were after more of their fine fields, and dollar after dollar of their independent fortune, until they had not a foot of ground that they could call their own, or a dollar of money in their pocket. By the help of very few figures he would show you that the man who, *for twenty years, gives twenty-five cents* a day for grog, expends in that time a sum which, at simple interest, would in that time amount to between *two and three thousand dollars*—an amount which at 6 per cent. interest, would amply secure all the wants of a man descending in the vale of years. Nor would he have any difficulty in making you understand that 25 cents a day is quite as low an average as can be thought of for a man whose habits of drinking have become inveterate.

Shall we inquire of our aged friend in our land to the *families* of those who have run the end career of which he has been speaking? He will shake his head, and heave a deep sigh as the heart rending scenes start up before his memory like the events of yesterday. "Ah!" (we might say,) "there was John —, my old school-mate, the fine looking fellow of whom I told you. He married one of the prettiest girls in the whole neighborhood. And a pleasant life they had of it for the first year or two—(Every thing was as neat and comfortable about their house as if Jane (for that was his wife's name) had done nothing but attend to it her whole time. But after John fell into his bad ways, it was distressing to go by it and look at its broken windows and dirty appearance. It was still worse, however, to hear of his returning home drunk, swearing at his children, beating his wife and driving the whole family from their home in the dead of night. She bore up as long as she could, but died suddenly—and the news broke my heart when I had to be to the poor-house, for their father could not make money enough to clothe himself."—"But there was a little but about half a mile from my house rented to an Irish labourer. Here the father and mother both liked more than was good for them. When they were sober they were as good natured and all-pleasing as any body, but when they had when quarrelling over their brown jug I never saw. Then there was 'Squire D. who used to drink the finest wines in the country. It is said his uncle left him a fine fortune, but he died before he came of age, when the sheriff sold the old house that had belonged to her father whose only daughter she was. His daughter who supported him by taking in sewing, once came to my house and almost went down on her knees to get me to speak to me about not selling the old man any liquor."

These are all imaginary cases, gentlemen, but you well know that the imagination can be worse than reality. You very well know the scene I brought before you, the husband the father who once boasted of him now blushes to mention the name of her drunken husband—that the children are tempted to steal, and that they were ordered that the father and mother shed tears of blood in view of the conduct of a once promising but now profligate and ruined son. It is doubtful whether there is one in this house that has a tavern that cannot tell a tale of this kind.

As to the *crime* of which this is the fruitful parent, the domestic strife, abandonment of wives, neglect of children, and all their horrible concomitants are but a single branch. You are fully aware that profanity, gambling, blasphemy, assaults and batteries, murders, riots, and all those crimes which hurry individuals to the jail, the penitentiary and the gallows, and convulse society and threaten the perpetuity of our civil institutions, are just as readily traced to this known incitement and cause as the explosion of the powder magazine is to the fire kindled which is thrown into it by the hand of the madman. Overseers of alms houses, sheriffs from their jail books, and judges from the bench, constantly and unanimously assure us that most of the inmates of their establishments, prisoners in the jail, convicts in the penitentiary, and wretches upon whom the law has pronounced the penalty of the law, date their ruin from the hour when they first drained the bitter dregs of the intoxicating bowl.

These latter evils are notorious, and the evil is so palpable and alarming as the remedy is simple, safe and efficacious. After various experiments, we have at last arrived at the conclusion which we should have supposed common sense would have dictated in the the beginning of this investigation, viz: *that an entire abandonment of intoxicating drinks would deliver both the individual and the community from the curse of intemperance.* Is not this the very course that you, as friends, would recommend to any whom you knew to be labouring under this dreadful malady? Are you not satisfied that this would lay the axe to the root of the tree which would thus speedily fall, and that its poisonous influence would no longer float through the air?

