

THE MINERS' JOURNAL,

AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND PURSUE ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. 1.

POTTSVILLE, PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING JUNE 20, 1838.

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All notices inserted in the Editor must be post paid, otherwise no attention will be paid to them. All notices for meetings, &c. and other notices which have heretofore been inserted gratis will be charged 25 cents each, except Marriages and Deaths.

The following thrilling and beautiful stanzas are such only as a husband and a father could have written.

From the Madrieanian.

—A Massachusetts vessel from Charleston, bound to New York, when a short time out, was capsized; but upon cutting the yardward, the masts went by the board, and she righted. Six days afterwards she was taken off with by a Russian vessel, the crew taken off and carried to Europe. The friends of the crew had long given them up as lost, when I received a letter informing them of their safety.

The Lord has seized the moment when the supposed widow in her weeds, while telling her the cause of her grief, receives the joyful news of her long mourned husband's safety.

THE WRECKED MARINER RESTORED.
"Mother, oh, tell me why you weep—
Why watch you when all others sleep—
Why turn your eye low'd' you see sea,
When tempests shroud the rocks, I see—
Why start you at the postman's bell—
Why leave that sigh? Dear mother tell—
"I weep for one you never knew;
For one whose love has great for you—
For one who mid the ocean wave,
Uncolored found an early grave—
And when the waves in wildness wild,
I think I hear him shriek, my child—
"I was on a lovely eve, when high
The moon rode up the star-gem'd sky,
While all around was calm and still,
The love-making whiff pour-wind,
He kissed us both, my darling song,
And bade farewell, and swift was gone—
"Soon to the breeze his sail he spread,
And seaward turn'd his vessel's head;
I looked, and lo, a speck of white
Glimmed the far verge of human sight;
I looked again, and saw, my child,
Naught but a waste of waters wild—
"Long have I watch'd with aching breast
You heaving ocean's foaming crest—
Long has my midnight taper gleamed,
And when morn's earliest brightness beam'd,
I've stood alone in anguish wild,
And watch'd, and wept in vain, my child—
"Deep wrapt within his sea-weed shroud,
In ocean's caves he coldly sleep;
Above him tempest thunders loud,
And round him many a ronder leap—
The fierce wind's wail and sea-bird's scream
Chant sad his wild requiem—
"But, mother, do not weep so now;
He may have scaped the ocean's foam,
Health may be found in some far bow,
And he may now be wending home,
Oh, wait, dear mother, till you hear;
You're not alone, for I am here—
"Yes, you are lost, my lovely boy—
Oh, how he loved to press thy form—
How bright his dark eye beamed with joy,
When nestling in his bosom warm,
Thou listened to the tempest wild,
And laugh'd in infant glee, my child—
"But ah! 't is now—'t is now—'t is now—
It is the postman's bell, my dear?
Is it! it is! go down my boy—
He comes—a letter—grief or joy—
She breaks the seal—one look she gives—
"God's name be praised!—he lives!—he lives!
Washington, May, 1838. J. E. D.

BE QUIET—DO! I'LL CALL MY MOTHER!

As I was sitting in a wood,
Under an oak tree's leafy cover,
Musing in pleasant solitude,
Who should come but my John, my lover?
He pressed my hand and kiss'd my cheek;
Then warmer growing, kiss'd the other;
While I exclaimed, and strove to shrink,
"Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!"
"He saw my anger was sincere,
And lovingly began to chide me;
And wiping from my cheek the tear,
He sat him on the grass beside me.
He leugh such pretty plaintive words,
Breathed such sweet tones, one after other,
I could but smile while whispering low,
"Be quiet—do! I'll call my mother!"
He talked so long, and talked so well,
And swore he meant not to deceive me,
I felt more grief than I can tell,
When with a kiss he rose to leave me.
"Oh, John!" said I "and most thou go?
I love thee better than all other."
There is no need to hurry so,
I never meant to call my mother!"

DAVID R. PORTER'S CHARACTER.

