

Mr. Allison and paid over from time to time to one or the other of us; the last part of which I think was not finally received until the year 1830. In July of that year hearing that Mr. Porter was going to the western country, Mr. Stonebraker and I requested him to take Beaver in his way, and gave him an order on Mr. Allison for the balance of the money, which balance amounting, after deducting fees or commissions for collecting, to \$159.29 was brought in by Mr. Porter and paid over to me on the 13th day of August, 1830. George Davis also sent out by Mr. Porter at the same time, for some balance due him on his bond, which he told me Mr. Porter got and paid over to him. David R. Porter was never interested to the amount of one dollar in the collection of these bonds.— Why the suits do not appear for our use on the records, I am not lawyer enough to say; it is best known to our attorney, to whom the management of the whole business was given. The assignment which was endorsed on Mr. Allison's receipt for the bonds, was perhaps, in our possession, until the money was collected, and then delivered up to our said attorney.

The above statement, from my present recollection, I believe to be strictly correct; although I possibly may be mistaken in some immaterial matters, such as dates, amounts, &c.

I have only, in conclusion, to say, that the conduct of David R. Porter in every particular throughout this whole transaction, was marked with the strictest integrity and fair dealing.

THOMAS M. OWENS.
Birmingham, Huntingdon
county, July 24, 1838

Mr. Owens is a respectable merchant in Birmingham in his country; is an elder in the Presbyterian church; has never been a politician; but we believe has uniformly voted for Joseph Ritner.

The real history of the case is this;— Edward B. Patton was indebted to the Centre Bank in a sum which was finally reduced to \$1500; and David R. Porter became his endorser; for which he was sued and execution issued against him. Thomas M. Owens and John Stonebraker became his bail; and paid the debt, with a considerable amount of accumulated interest. He sold a tract of land, in order to repay his sureties, as he was bound by every tie of honor and honesty to do, and assigned over to them the bonds for that purpose.

Not content with seeing this man robbed of his patrimony to pay the debt of another man for whom he unfortunately became surety, these blood-hounds would now make the attempt to raise an imputation against his character, to injure his sensibility; from the mere circumstance that by the garbled extracts from the records of Beaver county, it does not appear that the suits on those bonds are marked for the use of the persons to whom the bonds had been honestly assigned, and for the above stated most honest of all considerations, to indemnify and save two friends who voluntarily stepped forward to his assistance in the hour of need. All of which is most triumphantly sustained by the above statement of Mr. Owens.

From the Keystone.

THE SPIRIT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The abolition British bank papers are filled with calumnies, not only against Gen. Porter, but also against his father, the late Gen. Andrew Porter. Among other papers containing this sort of abuse, the Harrisburg Intelligencer figures conspicuously, and we copy from its columns the following extract:

"THE ROYAL FAMILY, OF TREASURY SUCKERS."

"David R. Porter is a member of the 'Royal family' of Porter who have received more money from the state at different times; than any other family in it.

His father, Andrew Porter, was Surveyor General about five years, at \$1,600 per annum, and thus received of the public moneys \$8,000."

After enumerating certain offices held by the sons and grandsons of Gen. Andrew Porter, it makes this remark:

"The ROYAL FAMILY, it will be seen from the above, has always been fond of, and fed on 'TREASURY PAP!'"

Let us for one moment inquire who this head "treasury sucker of the royal family," Andrew Porter, was. By reference to Roger's Biographical Dictionary of the soldiers and statesmen of the Revolution, it will be found that Andrew Porter was appointed a captain in the revolutionary service on the 19th of June, 1776, before the declaration of Independence, and served throughout the whole revolutionary war. He was personally engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and in the latter action nearly all his company were killed or taken prisoners. In the battle of Trenton he received the commendation of Gen. Washington on the field, for his gallant conduct in the action.

In 1779 he was detached with his company to join Generals Clinton and Sullivan, in their operations against the Indians on our northern frontier, and he served throughout the whole of that long and perilous campaign with great credit. He was elevated to the rank of Colonel in the army of the revolution, and in the siege of Yorktown, the closing struggle of the war of Independence, he rendered efficient service in the preparations of all the ammunition used in the siege.

In 1809 he was appointed Surveyor General by Gov. Snyder, and in 1813, he had the appointment of Brigadier General in the United States army, and Secretary of war, offered him by President Madison, both of which he declined on account of his advanced age and declined health. He died shortly after at the mature age of 70 years, universally lamented, and was buried with military honors in the Presbyterian burial ground of the borough of Harrisburg.