Is there a single dealer in ardent spirits who would sincerely advise his drunkard to continue his career of crime by persisting in the use of that article which makes him the miserable being he is? We are sure there is not, for no one who has a particle of correct feeling can be otherwise than pained by the spectacle he presents. But if you do not wish him to use the article why do you sell it to him? You know it will do him no good, you are sure it will do him positive injury—how then can you consent to furnish him with that which has been the cause of his ruin, by the abandonment of which might once more become an affectionate husband, a kind parent, a good neighbor, a virtuous man, and a social citizen? Knowing that that issue will be the effects of furnishing or of withholding the intoxicating drought, *will you not do a deed of you furnish it to a single customer of this character?* Your own feelings will tell you, and your words and actions both frequently admit that this statement is correct. You do not think it right to sell to a man after he is drunk? That is it not equally wrong to sell him that which you know will make him drunk? *Will you not then agree with us that so far as the Drunkard is concerned, the traffic in ardent spirits is evil, immediately to cease, and that thus far you will at once discontinue the business?*

Equally strong are the reasons why you should no longer sell to the sober and moderate drinker. You will be instrumental in robbing some of them of their good character. It is from among the moderate drinkers that recruits are enlisted to keep up or to swell the ranks of that standing army of 300,000 souls annually slain, and the victims of their own madness which you furnish with the suicidal weapon. It no more liquor is sold to the so called temperate drinker, in the course of ten years that wretched army will almost annihilate itself, but if you continue to give the facilities, the bounty money, by which men are enlisted into this formidable host, it will endanger rather to increase than to diminish. Now are you willing to take the responsibility of rendering a man to this condition, depriving him of his reason his health, his respectability, his happiness, his character, his honor, virtue and religion, and blasting his prospects for time and for eternity? Would you not be more consistent to continue to sell to those who are already thus degraded in the commencement of whose ruin you may have had no instrumentality, and who are in most instances beyond the reach of your influence the liquors you sell. You know that there are but few indeed who are able to withstand these temptations for many years. Far be it from us to make any wholesale charges against the tavern keepers and dealers in ardent spirits in this county. There are among you not a few of our personal friends and acquaintances, of high respectability—but when we count over the list of victims here and learn how it is elsewhere we tremble even for your security. We hope that many of you sustained by your good sense and the strength of your principles and virtuous habits will pass unscathed through this ordeal—*but your children and friends are not as well as we consider in danger.* This remark has frequently been made and is undeniably true that the father may stand it, but the sons are, in most instances ruined by it. An extensive examination of facts has satisfied us that the cases are indeed rare in which the sons of a family brought up in the midst of this traffic escape without being contaminated, and we are persuaded that in the great majority of instances it proves their destruction. Nor is this wonderful, the example which is thus continually set them in their father's house is that which they may naturally be expected to follow. It is the youth of our land who are most in danger of falling victims to intemperance, and of all our youth these are the most exposed, so that it would only be wonderful if the result were different.

We appeal to you then as fathers, as neighbors, and as citizens—as you love your own safety and interest, the happiness of your families, which we know it is the great object of your labors to promote, the happiness of those about which you care to whom you are bound to do, according to the great law of love, "whatsoever you would have them do unto you," the prosperity of our country which as a good citizen you think it your duty to advance; in short, does not every thing that is valuable and sacred demand that you should renounce a business fraught with dangers of a character so appalling?

We should like to see you set as one man in this matter, so that our country might, in one day, be freed from the contamination of the fatal mixture; but if this cannot be, we will hail with joy and pride any individuals who shall come out from the ranks of those in furnishing, so far as we are concerned, the use of intoxicating drinks To such we give the assurance of a firm support, and assistance, to the extent of their power, by all our fellow-laborers in the cause of temperance. We as individuals and as a society shall feel it our duty to do all that we can to prevent them from being by acting in a manner so noble. At all events, we can assure them of a grateful remembrance by all succeeding generations who shall hear of their deed, and, what is far more important, the present peace of their own consciences in this matter, and the future approbation of their God.

Yours, in behalf of the Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg, &c.

W. M. REYNOLDS,
S. S. SCHMUCKER,
JAS. COOPER,
Committee.

DISTURBANCES ON THE CANAL.—We learn from the Hagerstown Torch Light, that, on Tuesday last, Col. Dolling-worth's Cavalry left that place for the Canal. At Williamsport they were to be joined by Maj. BARNES' corps, whence they were to proceed together west of Hancock, where they expected to meet a company of infantry from Cumberland—the whole to be under the Command of Col. TRUSTON of Allegheny.