We read the following paragraph from the preamble adopted, by a large and respectable meeting of the friends of G. W. Rittner, held at Williamsburg, in Huntingdon County.
"It is our duty to tell the unworthy sons of this State, that we cannot support him (Porter) because we know his MORAL, POLITICAL AND INTELLECTUAL character—his moral, IS, FAR FROM SPOULS; and no palliative of position of the same can be offered by his deluded advocates. His POLITICAL is written in the history of an official disrepute, given forth upon the favor of the people—his INTELLECTUAL, HAS NEVER BEEN DEVELOPED—few years in the halls of the Legislature, he decays a blank among the Legislators of our Commonwealth—No act of his life gives him a claim to REVERENCE—SUCH WE KNOW HIM."

THE EVIDENCE. Facts for the People!!

To Robert Campbell, Esq., Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon County.

Sir—The Committee of Correspondence of Huntingdon County, request that you will furnish them with an exact exemplification of the Records of David R. Porter, as fully as the same may appear and remain in your office; also, that you will furnish them with a literal and correct copy of the schedule of his property, together with a list of his creditors, and the nature and amount of his debts, with a statement of his losses, and the means whereby he became insolvent, copies of any other papers relating to said cause of insolvency, that may remain on file in the Prothonotary's office. You are also requested to examine if there are any such letters, or pending in the court of common pleas of Huntingdon County against David R. Porter for debts due by him, previous to his insolvency, and if any, by whom entered and for what amount. All of which you will please to certify under your hand and seal of office. Yours, &c. Signed

At an adjourned court, held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon on the 10th day of February next appointed for hearing him and his creditors, at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon; and that David R. Porter give fifteen days personal notice (only) of the time and place of hearing him and his creditors.
At an adjourned court, held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1819, before the Hon. Charles Huston Esquire President and David Stewart, and Joseph McCune Associates Judges, &c.
David R. Porter, an insolvent debtor, appearing in court and proving service of personal notice on Renner & Vantres, assignees of James Galbraith; Robert Provins, Executor of William Jackson, dec'd; Tobias Harsh; EYAN CRAINE; George Anshutz Junior, & Co; William Orison, President of the Huntingdon Bank; DAVID M'URTRE, MICHAEL WALLACE acting assignee of George Marshall; John Giontiger, & Co; and William Ingram, fifteen days before the day of hearing; and taking the oath prescribed by law; and assigning all his property to MICHAEL WALLACE and William Simpson, in trust, for the use of his creditors. The said court order that the said David R. Porter be discharged from confinement, and be shall not at any time hereafter be liable to imprisonment, by reason of any judgment or decree obtained for the payment of money only, or for any debt, damage, sum or sums of money, contracted, or occasioned, or due, before the time of making this order. And the court further order, that whenever a majority in number and value of his creditors, residing in the United States, or a known attorney therein, consent in writing thereto, he shall be released from all suits, and the estate and property which he may afterwards acquire, shall be exempted from execution for any debt contracted, or cause of action created, previous to this discharge, for seven years thereafter, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.
Assignees to give bail in \$10,000.
HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS
I, Robert Campbell, Prothonotary of the court of common pleas of said county, do certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the docket entry in the case of the insolvent of David R. Porter, as full and entire as the original remaining on Record in the said court; and I further certify, that I have, at the instance of divers persons, repeatedly made diligent search among the Records on file in the said court, since the month of January 1838, for the petition of the said David R. Porter, praying for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and the schedule of his property, and list of his creditors, and I have not been able to find it, and believe it cannot be found among the Records of said court.
In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said court, at Huntingdon, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