Such is the character of this "Royal Treasury Sucker, who was always fed on Treasury Pap!" Who can read this low scurrilous and brutal denunciation of one of the heroes of the revolutionary war, without a mingled feeling of shame and abhorrence? It is a disgrace to the state of Pennsylvania that its governor should employ, and be supported by such detestable human Hyenas, who not only dig into the graves of the dead, but into the graves of the dead, but into the graves of those companions and supporters of Washington, whose memories are held sacred by every true American, and whose labors achieved for us the freedom we now enjoy!—

These men are fit associates in their joint attack upon the democratic party, of those abolition calumniators who denounced Gen. Washington as a hypocrite, a man thief and a villain.

If a character and services like those of Andrew Porter cannot rescue his memory from the harpy attacks of Gov. Ritner's supporters, how can we expect that his son David R. Porter, should escape. To draw upon him the whole artillery of their libels, it is enough that father was a brave soldier of the revolution, and himself a candidate of the democratic party. Had Gov. Ritner himself or any of his ancestors ever drawn a trigger in defence of the stars and stripes of his country, it would have sadly disqualified him for being the candidate of the compound of Hartford conventionism; British torism and abolitionism, by which he is now so zealously supported.

THE NEWS.

SHOCKING EVENT—TWENTY-SIX CHILDREN DROWNED

We copy the following from a late number of the Leeds (English) Mercury:

On Wednesday last the southern part of Yorkshire, and part of the county of Lancaster, were visited by a terrific storm of thunder and hail, which not only did very great damage by the breaking of glass and the destruction of trees in the gardens, but, most unprecedentedly, has caused immense damage to property, and also a far greater loss of life than we remember on any similar occasion. The following particulars are sent by our Barnsley correspondent:

"I have this week to give you the most disastrous account of loss of life and property that ever fell to my lot to record. On Wednesday afternoon a most violent thunder storm took place in this part, when large pieces of ice fell, which had not dissolved on Thursday, and which broke nearly all the glass in the gardens of P. V. Wentworth, Esq. Wentworth Castle, doing much damage, to the amount of about £500. The sudden rush of water caused one of Messrs Field, Cooper & Co's coal pits to be nine yards deep, as well as washed a great part of their rail way up. The flood has done a great deal of damage along the valley from Little Houghton to Silkstone. Windows have been broken in nearly all the houses from Round Green to Silkstone, by the large pieces of ice. Such a flood has not been known since 1807 at Silkstone, where the houses were from four to five feet deep in water. In many gardens not only the crop but even the soil, also, has been carried away. Large trees were rooted up and taken down the stream.

But by far the most dreadful part of the account is that twenty-six lives have been lost.—I obtained the following particulars on the spot: as the water was seen to be running down the shaft of a coal-pit belonging to Mr. R. C. Clarke, at Silkstone, the person in authority at the top sent a man into the pit to order all to put out their lights, and come out as soon as possible. Consequently all made the best of their way to the pit bottom, expecting to be drawn out immediately; but lamentable to relate, on account of so much water having fallen, the steam engine could scarcely keep the steam up, and they could not be drawn out.—About forty of the smaller children then set off to the day-hole, the horizontal shaft by which persons may walk in or out of the pit, without going up or down the perpendicular shaft. Having got through a trapdoor that is set a few yards up the day hole boardgate, and about ten or twelve yards below what is called "a slit," driven in a top bed of coal, full of dirt, they were making the best of their way up the road, when the water burst into the day-hole, met the children, and forced twenty-six of them back to the door, where they were afterwards found all quite dead, within the space of eleven or twelve yards between the door and the slit! Fourteen of the largest children escaped by getting into the old slits ends. The sufferers from the age of seven years to seventeen. It was the most heart rending sight that could be witnessed to see the carts, with the bodies in them, going through Silkstone, leaving a corpse or two nearly at every door; the women, in a state of distraction, tearing the hair from their heads.

Upwards of 200 American sailors, belonging to vessels in the port of Havre, celebrated the anniversary of the Independence of the United States. They went in procession through the town with the American and French standards displayed and headed by a band of music.—They stopped in front of the house of their Consul, and all those which had hoisted the American flag, gave three hearty cheers. They afterwards separated into different parties, and several houses of public entertainment, where dinners had been provided them by their respective captains.