This movement of troops, says the Torch Light, has been made in consequence of the disturbed state of the line of Canal in the neighborhood of "Little Orleans," and the continued lawless and uncontrollable conduct of a portion of the laborers. The names of many of the most prominent and active leaders in the late riot have been handed over to the Military, who will proceed forthwith to arrest them and place the law in better state of quietude, by taking possession of all the arms—should the principal offenders be arrested they will, of course, be handed over by the civil authorities to be prosecuted according to law; and in the mean time, it is expected that the Canal Company, their contractors and agents, will dismiss from employment all those who manifest a disposition to be riotous.

A letter from the Canal:—"Our line is in a disturbed state, we are looking daily for some fresh outbreak—it will take place soon—nothing but a standing force can be of any benefit here, and that must come soon or we shall have terrible times."—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Bad Prospect.—The contractors on the public works in the neighborhood of Zanesville, (Ohio) were last week paid about 33 cents in the dollar, on the amount of their estimates, and it is said to be very probable that, on account of the scarcity of money, there will be a general cessation of the public works of that State.

THE GRAND JURY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

This body of intelligent freemen, have *presented Ovid F. Johnson*, the instrument chosen by David R. Porter to hold the office of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, for a direction of official duty and an abandonment of the interests of the public. Never was a presentment more richly merited; for never, in our memory, shameful had such been by the man, Ovid F. Johnson. The presentment was unanimous, signed by every one of the jurors, composed of men of all political creeds.

It is known that these individuals who so shamefully and outrageously violated the convictions and duty of the assembling of the Legislature in December last, were indicted at the January sessions following for *conspiracy, riot, &c.*; and that at the April sessions for Dauphin county, the *bills of indictment* which were then found against them were *quashed*, on motion of the defendants for *informality*. At the August sessions, held last week, a full of indictment was preferred against three of the principal and most outrageous and notorious of the traitors and rioters, namely: Charles Pray, John McCahen and Aaron F. Cox, by JOHN A. FISHER, Esq., acting as counsel for the Commonwealth, the Attorney General having refused to take part in the prosecution. The bill was presented to the Attorney General for his signature, preparatory to sending it before the Grand Jury.—This he refused to affix, on the ground that *all the defendants* also had been bound over *were not indicted in the bill.* Mr. FISHER then called upon the Attorney General and solicited him in presence terms to do his duty, and to perform the next morning to reflect upon the impropriety of his refusal, hoping that he would return to a sense of his duty.

On the afternoon of the same day, six bills of indictment having been framed against William F. Packer, O. Barrett, Benjamin Parke and Aaron F. Cox, for libels on Ovid F. Johnson, the editor of the "Pennsylvania Telegraph," the same were presented to the Attorney General, with a request that he would sign them. This he refused to do, on the ground that he would do so the ground that there were *more defendants* included in the bills than had been bound over. JAMES COOPER, Esq. one of the counsel for the prosecution, then made an application to the Court, "*for leave to subscribe the name of the Attorney General to the several bills*" first had been framed; and at the same time gave notice that if the application were refused, *he would direct the prosecutor to carry them before the Grand Jury himself.*—This application was held over for the present, when a similar one was made by JOHN A. FISHER, Esq. in the case of the *December rioters.* After argument both applications were decided by the Court. Much was shown in the argument, according to our judgment on grounds wholly uncontradictory. Mr. FISHER then informed the Court that the prosecutors, citizens of the Commonwealth, interested in the preservation of its peace and dignity, would carry the bill of indictment in the case of the rioters, before the Grand Jury, and have it, which they subsequently did. The same course was pursued in the indictments for libel before mentioned.

The bill against the rioters was found a "true bill" by the Grand Jury. The bills against the libel cases, were found "true" against Aaron F. Cox, the instrument made use of by the Keystone ring, in breathing the libels, would their shameless slanders. The Grand Jury presented at the same time with the Attorney General, the "*Iron Gray*," the *monitors* prepared five fathers, Aaron F. Cox, Ovid F. Johnson, William F. Packer, O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke. The presentment of Ovid F. Johnson and the "Iron Gray" is not unnatural, being that of the *parent and child.*

Harrisburg Chronicle.

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

A Brief Sketch of the Proceedings of Our Court.