16th June, 1818.
Allison, Samuel Sturgeon, No. 48, August term, 1818.
Summons return, served on 16th June, 1818. Plaintiff enters a rule of reference, and appoints the 7th day of July next, to choose arbitrators, at Prot'y office, July 7th, parties appeared and agreed on John Bover, Wm. Berry, and Maxwell Kincaid, to be arbitrators, who are to meet at the house of Tho's Owens, in Franklin township, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, instant, to hear, &c. and make report, &c. August term 1818.
At an adjourned court, held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the 28th day of August 1819, before the Hon. David Stewart, and Jos McCune, Esq's, associate judges, &c. Samuel Sturgeon, an insolvent debtor, appearing in court, and proving notice to his creditors, agreeably to the order of the court, at August term last, to appear and show cause, if any they had, why he should not be entitled to the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors; and taking the oath prescribed by law, and assigning his property to Jacob Beal and Thomas Owens, in trust, for the use of his creditors, the court order, that the said Samuel Sturgeon be discharged from confinement, and that he shall not at any time hereafter, be liable to imprisonment, by reason of any judgment or decree obtained for the payment of money only, &c. (remainder of the order in the usual form.)
Samuel Sturgeon's petition for the benefit of the insolvent laws is in the usual form, at the suit of Jacob Beal, and to which is attached the following list of property and debts due him, viz:
PARTS—One cow, two bedstead and bedding, one sheep, one small pot, one tin kettle, one small table, one tin bucket, 6 knives and forks, 6 cups and saucers, 6 self plates, 1 chopping axe.
DARRS DUE—By Patton and Porter, supported about \$700 00—Jacob Lower account \$31 61.

LIST OF PETITIONERS CREDITORS.

Jacob Beal, due bill about	\$350 or 350 00
Thomas Owens, do	17 00
Glimmer & Co., Huntingdon Furnace acct.	2 00
David Adams due bill balance about,	15 00
John Nevin, do do,	1 25
Patrick Mason, unsettled account,	—
George Mullen, do do,	—
Charles Montgomery, do do,	—

Assignment made to Jacob Beal and Thomas Owens in the usual form (and signed and sealed).
SAMUEL STURGEON, L. S.
(Witnesses, R. Allison and D. Sterne Esquires.)

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, SS
Samuel Sturgeon, being duly sworn according to law, before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for said county, deposes and saith, that the above and foregoing is a just and true schedule of all the property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any manner entitled, that the means whereby he became insolvent is the loss of a large sum of money due him by Patton and Porter, amounting to about seven hundred dollars, who have become insolvent; and that he took the oath and subscribed the 11th day of August, A. D. 1819, before Aaron Burns.
Certified from the Record, 25th May 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

No. 37, January term 1819.
Capias Debt, by Promissory note, Book Account and for money paid, laid out and expended. Bail in \$2,000. C. C. and R. B.
Shippin appears for D. R. Porter, cont'd. April term 1819. Del't pleads no assumpsit and pay, with leave, &c. Rep't non Solvit, issue and rule for trial, cont'd Aug. cont'd Nov. cont'd Jan. 1820, cont'd April, cont'd Aug. cont'd Nov. cont'd Jan. 1821, cont'd and cont'd up to 10th Jan. 1827, 10th Jan. 1827, Narr bid cont'd and 18th April 1827, death of Edward E. Patton suggested, cont'd 29th Nov. rule on defendant to appear and plead on or before the first day of next term, Nov. cont'd Jan. 1838 cont'd, and 20th April 1838, rule on defendant to plead in two days or judgment. Now 23d April 1838, Mr. Bell attorney for defendant, prays payment, with leave to give the special matter in evidence. Rep't. non Solvit, law and rule for trial cont'd.
HUNTINGDON, SS

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the docket entry in the above stated case, (except a continued succession of continuances from Jan. term 1821 to Jan. term 1837, as fully as the same appears in the original remaining on Record in the court of common pleas of said county. Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, the 25th day of May, 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County.

7th May
Henry Crain and Abram Crain ad'vs of Evan Crain deceased, No. 30, August term 1838. Summons debt balance due on acct' stated, not exceeding \$ 1,000.—Messrs. Bell and Crinson appear for defendant without service of writ.
Certified from the Record, 25th May 1838.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Prothonotary.

The following are the remarks of the editor of the Huntingdon Journal on—
The Evidence.