Rising in the World.—The Auburn Daily News says:—Yesterday a lad in the country, who came to Messrs. Polhemus & Son's Mill, in our place, having seen the process of raising grain from the lower stories to the upper, by means of weight, wheels, &c. while alone, took it into his head to try the raising power, to ascend himself. Accordingly, fastening the chain to one foot touched the moving spring, which in an instant raised the chain thus fastened to his foot, and he was carried with his head dangling up through the different trap doors, lustily crying 'murder,' until finally he reached the end of his upward journey, fastening him in close contact with the drum in the highest story. A little girl, happening to hear his cries, gave the alarm, when our hero was found suspended 'wrong end up,' considerably frightened, besides having his leg rather badly squeezed. His rueful countenance, on being released from his perilous situation, may readily be imagined.

A Tornado—Great destruction of Property

The Erie Gazette of the second inst. says:—"This section of country was visited on Sunday morning last by one of the severest and most destructive tornados since the year 1810. The gale blew from the north west, and although of short duration, its effects have been disastrous. But little of its severity was experienced here, but commencing about two miles east, and covering a space of three miles in width—and to what distance it extended we have not yet learned; its course was marked by unroofed houses and barns; uprooted orchards, and acres of woodland, prostrate fences and the killing of horses and cattle. The loss to farmers in these respects, together with the damage to crops will be immense. No lives were lost. The greatest destruction of property is said to have been in Harbor creek, between the Four and Six mile Creeks."

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer of the 12th instant writes:—

"One of the most horrible and outrageous acts imaginable was perpetrated in the neighborhood of the Warm springs, the evening before last, in the murder of two daughters of Mr. George Mayse. The children, about six and eight years of age, were at school at Mr. Ptomey's, near Mr. Mayse's residence. It becoming later than usual time of their return, Mrs. Mayse felt uneasy, and sent in search of them.

The messenger proceeded directly to Mr. Ptomey's, and some of the family joined in the search; they found the poor little innocents, lying side by side in the road near their father's gate; their clothes decently smoothed down, and throats cut from ear to ear, apparently with a sharp instrument without any other mark of violence.

Their bodies were committed to the same grave last evening at this place. Three of Mr. Mayse's slaves, (a man and two women) have been committed to jail under strong circumstantial evidence; and of their guilt there seems not a shadow of doubt.

Noble Conduct.—Mr. Wm. E. Payne, of Boston, whose death is noticed in this days paper, performed an act of noble honesty, which deserves to be spoken of wherever his name is mentioned. His father died insolvent, leaving four children, and a full discharge was given by each of his creditors, upon receiving such proportionate dividend as the executor was able to pay. Upon the death of his unmarried aunts, Mr. William E. Payne inherited from them a large estate, and immediately sent to all his father's creditors, not as a donation, but as a final dividend out of his father's effects the full balance of all the debts due from him at his decease. The whole sum thus distributed, it is believed, exceeded \$20,000. The memory of such an act as this, is a rich inheritance, to be transmitted from generation to generation.—Salem Gazette.

REVOLT AT THE HAVANA

By way of New Orleans, we have highly interesting intelligence from Havana and Porto Rico,

A conspiracy was detected among the troops garrisoning the Moro Castle. The gates were immediately shut upon them. A conflict ensued, and many lives were lost.

Eighty of the ring-leaders were seized and executed on the spot, by order of Governor Espeleta.

It is also said that a disturbance had occurred at Porto Rico. The naval armament had in consequence, sailed for that island. The cause of the revolt, and all further particulars are yet shrouded in mystery. Some say the withdrawal of Gov. Tacón had created discontent in Havana.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser writes from Morris county, N. J. under date of July 26th, as follows:

I have beheld during the past night, one of the most distressing scenes that ever took place in our village. Mr. James Begun, a respectable mechanic, aged about 24 years died this morning at 5 o'clock with that truly awful disease, hydrophobia. The first symptoms of the malady were not shown until Tuesday evening, (24th instant,) when his friends were about to apply warm water to his feet. He shuddered at the sight. He ate a hearty breakfast yesterday morning but could not drink any thing with it.

He inquired of the owner of the dog that bit him, if he thought the dog was mad. An evasive answer was given, when he replied—the dog was mad—and I am a dead man! About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, he had some slight spasms—which increased until he died. At 11 o'clock last evening, we succeeded in getting a straight jacket upon him, when he was chained to the floor. At intervals he would talk as rationally as ever, and agreed with us upon the propriety of his confinement. At one time he cried out *kill your dogs, kill your dogs!*

A scene of this kind beggars all description. He was a native of the village, and his father, mother, and all among us. This afflictive Providence has thrown a gloom over the whole vicinity.