Judge Porter fined *Ritner* man who had made a speech at the Democratic Dinner in our county on the last election, *One Hundred dollars and the cost of prosecution*, notwithstanding the Counsel had rode several miles to see Judge Mayer (the person fined,) to make the bet.

He refused to direct the Locofoco sheriff of this county to execute attachments directed to him, to bring the witnesses for the Commonwealth against the December rioters, the same *rioters being decided adherents of his brother, David R. Porter.*

He refused to direct or permit the Attorney General's name to be used in the bill of indictment against the same rioters.

He quashed the bill of indictment unanimously bound by the Grand Jury against the same rioters.

He has made direct and unmanly charges against the honesty and integrity of two of the county commissioners and their clerk, *who are opposed to him in politics*, and lauded the conduct of the Locofoco Sheriff and his deputies.

He quashed the presentment unanimously made by the grand jury of Dauphin county, relative to the conduct of his brother's Attorney General.

He has permitted the same Attorney General to denounce publicly in court, the grand jury of Dauphin county, as "*Eighteen unprincipled subornators and moral perjurers.*"

He refused to permit the Attorney General's name to be used to five bills of indictment for libels preferred against Cox, Packer, Barret, and Parke, editors of the "Iron Gray" and "Keystone," *the official organ of his brother.*

He has quashed the same bills of indictment, after they had been found by the grand jury.

He has quashed the finding of the grand jury on the bill of indictment sent up by John Steele & Porter man," of "Ignorantous and that John pay the costs."

He has arrested the judgment on the verdict of the jury against Straw, the *Locofoco* constable of Halifax who had been convicted before Judge Blythe in January last, for an illegal and wilful violation of the election law last fall.

He has sentenced Freeborn, Atherton and Flowers to pay the costs of prosecution, amounting to near *Three Hundred Dollars*, for attempting to induce the same Straw to hold the election in Halifax township according to law.

And he condemned the Anti Van Buren Commissioners of Dauphin county, for doing their duty in selecting a jury, because they refused to permit the Locofoco sheriff, to the wheel by the Locofoco sheriff, constituting more Anti Van Buren than Locofocos.

He has set aside the election of jurors made in December last, for the county of Dauphin by the board of commissioners and sheriff, which board was equally divided in politics, because it is *suspected* that the jury wheel contains more Anti Van Buren men than Porter men, and this too, notwithstanding it was proved before him that one of the Locofoco commissioners declared "*it was the best selection of a jury that ever had been made in Dauphin county.*"

We might go on to enumerate other doings of this Judge, but those already set forth, are, we trust, sufficient for the purpose of opening the eyes of the freemen of Dauphin county, to the situation they are placed in by the present administration of the laws in their county. Well may they exclaim, if such things be tolerated now, what may they not expect when this Judge becomes firmly fixed on his seat, should the Senate approve of and sanction his appointment.

FOURTH OF DECEMBER RIOTS ACKNOWLEDGED.

The public are aware of the fact that the whole Loco Foco party, from David R. Porter down to the least Cockade, declared there were no disturbances in Harrisburg on the 4th of December at the convening of the State Legislature. The worthy Sheriff of this county refused to execute attachments, relating officially under his seal, that Harrisburg was not in the possession of a mob; that there was no disturbance in it which required a posse to quell it, and that his life and liberties or those of the Representatives. In the face of all this, Ovid F. Johnson, Porter's Attorney General, who it is here believed prepared the presentments for the Sheriff, declared in the court house last week, that at or about the 4th of December, 1838, there was such a scene of disturbance in Harrisburg, that a man DID NOT KNOW ONE DAY, WHERE HE WOULD BE THE NEXT—WHETHER DEAD OR ALIVE, OR WHETHER THE TOWN WOULD BE STANDING. Thus it has been acknowledged, perhaps inadvertently, but it has been avowed, by one of the very spirits which subscribed to stirring up the disturbances of 4th of December, and which also assisted in the attempt to create the impression, that no unusual disturbance existed at all, that the *town was in a good state of quietude, that no man was safe; that no one knew whether the town or his own li e would first fall a victim to the fury of the excited mob.*

Harrisburg Chronicle.

PRESENTMENT.