Since the commencement of this election campaign, their has been much spent upon the subject of Porter's insolvency, and his REFUSAL, of late to PAY DEBTS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS to the time of his being released from Jail, by the benefit of the insolvent laws. With one sweep of the pen, every thing has been denied; and those creditors who are the sufferers, insultingly told, that their demands are not honest. We have wanted, and allowed them to 'run headlong' to Destruction. But we promised that the proof should come. We published it last week, and we republish it again this week, in connection with the celebrated "Union County letter"—and the denial and certificate of character signed by the 84 citizens of this place. The veracity of that certificate, can be clearly estimated, by any unprejudiced mind, when they read the "evidence."

The order of the court, contains the names of the creditors, on whom personal notice was served; which service, was at least evidence, that he admitted that he then owed those, whom the Keystone, calls the "thirteen shylocks." An examination will show that two of those, "shylocks"—then admitted creditors, are the persons who now have suits pending against Porter—and for the very money, that he returned on his schedule, as due them; and that schedule, IF IT COULD BE FOUND, would prove what we say. Examination will show that David McMurtre and Evan Crane, were ACKNOWLEDGED creditors then, and for that acknowledged account are the suits pending. These are the certified Records of the court? Does the certified letters signed by 84 citizens prove them false creditors? We opine not. Does the denial, of cringing menials, destroyed the damning proof of his dishonesty, and the knavery of his sycophantic scribblers.—Here are the facts; Let them be read, and we blush for that man, and that christian who will coolly deny them.

In answer to the request of the corresponding committee. The clerk of the court, under the seal of his office, certifies that he has made diligent search, for the petition and the schedule of his debts and property. "AND IT CANNOT BE FOUND." Let the honest draw their own conclusion, as it respects their absence, when they know, that if they could be found—his own hand, his own oath would prove, that he did owe this very money for which he is sued.

Examined then reader the next case, Sturgeon vs. Patton and Porter. Here is what one might call a hard case—a suit is brought, in 1818, for money due a poor man, that debt was his all—the entire bulk of the earnings of his toilsome life. The suit was continued regularly until the year but one before Porter went into office.—Since then it remains in statu quo; although upon good authority we are informed that not one cent of the demand has been paid.

In 1819 Mr. Sturgeon, owing to the loss of his debt due him by David R. Porter and his partner; was obliged to avail himself to the benefit of the insolvent laws.—His petition and his schedule are among the records. Read it, and his oath; and then judge, of that man who could thus destroy a poor man. He swears that the cause of his insolvency was the "LOSS OF MONEY DUE HIM BY PATTON AND PORTER, amounting to about seven hundred dollars; and we are now told on good authority, THAT MR. STURGEON HAS PAID ALL HIS DEBTS, AND HAS NEVER RECEIVED ONE CENT OF THIS DEBT DUE HIM, BY DAVID R. PORTER, AND CO.

The next case is the one of which the Key Stone says, "a suit brought 20 years ago and abandoned, by the plaintiff which in their desperation is resumed by one of Rittner's office holders"—and which the "Ad vocate" says "was never put to issue until the 23d April 1838." The bill to both of those Loco Foco, papers can now be given from the docket. No abandonment of the suit appears, but it is regularly continued from one term to another during all the time that Porter was in office; and the record shows that it was at issue in 1819—and what is more, Porter DARE NOT stand trial at August Court—the suit is down for trial—put down by the plaintiff.

The last case is the one to which we

have before alluded; Messrs. Crain's have a due bill given to their father, in Porter's own hand writing for \$300 or thereabouts, now interest and all, it amounts to upwards of seven hundred. When they learned that he was worth 40,000 dollars, they politely waited on him, and were treated with contempt and scorn, and told to "get it as they could."—They will get it unless he pleads the limitation. If he takes the benefit of the limitation laws, as well as the benefit of the insolvent laws; he will undoubtedly enjoy his ill gotten gains.

