From the New York American.

GLANCES AT MEN AND THINGS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Every visitor has an "unalienable right" to describe the Springs in his own way. I shall leave the old beaten track to politicians and sentimentalists, and cut my path right through the dining hall. You have heard of the *cut direct* of Mr. Van Buren, and the coronation of Mr. Clay. I leave these, and

"—the ambition and the pride of Kings,"

while I give you a sketch containing perhaps more of rhyme than reason; certainly more truth than poetry.

I met *four classes* of visitors at the Spring. I will glance at each.

First, *the real invalids*, who fly to Saratoga in the vain pursuit of health. If you would chase their shadows thither, *on foot*, they might grow bolter. This class may be known by their gloomy aire and cadaverous cheeks. Every morning, at sunrise, as regular as though their salvation depended upon it, they march with solemn gait to "Congress Spring," and swallow ten tumblers of water. At 9 o'clock, they inspect new tongues before a looking glass, and shake their heads dubiously. At 10, feel their pulse, and note down the number of throbs per minute, in a diary. At 12, six tumblers of water from the "Iodine Spring." From 1 to 3 nap it. Aroused by the preparation bell, they gird themselves, and rush to the dining hall, assaulting roast pig, boiled bass, lobster, water melon, and ice cream, with a fury known only to the dyspeptic. Then lull one hour on the sofa.—Headache and heart burn till 5. Painting at 6, with camphor and hartshorn, and chafing of the temples. Two tumblers of "iodine water." At 7 five cups of green tea rather strong, if you please.* Cramp and agonizing cries till ten. Then four tumblers of "Congress," and bite to bed. Their nerves dance a hornpipe till 1. Then dreams of Macaroni and wake with the night mare. Groan till daylight, and now for the spring and ten tumblers. Thus is *their* bill of fare.

The second class is the *exhibitionists*, those who go to Saratoga to kill time, and make a wake in the water—the beaux *et* show their mustaches and gallants—and belles, their pearly forms, red cheeks (false) and glossy locks—and to whirl around in this great Maelstroom of beauty and hooty, wit and folly. In the evening you'll see them spinning like a pointed top in the giddy waltz at Congress Hall, or floating like golden fishes down the stream of gaiety and flash at the brilliant saloon of the United States. The ordinary ladies, arrayed in proper attire, preside over the gals, while the younger talk sentimentally of Lake George and Lord Byron, Maryatt and millinery.

"All is melancholy and plumes and pearls,
Are shining every where; some younger girls
Are gone by moonlight to the garden beds,
To gather fresh cool chaplets for their heads."

"What lady is that Yonder," said a New Yorker just arrived,)
"with sugar a noble countenance, and an air that would dignify a Queen?"

"The widow of Dr. Wm. Clinton."

"Indeed! And that's the lady that turned her heel on Van Buren?"

"Yes. He shuffled and she cut."

"What was it about?"

"That's a debatable question."

"Yes—I know—you're more than half a Loco Foco."

"Only in the abstract."

"What tall gentleman is that, so majestic in mein, and who converses so gracefully with that bevy of beauty around him?"

"General Scott."

"General Scott! Gallant fellow! Why don't the Whigs nominate him for President! He is the most popular man in the nation."

"They have not the courage for it. Besides, they owe a debt to Clay, and this is their last opportunity of discharging it."

"What! if they pay him off with Harrisburg nominations, he'll find himself a bankrupt in 1840."

"No doubt of it."

I then journey to Webster's friends in New England, feel very cool towards Clay, and will put on his harness with great reluctance. And the whole party will feel that they are fighting a hopeless battle, but Scott! by Mars! who would not fight to the hilt under such a leader? Could he carry New York?

"Why 45,000; whereas Clay would lose it by 10,000.

But our dialogue was broken off by the entrance of the countess of Wentmmland, leaning on the arm of the President. He is all adulation—bowing, and simpering, and smirking, as when he passed old Tammany on the day of *the grand entree*. As the crowd rushed upon them said my friend: "These republicans are all on tiptoe to see a live Countess. And Van Buren plays the courtier admirably for a traveller." "Bless my stars" said an ancient dame from the East, whose swan wings marked her for an invalid, "What a pesky thing that ere female Countess has got on her head. Did you ever see the like on't?"