The following is the presentment made by the Grand Jury in relation to the "Iron Gray" newspaper.

"The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth, being impelled to presenting in behalf of the body of the county of Dauphin, upon their oaths and affirmations, respectfully DO PRESENT a certain newspaper published in this county, called the "*Iron Gray*," as a PUBLIC NUISANCE. This paper undoubtedly requires the attention of the public authorities, and should be suppressed, inasmuch as the ex ceedingly gross and scurrilous language with which its columns are constantly filled, have a tendency to excite men to breaches of the peace, outrage and bloodshed. The constitution, it is true, guarantees the liberty of the press, but not its licentiousness; and when this paper makes use of its power, goes into the hands of men of depraved morals, bad passions and licentious habits, it becomes the proper authorities to place "metaphorically speaking, a muzzle on the mouth of society, and its outrages upon the feelings and private reputations of good citizens. The press under notice is *eminently licentious*, and stoops to the *lowest abuse and scurrility*—its Editor, or nominal conductor, is an *irresponsible man of low habits*, and totally destitute of the finer feelings of humanity. He is irresponsible, rendering a resort to a civil suit for redress of the grievances of which the public complain, a matter unthought of. We therefore, deem a suppression of an evil so flagrant and intolerable an object deserving the attention of the proper authorities, to the extent of the power in them vested, hope before long to see it universally adopted throughout the State. It is denied and abused by those who are afraid to discuss their principles before the people; but the people have a right to know the sentiments of the candidates whom they are called upon to vote for; & none but aristocrats will deny their right to be made acquainted with the sentiments and principles of those who are called upon for their suffrages, and who are to become the representatives of their interests. The Locofocos of this County are peculiarly averse to this system, because their principles will not bear investigation.

They are, however, invited to attend the above meetings, where they will be respectfully heard in defence of the doctrines of their party. Every citizen of every party, is respectfully invited to attend these meetings.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Gen. Harrison

The prospect of the nomination of this noble old soldier and patriot, by the National Convention, is growing brighter. The politicians, have pushed the claims of Henry Clay until they have well nigh brought ruin on the Whig cause. Gen. Harrison must now be brought forward, in order if possible, to retrieve the disasters produced by thrusting his rival upon the people. If his name had never been withdrawn, we would never have deemed it profitable to contemplate the late Whig defeats.

From late indications, it is very much doubt whether Mr. Clay could carry the vote of a single State in the Union, except Kentucky. Still a few blind partizans go for him exclusively.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH SUPPLY OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

S. WITHEROW

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening at his Store, on the corner of the Centre Square and Baltimore street, a most splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of

Superfine Cloths, of all colors, the best ever sold in the borough of Gettysburg;
Cassimeres, Cassinette, Satinetts,
Mous-lin-de-Laines, and Shawls,
Ladies Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Figured Bombazeens, Summer Cloths;
AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Silks, black, blue-black, colored, & figured,
Cambric and Jaconett Muslins,
Bard'd do. do.
Calicoes and Chintz from 6¼ to 50;

BONNETS,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
CARPETINGS
Groceries, &c. &c.

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and can be sold, he ventures to say, as cheap as any one can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—confident that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer them.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1839. tf-4

NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber under residing in Gettysburg, on the estate of

JOHN FLOHR,

deceased formerly of Park county Indiana. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID McCREARY

August 6, 1839. 6t-19

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on the premises on *Saturday the 2-th day of September next*, the Farm, situate in Mellon township, Adams county, late the Estate of FREDERICK Eichnod, deceased, containing

169 ACRES,

more or less, of PATENTED LAND.—About 120 Acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue covered with Timber. About

35 ACRES,

are good Meadow. There are on the premises, a good

Log Dwelling
HOUSE,

Log Barn, and other out-buildings; two good ORCHARDS; never failing spring of water near the House, with a spring house contiguous.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by.

JOHN EICHOLS, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 20, 1839. 6t-21.

New Establishment.

Sign of the
CHAIR FACTORY.