The following are the remarks of the editor of the Huntingdon Journal on the "White Washing Letter," signed by 84 citizens of Huntingdon County, which is published in the Huntingdon Journal, and which we also publish:

The Letter—Its Denial.
Anexed will be found the letter, said to have been written to Union County, by R. Campbell, Esq. A regular system of lying and misrepresentation has been kept up in this country. In some townships, the friends of Mr. Porter have said that a prosecution was brought against him, and eight thousand dollars bail was required; and furthermore, that it was expected that he would leave the country. We publish it, in order to show the denial of it to our readers. Porter's papers promised it week before last, but it came not. Another reason why we publish it is to show, the 84 gentlemen who signed a denial of ITS TRUTH, what they did deny, for not one in ten of the 84 ever saw, or heard read, the letter which they call a "black hearted tissue of falsehoods." There are some who have signed the denial, who ought to repent in "sackcloth and ashes." How any man who professes to love truth, honor, and religion, can place his name to a paper, which pronounces truth, falsehood—we know not. There are some who cannot be wondered at. To such as are willing to obey the dictates of truth, of justice, or of religion—and who feel the weight of that divine command "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," we have a few words to say. Perhaps the letter may contain some injudicious expression—it is probable that it contains some slight misapprehensions—but you gentlemen have testified "that the charges, (all of course for you do not say some of them) made against him (Porter) in that letter are false." Do you not think if the same messenger, who laid his icy fingers upon Ananias and Sapphira, should summon you to the presence of an offended God, that you could plead not guilty to a charge of breaking the same command? Let us examine with candor.

The first charge is that Porter was in jail—you have pronounced it a falsehood. The next, that he was discharged, as an insolvent after taking the required oath: You have certified that this is false also. The next, is that, his schedule is not in the office—and is believed to be purloined by him." This you certify is not true: Dare one of you "sneer by the searcher of all hearts, as you shall answer to him, at the great day that IT IS NOT TRUE!" It may not be true, but how know you that it is false. The next is, that he has not paid all his debts to acknowledged, creditors at that time and refuses to pay." To this, gentlemen, you say, "he never refused to pay an honest debt"—how know you this; have you not stepped beyond the bounds of discretion in this!—have you not despised and denied the truth! Read, gentlemen, the "evidence" that Mr. Porter acknowledged, his indebtedness to David M'urtre and Evan Crain. Do you doubt the correctness of our copy of the records of the court—go read in the original docket, that you "bear false witness" against your neighbor. "He never refused to pay an honest debt" are your words; this you assert without any qualification. Here then you charge Mr. McMurtre, and the two younger Mr. Crain's with trying to recover dishonest claims; have you not misgivings as to such a charge? are you certain that this is not "bearing false witness" against your neighbor? Again you say, "the best evidence of this, is to be found in his old creditors, EVERY ONE of whom he has paid, being his warmest and most enthusiastic friends." Do you know this to be true? Do you not KNOW it is false? Go ask Samuel Sturgeon, if EVERY ONE is PAID! Go ask your neighbor David MacMurtre—Go ask the Messrs. Crains—if EVERY ONE is paid—or if they are his "warmest and most enthusiastic friends." Do you not know, that Michael Wallace, one of his acknowledged creditors, presided at a meeting which resolved that they would not support him "BECAUSE THEY KNEW HIM," is he an ENTHUSIASTIC FRIEND, is HE PAID; is his claim dishonest? And yet, fellow citizens, you have signed a letter certifying that their claims are dishonest, and the claimants his WARMEST FRIENDS.

You have acted as a self constituted jury of 84 men, and have said, that the administrators of Evan Crain, are seeking to cover, dishonestly money, from Mr. Porter.

The neighbors and friends of those gentlemen, who knew and respect them, will be none the warmer friends of Mr. Porter, when they hear those, as deserving of respect, as he ever was; proclaimed dishonest. Would either of you gentlemen, make the proper person to act on the jury, when the justice of those claims are adjudged? The next charge is relative to Widow Sumner's property. If you know it is not true, go convince her relatives; the task will not be an easy one. You say the charge are false. Is it false to say he is not a farmer? Is it false to say he owns race horses? Is it false to say that he took a bet from a man when his opponents horse fell down; and then refused to run his horse against the one he had beaten, again for the same money? Yet you gentlemen have pronounced them "a tissue of black hearted falsehoods."