The third class of visitors—great favorites with the bar keepers—I will designate as "*fast horses*." They are loco blades from the cities, who come out here not merely to kill time but themselves also. They may be known by their long hair and short frocks, little canes and big whiskers, white hats and dare-devil air. They rise at half past nine, and take a glass of Cognac to clear away the remaining fogs of the last night's storm. They rid themselves of the forenoon by smoking and lounging. As the dinner hour approaches, they gird themselves for the onslaught. Seated at table, they summon every energy for the mortal struggle, and set their life upon the cast.—The waiters leap—the corks fly—the dishes rattle—and the wines rapidly disappear before them. "The clock striks one!" and they sing songs, tell stories, smash tumblers, curse the servants, and shiver the bottles. Two hours passed, they reel from the hall, light their segars, tumble into a carriage, and surrender themselves up to Jehu, who dashes them through the streets, at a break neck pace. At 6, four bottles of wine.—Supper at 9. At 10, mint julips, a *stroll* through the streets, and a quarrel *with a* a loafer. At 12, cards and cock tails till 1. Then, "Jim Crow," with variations, filling the hall with the din. At 3, they stumble up to bed, and dream of champaigne and purgatory, and wake at 9, their cheeks flushed with a fever and their heads snapping with pain. This is *their bill of fare*.

The fourth class is the *politicians—the brokers* in partizan stock, who can't trust the people to transact their own business in their own way, but kindly volunteer to "manage" for them. This year there is a large supply, "in lots to suit purchasers."

AN UNPARDONABLE SIN.—Our readers have been from time to time informed of attempts, sometimes successful, to intercept the trains on railroads, for purposes of sport on the track; we find the following in an exchange paper.

"*A Villainous Attempt.*—The locomotive attached to the night train of cars was thrown off the track of the Columbia railroad on Friday evening last, near Oakland, by a beam that had been thrown across the rails, *and fastened to keep it down*, to ensure the destruction of the passenger and cars. Happily, no harm was done, except to the locomotive, and a slight injury to one of the engineers. The superintendent, Mr. Cameron, intends offering a reward for the detection of the villain who placed it there."

Natural feelings of humanity will sometimes prompt one to question the propriety of capital punishment, which, if it can be justified, should, we have often thought, be confined to wilful *murder* and incontestible *stupration*. But the improvements of the age in the mode of execution have given evidence to a crime, hitherto unknown, and the motives for the commission of which, are of all others the most inexplicable. It is a crime for which there is no name, and that described above. It makes man first a depravity, which we could scarcely credit existed in the human heart among a civilized people, and the actor in such a deed would be a prodigy of atrocity that nature could not believe. Murder grown into virtue, and the Gallows into a pedestal, when parallelled with this, and yet we doubt if the law has provided a punishment adequate to the enormity of the crime. If death by the rope is at any rate expedient, it should await the perpetrator of such a deed, and if aught could justify the barbarism of torture it is this. We hope the miscreant spoken of in the above named attempt may be discovered and brought to justice; for we are curious to know what dark passion could have instigated a man to such a hellish act.

We cut the above from the *Post*, of Saturday afternoon, and heartily agree with the writer in all he says or can say in reference to the punishment due to the cold blooded scoundrel who would thus jeopard the lives of perhaps a hundred passengers. We can conceive of no mode of punishment recognized among civilized nations which would be too severe. But we have another object in view in copying the above from the *Post*. Attrocious as was the act of this unknown individual, who in the language of the Post, has committed the "unpardonable sin," yet it bears scarcely a comparison in the scale of guilt with a design avowed by an animated mass of flesh, built up in the likeness of man, who occupied a seat in the last house of representatives of Pennsylvania, we mean THOMAS B. MCELWEE, from Bedford county—a loco foco of the first water. In the published report of the committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who were appointed to enquire into the causes of the disturbances at Harrisburg last winter we find in the testimony of A. J. Pleasonton that in a conversation he held with Mr. McElwee, that worthy avowed that it had been agreed by himself and two or three others to prevent the Philadelphia troops from reaching Harrisburg at all hazards, and in order to do this it was determined to take up a part of the rails of the railroad and form a mine under the exposed part, filled with gunpowder, and when the confusion consequent upon the cars running off, to explode them by spring the mine and blow the whole body into the air together. The design was not carried out, although it had progressed so far as the purchase of three barrels of powder. Col. Pleasonton, who gives this testimony, is a man of unblemished character, and Mr. McElwee acknowledges he held the conversation, and does not deny it in any of its genlems. Now how much virtuous indignation has the Post to expend upon this precious specimen of democratic loco-focoism? This statement in reference to Mr. McElwee has been very generally published, yet the Post has never seen it, or we learn and to presume, else would it "choke some with burning words" the unmitigated villian who could in his heart conceive so horrible a design. Mr. McElwee is a loco foco—there is the secret. He is a candidate for re-election to the house of representatives, and it will not do for an organ of the party to say aught against him. If they cannot praise him, his sins must be passed over in silence.—Truly circumstances alter cases.