THE Subscribers begs leave, respectfully, to inform the citizens of Gettysburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced, the above business, together with HOUSE PAINTING, AND TURNING, &c. &c., in Chambersburg street, opposite the Apothecary and Book store of Mr S H. Buehler, where he will at all times be prepared to execute all orders in the above business with neatness and despatch; he will also keep a supply of Chairs of every description constantly on hand, which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed by any manufactured in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

ADAM KITZMILLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 13, 1839. 6m20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM M'MILLAN, deceased, late of Hamiltonban township, either on bonds, bonds, notes or book accounts, are requested to make payment to the Administrators of said deceased—on or before the 1st *day of October next*—after which time all debts remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

DAVID M'MILLAN,
SAM'L P. M'MILLAN,
Administrators.

August 27. 22-6t.

INTREST TABLES

CALCULATED by CHARLES KEFFELWELL, Publisher (Springfield) York Springs, to be laid at the Store of

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, August 6, 1839. tf-19

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, September 10, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Daniel Webster.

Senatorial Electors.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE, JOSEPH RITNER.

Representative Delegates

1st District		LEWIS PASSMORE,
2d	do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d	do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th	do	JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
	do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
	do	JOHN E. ZEBIN,
	do	DAVID ZUTTS,
5th	do	ROBERT STINSON,
6th	do	WILLIAM S. HENDREE,
7th	do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th	do	PETER HILBERT,
9th	do	JOSEPH H. SEAYD,
10th	do	JOHN TARBERT,
11th	do	WILLIAM M'ELWAINE,
12th	do	JOHN MILLER,
13th	do	JOHN MCKEHAN,
14th	do	JOHN WEIR,
15th	do	NATHAN BEACH,
16th	do	JOHN M'CLEARY,
17th	do	GEORGE WALKER,
18th	do	BERNARD CONNELLY, Jr.
19th	do	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th	do	JOHN HOFFMAN,
21st	do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d	do	HARMAR DENNY,
23d	do	JOHN BUFFINGTON,
24th	do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th	do	JOHN DICK.

Democratic Anti Masonic Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
William Albright.

PROTHONOTARY,
Amos M'Ghehy.

REGISTER & RECORDER,
William King.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
Samuel R. Russell.

COMMISSIONER,
Joseph J. Kuhn.

AUDITOR,
Samuel Durborow.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Jacob Sterner

SHERIFF,
George W. M'Clellan.

CORONER,
Anthony B Kurtz.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The friends of Gen. Harrison in the opposition of Martin Van Buren and friends of the Constitution and laws, will hold meetings at the following places, to wit:

Place will be a meeting held at the house of Thomas Blocher, in Menallen Township, on *Saturday the 14th of September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Anderson Ewing, Esq. on *Friday the 20th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Philip Shriver, in Hunterstown, on *Saturday the 21st September inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of A. B. Kurtz, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday evening the 21st September, inst.* at 7 o'clock, P. M.

One in Heidlersburg, on *Friday the 27th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Henry Pehl, in Menallen Township, on *Saturday the 28th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, on *Monday the 30th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of James Heagy, on Marsh Creek, on *Tuesday evening the 1st October, inst.* at 7 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Solomon Albert, in Hampton, on *Thursday the 3d October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Jacob Bushey, in Berlin, on *Thursday evening the 3d October, inst.* at 7 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Jacob Miley, in Oxford, on *Saturday the 5th October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One in Arendtown, Franklin Township, on *Saturday the 5th October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of George Arnold, in Germany, Mountjoy Township, on *Monday the 7th October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

The conclusion of the various offices, it is expected will attend these meetings. It is right that the people should see face to face, and converse with those who are candidates for their support. It is the true system of politics, and we hope before long to see it universally adopted throughout the State. It is denied and abused by those who are afraid to discuss their principles before the people; but the people have a right to know the sentiments of the candidates whom they are called upon to vote for; & none but aristocrats will deny their right to be made acquainted with the sentiments and principles of those who are called upon for their suffrages, and who are to become the representatives of their interests. The Locofocos of this County are peculiarly averse to this system, because their principles will not bear investigation.

They are, however, invited to attend the above meetings, where they will be respectfully heard in defence of the doctrines of their party. Every citizen of every party, is respectfully invited to attend these meetings.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Present State Administration.