Where is the purity of religion? Where is the love of honesty? Where is the regard for truth? When the professed venerators of all these, can lay aside the mantle of professions, and stalk boldly out with such nents in their garments. We blush for the purity and sincerity, of all who can lend themselves, to prop up a corrupt and sinking cause.

We have published the Letter and its denial. A charge of injustice cannot lay at our door. We have not couched our remarks, in the low slough of blackguards. We have written all we had to say in soberness and truth. We have written as we would have talked to our friends and neighbors. They shall hear our remarks, and not feel that they have acted unwisely, if not wickedly; we can only say that they feel more interest in their present than eternal welfare. He that is dishonest in politics, is dishonest in religion and morals. Such is our creed.

You have said, in conclusion, "THAT IT WOULD NEVER DO TO PUBLISH THE LETTER HERE, BY THE RITNER PRESS?" You were mistaken. We were waiting for the proper time. "There is a time and season for every thing." The time has arrived, we attend with no small care to our concerns.

[Here follows the celebrated Union county letter, of which the following is a synopsis]
It states that Porter was committed to the Huntingdon jail, in January 1819, and remained in jail until the 10th of February, following, when he was released by taking the benefit—that it was believed that Porter had perjured the schedule containing a list of his debts and property, from the offices where it was filed on Record, and could not be found—that Porter was charged with entering into a conspiracy with several others, in the chest of an old woman, near Hollidaysburg, in that county, out of her property—that several race horses—that he was a leading politician, and would resort to any means to accomplish his ends, and that he is a full blooded loco foco of the agrarian school.

The following is Mr. John Williamson's, a letter to Wm. S. Sebring, of Northampton county:

"HUNTINGDON, May 3, 1838.
"Dear Sir—I have heard of rumors in the county in which you live, respecting Gen. D. R. Porter, which if true, would be prejudicial to him—such as, he was insolvent, and had defrauded his creditors. I have known Mr. Porter since the year 1817, and have intimately conversed with the business of this county since the last mentioned time—being myself in the practice of the law, and, of course, familiar with the records of the county of Huntingdon—and can truly say, I have not seen in the long course of my practice, one single judgment on the record, against Mr. Porter, that has not long since been satisfied. I speak now of the debts, in which he and his partner were in at the time of their failure in 1817—and as for any other claims, or unsatisfied debts by any person or persons whatever, I know of none; for there is no suit, not one, entered on the records here, nor need there be—for since the crash amongst the iron-masters here, at that day, Mr. Porter has, after honestly paying of all the responsibilities he was under, given his attention to business, and frugality, being quite independent.

"I have been for years politically opposed to Mr. Porter—have thrice supported Mr. Rittner, but in justice to Mr. Porter, I have no hesitancy in giving the letter to furnish the public mind in that score. Mr. Porter, here where he is well known, is a highly esteemed and respected man—and I am firmly of opinion that he has a large majority here, where Rittner had 1800 over Wolf and Mahlerburg."

"JOHN WILLIAMSON"
This Mr. Williamson was heretofore a supporter of Mr. Rittner, and an office hunter. He run for Congress, and for State Senator, on the Rittner Ticket, and was defeated. The district which gave 1700 majority AGAINST Mr. Williamson, afterwards gave a majority of 400 FOR Gen. Harrison. In a word, Mr. Williamson was unpopular—could not be elected to office by the people—the friends of Rittner determined not to run him again; and Mr. Williamson finding he could not obtain an office, abandoned his principles and his party, and has gone over to the other side. Such things often occur—we have had instances of the kind in our own county and borough.

HUNTINGDON, May 12, 1838.
To ISAAC SHERMAN, Esq.
"Dear Sir—Having heard that a letter supporting Mr. Porter, had been written by Robert Campbell, and been read in a public meeting in your county, charging David R. Porter with covering altogether irretrievably to any man, in charge,