Mr. VAIL, Acting Secretary of State, after stating that he had hitherto, owing to the absence of the President, been able to respond at an earlier period, says on the part of the Government, that "aware of the serious injury which would probably arise from the causes mentioned, orders have been given for the adoption of such measures as should afford protection to the interests of our citizens in the seas named. Those measures will, it is stated, be continued. No information had been received of any blockade of Mexican ports in the Pacific, nor does the Department know any thing of the probable duration of the existing blockade. Mr. Vail expresses the belief that "from the sensation which its operation appears to have excited throughout the commercial world, and the efforts understood to be made towards an adjustment of the dispute which gave rise to it, the hope is entertained that it cannot be much longer protracted."

DIVISION IN THE ALBANY SYNOD. Synod of Albany met on Tuesday the 9th inst. at Hudson. One hundred and eight members were enrolled. Some others afterwards, appeared, making the whole number 112. Immediately after the roll was completed, a resolution was offered, expressing an adherence to the Assembly that met in the venerable Church in Philadelphia, and this year extended into every County where they had large majorities.

For the last ten years in the County of Philadelphia, the votes returned have been nearly balance to the votes actually polled! The Inspectors and Judges being secured, the tickets are polled before the day of election, and when they count off, the same boxes are stuffed with Democratic one! Tickets, with names to correspond, are added far beyond those actually polled! Such this year is known to have been the case in the County of Philadelphia, especially in Kensington, making a difference against Mr. Ritner of about 2,000 votes!

That corrupt system, long practised in Philadelphia county, has this year been put in successful operation in Berks and almost all their strong counties. In many of them where the instruments were bunglers, they have not been able to get through the whole ticket, but have added only the Governor's ticketa. In several counties, the votes returned for Governor is from 300 to 500 more than for the other parts of the ticket! This is conclusive evidence of fraud. In other counties, more votes have been *returned* than there are taxables! A thing impossible to be honestly done, except where Public Works are in progress. The votes actually polled heretofore have usually been about two-thirds as many as the taxables in the State. It is believed that 30,000 more votes were taken in this year returned than the *true* increase of voters.

In the County of Philadelphia, the Porter return judges have set aside the Kensington Liberties, which gave Mr. Ritner about 2,500 votes. In Huntingdon County, they struck out Morris township, which gave him about 600 majority.—In Lycoming County, they rejected Youngwomanstown district, which gave him about 550 majority. More than 1,500 fraudulent votes can be proved in Berks, and in other Counties enough to reduce Mr. Porter into the minority, *and conclusively show that the whole election has been so tainted with fraud as to render it an act of justice to the people to declare it void.* The Elective Franchise is a mockery, if such things are permitted to pass unexamined. Honest men had better stay away from the polls, and let the gamblers have it all their own way, unless such villany be prosecuted and corrected.

In returning the Senators elect, the Porter Judges in Philadelphia County refused to count the votes of the Northern Liberties, so as to return Ingersoll to Congress and their County ticket. In the Huntingdon, Union, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry district, they threw away Huntingdon County altogether, because it gave 900 majority for the Ritner ticket, and they returned the Porter Senators!

It would be too tedious to enumerate all similar cases of fraud! Enough has been stated, to give our readers some idea of the villany of the late election.

We will further merely state, THAT UPON FULL CONSULTATION OF OUR FRIENDS, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO CONTEST THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION FULLY AND FAIRLY.

Until the decision is made, and Mr. Porter inaugurated, *(as we believe he will never be,)* we would advise our friends to pay none of their bets. If they finally lose them, they will lose them by robbery.

Berks County.

☞We have been requested (says the Reading Journal) to caution our friends against giving up at this time any bets made on Berks County, as there is reason to believe that a great number of illegal votes have been polled, in reference to which some investigation is contemplated.

The Washington Globe and our Election.

☞Speculation has been busy in our little community for the last week, as to the causes of the Major's recent hasty trip to Washington. Some have thought that he had gone to claim the reward of his unscrupulous services for the perjured Porter and their common master Van Buren, and rejoice his partisans at the foot stool of power, for a Judgeship or some other snuggery in Iowa or Wisconsin; others have conjectured one thing and some another. However this may be, the Washington *Globe* of the 16th inst. explains and unfolds one part of his errand.