In times of high political excitement, the people are apt to lose sight of the measures which are practised by the party to which they belong; but surely if they desire to maintain a free government, they should sometimes divest themselves of the prejudice of party spirit, and look at things as they really exist. This would, perhaps, be too much to ask of them, in the midst of a political campaign, when a battle was about to be fought and the spoils of victory to be divided. But when the excitement of the battle is gone and the smoke cleared away from the field, it certainly cannot be too much to ask those whose interests are at stake, to take a calm survey of the condition of things, and to pass a deliberate and honest judgment on the results which have attended the victory of one party and the defeat of the other—This, our duty as good citizens, requires us to do.

At the last Gubernatorial election, Joseph Ritner, who for three years had administered the state government, was defeated, and David R. Porter elected. During the excitement attendant upon the campaign, it was idle to reason. The watch words of party had been given, and fierce denunciation and abuse were the weapons with which the combatants armed themselves. The party rally was sounded and the people, for the time, began their hostilities against their foes. The excitement is now past; the battle is won; the spoils are distributed—let us seize the present moment of calmness enjoine what we have gained by the change.

During the administration of Joseph Ritner, the credit of the state was good both at home and abroad. Is it so now?

Every intelligent man in the commonwealth knows that the credit of the state was never in such a disastrous condition before. Formerly, when it was necessary for the State to borrow money, there was a contest amongst capitalists who should take the loan. Now for several months past, the state has been advertising for loans, authorized by the legislature, and yet no one is enabled to offer terms sufficiently tempting to induce the Commonwealth to avail herself of the money.

Preceding administrations have fulfilled fully all their engagements to the public creditors. In the present administration alike careful that the state shall observe good faith and fulfil her contracts, we find her agents and contractors upon the public works unsaver. In the want of good faith in the fulfilment of contracts by the present administration, is to be found the reason why it is impossible for the state to raise a loan also.—But it will perhaps be answered, that if the state cannot procure money, she cannot pay her debts. If the present administration had shown a disposition to economize in its financial dealings, she would have had no difficulty in procuring money as much as she wanted; but having shown a disposition so wide from the faith of contracts, men and institutions that have lent to loan, are afraid to trust such men as compose it.

But the present administration cannot allege that the loans of money, which were to be made, could not provide the means. The means were within its power. The bank of the United States was bound by law to loan the state money at *four per cent.* Why will the people think of such policy? The government has a right to money at *four per cent*, but off to *five per cent.*

During the administration of Joseph Ritner, not a dollar was lost to the state. The credit of the treasury was entirely empty when his administration came into power. The public improvements were in a ruinous condition during the whole of the time, *yet the state tax was never raised.* How did all this happen? The statesmen who surrounded Joseph Ritner, took the hatchets off the shoulders of the public improvements and put them on the banks in the shape of bonuses, when they applied to be rechartered. For this Joseph Ritner was denounced as the friend of the banks—David R. Porter is hostile to the banks, and *refuses to compel* it to loan money to the state at *four per cent.*

But in 1838, David R. Porter observed the same economy in his administration that Joseph Ritner did! How is it with the state debt? David R. Porter has been in office less than *eight months*; and the Loco Foco Legislature has taken and authorized, amounting to largely upwards of *six millions of dollars!* Let the people reflect upon this. Let them see how the expenses have been in many instances *trebled*, these officers be being now required to do the duties which were performed by one under the late administration.

Let the people see how Mr. Porter is one of favoritism, not only in the distribution of offices, but in the administration of justice. Men who have been guilty of high crimes against the laws, escape the law's lash, if they have the money to furnish with the means of escape. Witness the conduct of the Governor in appointing his brother Judge of the Dauphin county court to acquit the rioters. Witness the conduct of the Attorney General in refusing to sign bills of indictment against these criminals. Reflect upon these things.—Look at them. Look for details, but—a word to the wise is sufficient."

The Successor of Judge Blythe.

It is known to all of our readers, that recently before the adjournment of the Legislature, the Hon. Cyrlin Blythe resigned his office as President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill.—It is also known, that after the adjournment of the Legislature, David R. Porter appointed his brother, James M. Porter, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Blythe.

When it was rumored that this appointment was about to be made, it was generally believed that its object was to screen the December traitors and rioters from the punishment which they so richly merited; and it was predicted that James M. Porter was just the kind of man to prostitute justice to the promotion of evil schemes, however foul. The truth of this prediction has been fully verified.