Balt. Chron.

Joseph Ritner on his Farm.

The travelling correspondent of the N. York American, in a letter from Chambersburg in this state, gives the following account of a visit to Joseph Ritner, the Ex Governor.

Stopping a part of a day at Carlisle, a friend proposed a visit to Ex-Governor Ritner, who resides in the vicinity. We took a carriage and were soon on our way.—Governor Ritner lives on a large farm at Mount Rock, about a mile from the main road, in a plain two story brick house, quite sequestered among the woods. On our arrival he was not within, and he was due in a short time. After the lapse of nearly half an hour, he entered, without either coat or vest on, covered with the sweat and dust of the harvest field: his hands and face bronzed by the summer sun. 'Well, gentlemen,' said he, 'you have found me in my farming dress. But I always love to be in the field among the crops.' This did not surprise us, when we remembered a few years ago he cracked his whip and whistled to his six horse team as briskly as any other Pennsylvania wagoner, while transporting goods over the Alleghanys from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. In those days, dressed in his tow frock and slouched hat, no whip could drive more miles from sun to sun, or drag a heavier load over Laurel Ridge or Cove Mountain than 'Jo Ritner.' Would that more of our statesmen had been trained in wagoners. Some, no doubt would have lived and died in the rute—to the great glory of their country. He retired a few moments, and having arraigned his dress, returned, when we entered into an animated conversation about Mr. Van Buren, the Currency, General Scott and the Border Difficulties, Mr. Clay and Abolition, Gen. Harrison and Antimasonry, &c. We were pleased with the high intelligence he exhibited on all these topics, and with his straight forward manner of expression, and the strong and appropriate language in which he clothed his ideas. I had frequently seen him represented in the public papers as a stupid old German—the mere tool of Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas H. Burrowes.

But we found him possessed of an uncommonly clear and vigorous mind, stored with practical knowledge, and thoroughly versed in all the topics which agitate the country. He thinks for himself; and so to his being a tool to the hands of others, he displays independence almost equal to Knickerbocker obstinacy. He examines questions carefully, and when persuaded of the right, he moves straight onward in the line of duty, neither stopping to parley nor stopping to compromise.—Flattery cannot lure him nor threats drive him from his purpose; but on he goes, whether flowers strew the pathway, or whether the way be cheered forward by the shouts of approving populace, or beaten back by the buffet of an opposing public opinion. Such, we believe, is the character of Ritner *ordinarily*. When roused by excitement, as he was once or twice during our interview, his fine full eye kindles, and his strong German accent gives an edge to his sentences which send them home to the heart. When he spoke of the malignant attacks upon him during the canvass last fall, he cause in his first message, he very properly rebuked 'the base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of slavery,' which then pervaded the free states, he rose from his seat, and his whole soul breaking out through his noble countenance, he said in substance, slowly lifting his arm, 'If the Opposition party thought to drive me from the sword of my honest sentiments, on that important subject, and to compel me to abandon the good old Pennsylvania doctrine of 1780, and lower the standard which Franklin, and Rush, and Wilson and Wislar, and Rawle erected, they found for once that they had mistaken their man!' This was evidently a tender point in his political history. After declining a pressing invitation to dine, in order to take care for the west, we returned to Carlisle, cherishing the hope that the people would recal this patriotic Cincinnatus from his plough to rescue his native state from the nuisrule which cripples its energies, and offers it an unnatural sacrifice on the alter of 'the Northern man with Southern principles.'