In the columns of that paper, we observe an article which bears evident marks of the worthy Major's skill in "editoring"—in which the Editors of that Journal, prompted by this redoubtable worthy, take up the recent election in Adams County, and endeavor to show that the large majority for Mr. Ritner in this County was made up of illegal and imported votes, and that without them, there would have been a majority for Porter! The Loco Foco party, in the Adams County conventions, have always claimed that the Democratic party was made up of a large number of legal votes, would have elected the Republican County candidate!" We question whether twenty *Jack Downings* could "offer" that out!

Again The Globe swells the actual increase of votes in the county, from 1837 to 1838, from 1693 to upwards of *two thousand!*

In 1837, the vote for Stevens was 1607
" " Miller 1345
Whole number of votes in 1837 3152
In 1838, the vote for Ritner 2310
" " Porter 1535—3845
Whole increase 1693
Of this increase, the Globe claims
for the Loco Foco party, out of
the resident population 190
We have shown a regular increase
of the same kind for Ritner of 535—725
968
Which would leave nine hundred and sixty-eight to be set down to the score of laborers on the Rail Road.

But it may be asked, how is this increase of 725 in an "old county" like Adams, in a single year, to be accounted for? The answer is easy! The census taken a few years since of the taxable inhabitants of the State, fix the ratio of representation gave Adams county upwards of 4,200 taxables, if we increase, the Globe says, the vote of Adams to hard to ascertain the precise number.* Now if we add the gain of 725 to the whole vote in 1837,—3152—we shall have 3877, as the resident voters who voted at the late election—a number equal to the whole number of taxables by about 300 or upwards. Now contrast this with Berks and other Porter counties, where one-fourth more votes were polled than there are known to be taxables!

But the Globe's number of Rail Road, or as it affects to call them, "HIRED AND IMPORTED VOTERS," being thus reduced from "upwards of 2,000" to a little over 900, we will still be odd if was an awful sin to let these 900 laborers vote! Why! Because they are LABORERS—a kind of "COOLIES and TIMERS"—of whom *this same Globe speaks so disrespectfully!* In honest times then, to work disfranchisement! Is a man not to vote, because he toils with his own hands to earn honest bread? Where are not laboring on a State work, began and carried on under a law of the State, for State purposes? And is the Laborer in the employ of the State, on that account to lose his rights! If so, how many would be willing to take the wages and do the work of so thankless a service!

Oh, but says the Globe, they were Foreigners—NATURALLY FOREIGNERS! Well, and what then! Is a man to be proscribed and out-lawed, because he is a Foreigner, although he has brought him self within the pale of our laws and acquired the rights of a citizen? But the Globe will deny that these men had acquired such rights. Look at it! Here are now about 1800 hands employed on the rail road. On the day of the election there were more—probably 2,000. If the election in the Millerstown district was characterized by the fraud which the Globe alleges to have existed, why were not those whole 2,000 laborers arrayed at the polls and their votes taken? In Berks country such a thing would have been done without scruple! The reason is, because those only among them voted who were entitled to do so, and the rest said away. A few that did offer, were promptly rejected by the Inspector, whose conduct was such as to force the applause even of the Loco Focos on the spot, until after reflection, and the promptings of such pettifogging demagogues as the *Editors of the Globe*, admonished them to be silent!

So much for this part of the Major's tale!

In the same article in the Globe, we see republished, from the Compiler, the affidavits in regard to the election in this Borough. This we can scarcely deign to notice. Here, where the men are known, and the character of the agents understood, it has and will utterly fail in making the desired impression. A single remark will suffice to show how this thing has been managed: We can prove that one of the signers declared, on seeing the publication in the Compiler, *that the Magistrate had written down a different deposition from what he swore to, and that, as it stood, it made him swear to what he never swore, and to what was not in fact!*

There are others among them, belonging to the Loco Foco party, who can be proved to have voted in Ritner. Some who declared on the day of the election and publication, that they had not voted, so, and persisted in so saying until the news began to come in that Porter was elected, and the little, rascally demagogues, who infest and disgrace our town, began to whisper and some temptations to falsehood and perjury in their ears! and others, who for a dram of whiskey, could be procured to be accomplices! The answer is easy! The case stands a few years since of the taxable inhabitants of the State, fix the ratio of representation gave Adams county upwards of 4,200 taxables, if we increase, the Globe says, the vote of Adams to hard to ascertain the precise number.* Now if we add the gain of 725 to the whole vote in 1837,—3152—we shall have 3877, as the resident voters who voted at the late election—a number equal to the whole number of taxables by about 300 or upwards. Now contrast this with Berks and other Porter counties, where one-fourth more votes were polled than there are known to be taxables!