A number of those individuals who had been most conspicuous in the outrages and riots which attended the opening of the Legislature, had been *bound over* to answer for their violation of the laws. At the April Session of Dauphin County, certain persons were indicted and the Grand Jury found bills against them; but owing to the fact that the Loco Foco Clerk, had (purposely no doubt) affixed the seal of the Common Pleas, instead of the Quarter Sessions, to the bills, it was held that the indictments were quashed on motion of the defendants, who availed themselves of this purely technical exception in order to avoid a trial. At the August Sessions a bill of indictment had been prepared against *three* of the principle rioters and was handed to the Attorney General for his signature, preparatory to the laying of the same before the Grand Jury. The Attorney General refused to sign the bill. Application was then made to the Court, for leave to use the name of the Attorney General. This application was denied by the Court. The bill was then carried before the Grand Jury by John A. Fisher, Esq. acting counsel for the Commonwealth, and the bill was found "true," and so returned by the Grand Jury. A motion was then made by the defendants *quashed* the bill, which in the face of a long, gentle and decency was done by the Court—Judge Hummel dissenting. Thus has James M. Porter, at the expense of his own reputation as a man, a lawyer and a judge, performed the wicked work, for which he was appointed. Henceforth, he must be the scorn of every honest man, who will favor him he looks on him, a degrader and justice indignation—than when he looks upon the red-handed murderer. The Judge who will lend himself to shield the guilty—or punish the innocent, is a more dangerous criminal than ninety-nine hundredths of those who expiate their crimes upon the gallows. When such men sit in judgment upon their fellows, there is no security for life, liberty or property. A man, who can be bribed by place, can also be bribed with money. The watch word of party has been given, and fierce denunciation and abuse were the weapons with which the combatants armed themselves. The party rally was sounded and the people, for the time, began their hostilities against their foes. The excitement is now past; the battle is won; the spoils are distributed—let us seize the present moment of calmness enjoine what we have gained by the change.

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The Lodge.

Since the election of David R. Porter, the Lodge which had been torpid for years, is reviving and beginning to display its exclusive spirit. In Philadelphia city, Anti-masonry is recorded as a crime of such a character, as to work a disqualification for office. John C. Montgomery, one of the gentlemen named as a candidate for the office of Mayor of that city, is accused of having presided at an Anti-masonic meeting. This is the principal ground of opposition to Mr Montgomery's nomination, and he has found himself under the necessity of disavowing the *heinous charge*, or of being brought under the bann of the Lodge! We are sorry that Mr. Montgomery felt obliged to *tout respectfully* an imprudent avowal on the character and intelligence of *three-fourths* of the Anti-Van Buren party of Pennsylvania. Citizens of Adams county, ponder upon this state of things! Shall the Lodge become dominant here? Reflect—determine.

The Public Credit.

Not a single off-e was made to take the state loan of two millions and fifty-four thousand dollars for which proposals were waited for in vain by the Secretary of the Commonwealth this week, but it is said, that the operation of the loco foco mob and "Committee of Safety" of December last, on the credit of Pennsylvania. Her character in the hundred of the present administration has fallen to a low pitch indeed, and is likely to go down still further under their management. There is however one consolation for the people in this—that is, if the administration cannot induce the people to lend them money, they cannot well ex pend it, and thus how willing soever they may be, they will not possess the ability to increase the state debt.

York Republican.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.—An amusing letter, written by Jefferson, to a friend of his, formerly Governor of New Hampshire, relates to the European monarchs of his day. The distinguished author speaks pretty freely of them, as the following passage shows:

"Louis XVI was a fool, of my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool; of Naples the same. They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week, one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding days. The King of Sardinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The Queen of Portugal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature. And so was the King of Denmark. Their sons, as regents, were equally in a contemptible degree. The King of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere hog in body as well as mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Germany, were really crazy, and George of England, you know, was in a straight waistcoat. There remained then, none but old Catherine, who had been too lately whipped by her lover to permit another. In this state Buonaparte found Europe; and it was in this state of its rulers which lost it with scarcely a struggle. These