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—It will be recollected that the United States Exploring squadron, whilst at Cape Horn, met with very boisterous weather, and some of the vessels suffered damage. The store ship Relief, it is understood, lost all her anchors at that time. She arrived at Valparaiso in April last, and was of course obliged to lay off and on, having lost all her anchors. Her Britannic Majesty's corvette Fly was lying in the harbour at the time, & the condition of the Relief was inferred from her movements. The commander immediately despatched his boats, with an *anchor and cable*, for the relief, which were bent on, and the store ship came to anchor.

The Relief was at Callao on the 16th of May, and she then had the anchor and cable of the English corvette. Such expressions of international courtesy sway merit a distinguished notice.—*Globe.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the Second day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give notice of such General Election to be held, and to enumerate in such Notice what Officers are to be elected; I, WILLIAM TAUGHINBAUGH, Sheriff, of the County of Adams, do therefore hereby make known and give this *PUBLIC NOTICE*, to the Electors of the county of Adams, that a

GENERAL ELECTION

WILL BE HELD IN THE SAID COUNTY, ON THE

Second Tuesday of October next, [the eighth,]

At the several Districts composed of the following townships, viz:

In the First District composed of the Borough of Gettysburg & the township of Cumberland, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg.

In the Second District composed of the township of Germany, at the house now occupied by Alfred Cole, in the town of Petersburg, in the township of Germany.

In the Third District, composed of that part of Berwick township, not included in the 15th District, at the House of John Miley, Esq. in the town of Oxford.

In the Fourth District, composed of the township of Latimore, and that part of Huntington township not included in the 15th District, at the house of Mr. Underwood, in the town of Petersburg, (Y. Springs,) in the township of Huntingdon.

In the Fifth District, composed of the townships of Hamiltonban and Liberty, at the Public School House, in Milleratown.

In the Sixth District, composed of the township of Hamilton; at the house now occupied by Jacob Bushey, in the town of Berlin.

In the Seventh District composed of the township of Menallen, at the house of Thos. Blocher, in said township.

In the Eighth District composed of the township of Straban, at the house now occupied by Philip Schriver, in Huntercrab.

In the Ninth District composed of the township of Franklin, at the house now occupied by James A. White in said township.

In the Tenth District composed of the township of Conowago, at the house of Adam Oyster, in M'Sherrystown.

In the Eleventh District composed of the township of Tyrone, and all that part of Huntington township south of the road leading from East Berlin to Carlisle, and east of the State road, including all voters residing contiguous to said State road, at the house of Frederick Bower, in Heidlersburg, in Tyrone township.

In the Twelfth District composed of the township of Mountjoy, at the house of Mrs. Lorimer, in said township.

In the Thirteenth District composed of the township of Mountpleasant, at the house of Anthony Smith, in said township, situate at the cross roads, the one leading from Oxford to Abbottstown—the other from Hunterstown to Hanover.

In the Fourteenth District composed of the township of Reading, at the Public School House, in the town of Hampton.

In the Fifteenth District composed of the Borough of Berwick, and that part of Berwich township ONLY, included within the following limits, to wit: beginning where the Hanover and Petersburg turnpike road crosses the York county line, thence along said turnpike to the place where the road from Berlin to Oxford crosses the said turnpike, thence along the said Oxford road, until it intersects the new road from George Mummert's farm, on the said Oxford road, thence along said new road to the York county line, near David Hollinger's saw mill, thence along said York county line to the place of beginning, at the Public School House, in said Hampton.

In the Sixteenth District composed of the township of Freedom, at the house of Nicholas Moritz, in said township.

AT WHAT TIME AND PLACES WILL BE ELECTED,

Two Representatives in the State Legislature, for the County of Adams;
One County Commissioner;
One Auditor of Public Accounts;
One Director of the Poor and House of Employment of the County of Adams;
One Prothonotary;
One Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court;
One Register and Recorder;
One Sheriff;
One Coroner.

And in and by the said Act, it is directed that the JUDGES and INSPECTORS of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on the *FRIDAY NEXT PRECEDING THE SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT*, being the

Fourth day of October next.

And the Elections for such Inspectors shall be held in such places in each township, ward or district, as are appointed by law for holding the general Elections; the respective Constables, (who are requested to give at least TEN DAYS' notice of such Election,) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by each citizen, qualified to vote, as shall then be present.