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*Since this article has been put in type, we have ascertained the census of Adams in 1835 to be 5,161

The establishment of Silk cocooneries at Richmond is in contemplation by some gentlemen of that city.

A Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, some time ago, was appointed a Receiver at one of the Mississippi Land Offices. Shortly afterwards he proved himself to be a defaulter to the amount of $53000. The promulgation of the fact, was not at all abash him. He immediately betook himself to the stump for the vindication of his character. "I did appropriate the money to my own use," exclaimed he, "and I expected to be able to repay it, but my speculations turned out unfavorably. 'Tis my misfortune and not my fault! I hope, gentlemen, you are satisfied!" (NO) yes" replied his loco-foco hearers, "we are perfectly satisfied."

The Baltimore American states that the merchants of that city intended to address a memorial to the President of the United States, praying for the establishment of a line of government packets between this country and Chagres, with a view to the speedy transmission of intelligence, overland, to and from the Pacific.

A company has lately been formed in Texas for the purpose of opening a new road to Mexico, and supplying the inhabitants with clothing which is very much wanted, in consequence of the French blockade. Merchandize to the value of fifty thousand dollars, is to be taken by the first expedition, which is to consist of two hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Lo Grand.

The New York Gazette announces the death, on the 14th instant, of Commodore JOHN ORDE CREIGHTON, of the U. S. Navy.

The Williamsport Banner states that a section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, extending twenty-nine miles above that place, is nearly ready to receive the water.

The Wheeling Times of Saturday says that the Pork packers are making contracts at six cents.

A man has recently been fined five pounds in England, for walking on a rail road—that being a trespass by the law. The trespasser is punished both for carelessly endangering his own life, and for the risk of throwing a train off the track and endangering the lives of others.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Grier, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON of Huntingdon county, to MISS MARTHA GUNLEY, daughter of Thomas Gunley, Sheriff of Franklin county, Md.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, Mr. JAMES A. WHITE, to MISS JULIANA MICKLEY, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mickley, all of Franklin township.

DIED,

On the 21st inst. at Maria Furnace, Mr. SOLOMON HARRIS, aged about 70 years, formerly of the neighborhood of Whitestown, in this county.

On the 11th inst. ANNA CATHARINE, daughter of Mr. George Hoover, of Cumberland township, in the 3d year of her age.

In Hedlersburg, at the residence of her father, Mr. Michael Sheets, on the 8th inst. MISS ELIZABETH SHEETS, late of this place, aged 24 years and 4 days.

In Dark county, Ohio, on the 4th inst. Mr. SAMUEL HOOVER, formerly of this county. He died after an illness of about three weeks; and was only married about six or eight weeks before his death!

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞*The Rev. Dr. KRAUTH will preach in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning next.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The next meeting of this Society, will be held at COATESVILLE, Chester county, on the 30th of the Tenth month (October,) at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Committee appointed to send full details, sentations and friends of the cause generally are earnestly invited to attend. It will be strictly a BUSINESS MEETING, and matters of vital interest importance to the welfare of the cause will claim attention.

Secretaries of local societies are requested to bring or send to the meeting, written answers as full and accurate as possible, to the following questions.

The number of members in your society? If it includes males and females, how many of each sex? The names of the officers? How many copies of the Pennsylvania Freeman are taken by the society or its members?

How many copies of other Anti-Slavery publications? specifying the title and number of each kind.

Have you an Anti-Slavery Library? and if so how large.

How much money has been paid from your society or its members, to the funds of the State Society, since its last meeting at Harrisburg?

How much has been subscribed or pledged, which has not yet been paid in?

How much has been expended for the cause in your own vicinity, and for what specifics objects?

October 23, 1838. 1m-30

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale *on Tuesday the 6th of November next*, at the late residence of WILLIAM MCMILLAN, deceased, in Hamiltonban township, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY—VIZ:

HORSES, COWS, SHEEP:

Hogs, Horse-Gears, 1 Wagon, 1 Carriage and Harness, Ploughs and Farming Utensils—together with a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture:

Such as Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, an Eight-day Clock, Stove and Pipe, with many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

in the same township, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, James McSherry and others, containing 33 Acres, more or less—the improvements are A LOG HOUSE, log barn, Spring house, with a large grove of water convenient, an Orchard, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. when the terms will be made known and attendance given by

JACOB SMITH, Adm'r.

October 16, 1838. 1t-29

PUBLIC SALES.

VALUABLE FARM F