The following are extracts from the said "Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the Second day of July, 1839:

Sect. 5. The elections, as aforesaid, shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, in the forenoon, by a public proclamation thereof, made by the officers appointed to hold the same, and be kept open until seven o'clock, except in the city and county of Philadelphia, where it shall be kept open until eight o'clock, in the afternoon, when the polls shall be closed, the number of votes be forthwith ascertained, and the persons highest in vote, publicly declared elected.

Sect. 6. The Judges of the elections within the limits of their respective wards, districts or townships, shall have power, and are hereby required to decide on the qualifications of any person claiming to vote at any election, whenever the inspectors shall disagree upon the right of such person to vote, but not otherwise, and the inspectors to preserve the order of such election, forthwith receive or reject the vote of such person as the case may be.

Sect. 7. Where any township has been or shall be divided in forming an election district, the qualified citizens of each part of such divided township, shall severally elect in the manner and at the time and place aforesaid, two inspectors for each said several election districts, and shall also elect one person to serve as judge of the elections in such district, to perform the duties assigned by law in such cases.

Sect. 8. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and Judges of such election to make out duplicate returns of all the votes given at such election for inspectors and judge, one of which shall, with the tally lists and lists of voters, be deposited in the ballot boxes, and the other be delivered by the judge of such election, within five days thereafter, to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, to be filed in his office, and the said inspectors and judge shall also make out a certificate of election for each person chosen as an inspector or judge, which certificate shall be delivered to the person so chosen, or left at his usual place of abode by the constable of the proper ward, district or township, within five days after such election.

Sect. 9. The qualified citizens of the several wards, districts and townships, shall meet on the Friday next preceding the second Tuesday of October next, at the several places now prescribed by law, for holding the ward, district and township elections, and each of said qualified citizens shall vote by ballot for one person as judge, and also for one person as inspector of elections, and the person having the greatest number of votes for judge shall be publicly declared to be the judge of elections, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for inspectors shall be publicly declared to be inspectors of election. But when any township has been or shall be divided in forming an election district, judges and inspectors of the election shall be chosen in the manner prescribed in the seventh section of this act.

Sect. 10. The inspectors and judges so elected shall hold the general elections on the second Tuesday of October next, and also the township elections on the third Friday in March next, pursuant to the general provisions of this act, and shall take the same oaths, perform the same duties, and be subject to the same penalties as is therein prescribed.

Sect. 11. The election of said inspectors and judges shall be conducted by the officers now required by law to hold the elections for inspectors and assessors in the several townships of this Commonwealth, and the same shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, except so far as is otherwise herein specifically directed, and the officers for the same purpose, the general elections in the city of Philadelphia, and the several incorporated districts of the county of Philadelphia shall act as officers in conducting said elections for judges and inspectors, in their several wards, districts and townships.

Sect. 12. The qualified voters shall also then and there elect one person as assessor for the ensuing year, who shall possess the same taxt assessor shall thereafter be elected at the time and places fixed by law for holding the elections for constable.

Sect. 13. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county to give notice of the general elections, by advertisements posted up in the most public places in every election district, and also published in one or more newspapers of the county, at least 20 days before the election, and in every such advertisement he shall—

I. Enumerate the officers to be elected.

II. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

III. He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress, and of the state legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election, shall be eligible to any office to be voted for at such election.

Sect. 75. As soon as all the votes given for any office shall be read off and counted, the judge shall publicly declare the number of votes given for each person voted for, and the inspector and judge of each election district shall make out a certificate under their own hands and seals, setting forth in words at length, the number of votes given for the several persons voted for, and distinguishing the office or station in respect to which the votes were given.

Sect. 76. The judge and clerks shall then take charge of the certificates aforesaid, and on the third day after the day of the election, shall produce the same at a meeting of one judge from each district in the same county, at the court-house of the said county; and for the city and county of Philadelphia, at the Mayor's house in the said city, except where such judge by sickness or unavoidable accident is unable to attend, in which case one of the inspectors or clerks shall take charge of said certificates and perform the duties required of said judge. *Provided*, That if the 3d day after the election shall be Sunday, the meeting shall be held on the Monday next following.

Sect. 77. When the qualified voters of more than one ward, township or district meet at the same place to hold their election, it shall be the duty of the respective judges of said election districts, in addition to the certificates required in the seventy-sixth section of this act, to make out a fair statement and certificate of all the votes, which shall have been then and there given for each candidate, distinguishing the office or station which he shall have been voted for; and one of said judges shall take charge of said certificate, and, also, of the several certificates made out for each election district, as before directed, and produce the same at a meeting of all the judges in the county, in the manner prescribed in the seventy-eighth section of this act.

Sect. 78. The Judges of the several election districts in each county, being so met, shall select one of their number to act as president of the board; and also select two suitable qualified electors of the county either members of the board or otherwise to act as clerks, who, before entering on their duties, shall severally sworn or affirmed to perform the duties of their office with honesty and fidelity, and on the total number so formed, it shall be the duty of the several return judges to deliver the certificates of election, in their respective districts, to the president of said board, who shall cause the clerks, in presence of said board to add together the number of votes which shall appear, by said certificates, to have been given for any person or persons, in respect to each office or station; and said clerks, when not return judges shall be allowed two dollars per day, in full for their service, and to the persons so chosen, or left at his usual place of abode by the constable of the proper ward, district or township, within five days after such election.

Sect. 79. The qualified citizens of the several wards, districts and townships, shall meet on the Friday next preceding the second Tuesday of October next, at the several places now prescribed by law, for holding the ward, district and township elections, and each of said qualified citizens shall vote by ballot for one person as judge, and also

STAR & REPUBLICAN BANNER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Tuesday, September 17, 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: LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d do CADWALLADER EVANS,
CHARLES WATTS,
3d do JONATHAN GILLINGHAM,
4th do AMOS ELLMAKER,
JOHN R. ZELLIN,
DAVID POTTS,
5th do ROBERT SUESSON,
6th do JOSEPH S. BENDEU,
7th do J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th do PETER FILBERT,
9th do JOSEPH H SPAYD,
10th do JOHN HARPER,
11th do WILLIAM MCCLAINE,
12th do JOHN DICKSON,
13th do JOHN MCKEEHAN,
14th do JEREMIAH BRUCE,
15th do NATHAN BEACH,
16th do JESSE MCCARTH,
17th do GEORGE WALKER,
18th do JOHN MCCONNELLY, Jr.
19th do GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th do JERMIE D. PORTVICE,
21st do JOSEPH BENDERSON,
22d do JARMAIN BOSWELL,
23d do JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
24th do JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do JOHN DICK.

Democratic Anti Masonic Ticket.

ASSEMBLY,
Daniel M. Smyser,
William Albright.
PROTHONOTARY,
Amos M'Ginly.
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 Democratic Anti-Masons and all the opponents of Martin Van Buren, who love the Constitution and laws, will hold meetings at the following places, to wit:

There 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, on *Friday the 20th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Philip Shriver, in Huntertown, 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 Conrad Fohl, in Menallen Township, on *Saturday the 28th September, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

One at the house of Moses Myers, in Peters burg, 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 in Abbottstown, on *Friday the 4th October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

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

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

One at the house of George Snyder, Two Taverns, Hamilton township, on *Monday the 7th October, inst.* at 2 o'clock P. M.

We are requested to state that there will be a public meeting held in Millerstown, at the house of Isaac Robinson, Esq. on *Wednesday the 25th of September next*, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The candidates for 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 republican system, and we hope before long to see it universally adopted throughout the State. It is decried 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 candidates for their offices, and who are to become the representatives of their interests. The Loco Focos of this County are opposed 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.

Thomas E. Cochran, Esq. Editor of the York Republican has been nominated as the Anti-Van Buren candidate for Senator, for the York and Lancaster district.

Lamentable Occurrence.

MRS. BERNHAM, wife of Mr. George Bernham, of Cumberland township, on Thursday last left her dwelling in a one horse waggon to go to a neighbors, taking with her one or two of her children. From some cause unknown, the horse became frightened, ran off with the waggon, threw her out, and so seriously injured her, as to cause her death on the following day.

The Loan.

A report is in circulation that the U. S. Bank has taken the loan of $2,051,000 authorized by the Legislature as an interest of five per cent with the privilege of issuing $5 notes. Whether the above be correct or not we are unable to say.

Professional Modesty.

At the late trial of David R Porter, at Huntingdon, in which the jury found him guilty of robbing Mrs. Somerville, purloining the record of his own insolvency, keeping race horses to run heavy cases, and being a common loafer, George W. Barton, and Wm. Potter, Esqs. were his counsel. Barton is a conceited, flaunt declaimer, wh ow Sophomoral fustiny is of the largest and most glossy kind. Potter is an industrious, painstaking, well read lawyer of considerable talents, about fifteen years Mr. Barton's senior, who has made him a respectable man and lawyer, but a little more reverence for truth. He is now member of Congress. When Mr. Barton rose, as junior counsel, to sum up the evidence to the jury, after reminding them of the great importance of the case, so by acquitting the defendant (Mr. Campbell,) they would convice the Governor of his prerogative to pardon, he then proceeded as follows: "But, gentlemen, I will not attempt to detail all the evidence of the town, I will take off the cream, and leave my colleague, Mr. Potter, to lade out the skim milk to you!"

The Auditor General.

The most shameful scenes of corruption are enacted by the Democratic party which has so degraced a civilized country. In order to carry out his oppression and wicked designs, Porter very properly selected Dr. Epy as Auditor General; a man who will do any thing to please his masters as his motives. He has been engaged for the last few weeks in plundering along the Canal, in Huntingdon County to *chal stear* witnesses to convict against the stockholders and other agents of the late administration. Of course he has found creatures to swear any thing he desires, we suppose, although, we have not heard that his budget contains, as he refused to allow those whose conduct he was investigating to call witnesses to prove the fairness of their conduct. Stonebarkers were *afraid hazeeds* to be traduced, as they are important witnesses against Porter in the Lehigh suit. This Espy is the same man who was treasurer of Venango county, and whose official conduct there, was so fully exposed by the affil.vits of honest men!!

New Trial.

It will be recollected that instead of prosecuting the Editor of the Huntingdon Journal, who first made the charge, D. R. Porter, by grace of the mob, Governor of Pennsylvania, went down to Mauch Chunk and had a grand jury of twenty prosecuted Mr. Sage, Editor of the Lehigh Journal, for inserting an extract charging him with being a defaulter. Forty days Mr. Sage dared to go to expense to prepare, as Porter had let the court go over without appearing to prosecute, and he supposed it would be abandoned. But Porter suddenly appeared with a trunk full of papers and affidavit-men, and convicted Sage, who was quite unprepared. A shout of exultation was raised all over the state by the minions in power. But Porter's enemies have so far succeeded in changed their tune; and the Lehigh court has granted Mr. Sage a new trial, in which Porter's honesty will be a little more fully investigated.

The Four Million Ticket.

How are the *Four Million*; the unarmoth bill candidates getting on with the farmers and mechanics of Adams county? Will they get 500 votes! It will be strange if they do.

"The Compiler"—Juries.

In the last "Compiler," there is a most infamous and wicked insinuation against the County Commissioners; the idea having been borrowed by the petifogger who conducts it from the "Keystone," the offspring of Mr. Porter. This paper, which with his present stock will now enable him to offer to those who may favor him with a call.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to all of which he most respectfully invites their attention.

Gettysburg, June 18, 1839. tf-12

Kettlewell, Wilson & Hillard

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Commerce and Pratt Streets,

BALTIMORE,

OFFER to the Country trade, for *Cash* or *prompt payment*, the following

GOODS:

TO WIT:

50 *lbs. S. H. Molasses*
20 hhds. West India & N. Orleans ditto
200 bags Rio Coffee, (part strong scented)
100 " Laguira do.
100 " Havana do.
50 hhds. N. Orleans & Porto Rico Sugar
10 pipes and half pipes Champagne and Rochelle Brandy
5 " Gin
50 tierces Honey
200 boxes Raisins
100 quarto do.
150 eighth do.
50 kegs do.

Fresh Importation.

TOGETHER WITH

Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Teas in chests, half chests and boxes, &c. &c.

Baltimore, Nov. 17 1837. tf-33

Notice.

Those persons having books in their possession belonging to the "Gettysburg Library Association," will please return them immediately to Mr. Conrad Baker's office.

By order of the Proprietors.

WOOD! WOOD!!

A few cords of wood, will be taken at this office, immediately, for subscription.

Aug. 20, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale on *Wednesday the 25th day of September*, on the premises, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day,

A VALUABLE FARM OF

PATENTED LAND,

situated in Washington township, York county; about 4 of a mile from the town of Berlin, and adjoining Conrad Eisenhardt's Mill, containing

212 ACRES

neat measure, of which between 50 and 60 acres consist of good heavy Timber Land. The improvements are

A Two Story Brick

HOUSE,

A Bank Barn, a new Wagon shed, double corn crib, a log tenant House, and a never failing Well of Water, with a pump near the House.

There are also four other never failing springs on various parts of the farm, insuring a constant supply of water necessary to the farm, as also a stream of running water passing thro' the meadow.

A due proportion of the above farm consists of good *meadow land*. There is a good thriving young

ORCHARD

of choice grafted fruits. The farm is under good fence and in good repair. Any further information respecting the same may be obtained by calling on the tenant residing on the premises, Jacob Smith, or on the subscriber residing in Berlin. Also, at the same time will be offered for sale a variety of farming Utensils, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Wheels and Chain Gears, &c.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of Sale by

GEORGE H. BINDER.

June 18, 1839. td-12

AMERICAN HOTEL

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his Old Stand (the Globe Inn) to that large and commodious

THREE-STORY HOUSE,

lately occupied as a Store by Col. Samuel Witherow. It is situated on the South East Corner of the Diamond, and immediately opposite the Court House and Public Offices, where by strict attention to business, he is determined to please and accommodate all those who may choose to give him a call.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, April 1, 1839.

N. B. He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his old customers for their liberal encouragement.

NEW GOODS.

D. H. SWOPE, returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Gettysburg, and the surrounding country, for their share of patronage received by him. Determined to merit a continuance of public favor by unremitting exertions to please—and a determination to keep constantly on hand

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

British, French, and Domestic Fancy and Staple Goods,

at the lowest prices—he has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has just returned from the city, with an additional supply of

New & most desirable Goods,

which with his present stock will now enable him to offer to those who may favor him with a call.

A VERY SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to all of which he most respectfully invites their attention.

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150 eighth do.
50 kegs do.

Fresh Importation.

TOGETHER WITH

Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, Teas in chests, half chests and boxes, &c. &c.

Baltimore, Nov. 17 1837. tf-33

The Approaching Contest.

Freemen of Adams gird on your armor and prepare for the contest. A glorious victory awaits you on the second Tuesday of October next, if you bear your arms and labor in the defence of the Constitution and supremacy of the Laws. Our cause is a noble one, we are battling in defence of the dearest rights of man, rights which a generous and noble minded village as yours will not, shall they succeed in their endeavors; are you prepared to see your public offices filled with the very men who openly sanction and applaud the deed of violence & infamy enacted at the seat of Government in December last, which has brought disgrace and ruin upon our once prosperous and happy commonwealth? Are you not—then as you value your Country's good—rally in her defence—VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET—and glorious victory is your certain reward.

MUSIC.

Most of the citizens of Gettysburg must have noticed, within the last two years, a great falling off in the musical enterprise of our young men.—The reason of it is to be found in the fact that those engaged in it are most liable to change of situation of any part of our population. If we look round for them now, we find that many have left us, to seek their fortune elsewhere; others have gone to seek their fortune in the land of their native place for others which offer greater inducements to success. It is to be regretted that the taste for music should have departed with them, and that no one should appear to take up the requisite spirit to sustain it. The influence of music is now admitted to be much greater than it was formerly supposed, however, it has been more innocent amusement, and none perhaps more capable of yielding more real delight. Music has also a tendency to refine and elevate the taste, and give a dislike for low and degrading pursuits. That music has this effect is now o common matter of experience, particularly in large cities. In some sections it is introduced into the schools as a branch of common school education.

We should be glad to see our young people move in this matter, and revive the musical pastime which were formerly so numerous in our town. We still have materials for an effective band, which only wants training and exercise to make fine music.

The following were the pass words and counter signs of the Connaught-men, used in the late riot and disturbance on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Numerous printed copies were found on the troops sent out to quell the rioters, one of which has been handed to the Editor of the "Hagerstown Torchlight," and stands as follows:

Q. The winter is farmidable.