GENERAL HARRISON.

It would seem, that general HARRISON will in due time, with his own consent, be withdrawn from the contest for the next Presidency. We learn from the Louisville Journal, that in a speech, which he delivered, on the 4th of July at Massillon, Ohio, "he fully declared his determination to abide the decision of the National Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg in 1839. He accompanied this declaration with high and appropriate compliments to the tried patriotism and transcendent talents of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER." What will the anti-masons of Pennsylvania say to this movement?—Sentinel.

Locked Jaw.—A remedy has been discovered for this dreadful affection. It is nothing but the application of strong ley made from wood ashes. The part injured should be bathed in the ley frequently, and if it be in a part of the body that cannot be conveniently immersed, apply flannels, wetted with the ley. It affords speedy relief and gradual cure. This is a simple remedy,

The simplest are often the most efficient agents. Many Cures are said to have been wrought by this.—Southern Churchman.

Green Corn.—Any deleterious effect from eating a reasonable quantity of this delicious vegetable may be avoided by dissolving a piece of pearlsh, about the size of a hickory nut, in the water in which it is boiled. By using this precaution, all danger may be avoided; and it should be invariably adopted here in the city where it is a rare thing to get any corn that has been plucked from the stalk so long as to become unwholesome.—Pearlash will nullify the deleterious effect it acquires by staleness.

Two fortunate Men.—Two Americans in New Brunswick, having discovered a mine of bituminous coal, a short time since, after ascertaining its extent and good quality, applied to the colonial government for purchase. A grant was immediately conferred on them and their successors of all the mines of every name and nature, in the entire of more than 287 square miles. Major Noah says, there can be no doubt but that this acquisition will enable the individuals to possess themselves of princely fortunes.

The New York auctioneers carry on their swindling transactions with the most astonishing impudence; daily convicted and punished, and yet daily committing the same offences over again. A farmer stepped into one of their rooms a few nights since and purchased and paid for a knife. As he was leaving the store with his purchase, he was told he had bought the whole card amounting to \$36 72 1/2. He was frightened into forking over the cash for his knives, but afterwards, on being advised to do so, turned the tables upon the swindlers and had them arrested.—Balt. Transcript.

THE CONTRAST.

"Our Country," published in Washington county says:—"There is a fair prospect of defeating Ritner in his own township—Buffalo." Why?—Because the citizens of that township 'KNOW HIM.'

When Gen. Porter was a candidate for the Legislature, the township in which he resided, gave him 153 votes—opponent ONE. All 'BECAUSE WE KNOW HIM.'

Corn in Missouri.—The crops in this State (says the Cincinnati Republican) are yielding an unusually large product this season, according to the various accounts received from there. The Boonsville Emigrant states that a gentleman residing in Boon county, planted fifty acres, from which he will get from five to six hundred barrels of corn—say from fifteen to eighteen hundred bushels. This is an average of thirty-three or thirty-four bushels per acre.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.



BLOOMSBURG:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. DAVID R. PORTER. (OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.)

In our columns will be found several communications, recommending John McReynolds to the county convention for nomination as a candidate for Congress from this Congressional District. The Intelligencer has been for several weeks, abusing Mr. McReynolds with the hope of preventing him from entering the field in opposition to the Doctor knowing, full well, that if that event did happen, that the Doctor could not receive the nomination from the democratic party of the county. The trickery made use of by him two years since to effect his election, and which has now become well understood, has aroused the democracy of the county, to a sense of their abused and insulted rights, and they look with indignation upon the originators of the fraud practised upon them at that time. They are now well aware of the means they have to contend with, and of the means that will be made use of to again defeat their favorite candidate; but it will not all do—the democracy will be heard not only in the county convention, but at the polls, in a manner not to be misunderstood, and John McReynolds will be nominated, and elected too by a triumphant majority over Doct. Petriken and all other candidates—the Intelligencer to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The assemblage of the Democracy of Luzerne county was so great, enthusiastic, and tremendous, that two sets of officers were appointed, and proceedings adopted as if emanating from two meetings, when in fact there was but one great, enthusiastic, and tremendous meeting 'alike in sentiment and doctrine.'"

The above is from the Danville Intelligencer, and is in true character with the whole course of that paper. When the editor penned it he knew there were two distinct and separate meetings—the one, whose proceedings we published last week, was composed of the bone and sinew of the democratic party of that county—and the other, of a few disorganizers, who have, for the last year or two opposed the regular nomination of the party, and who succeeded from the regular meeting because the great mass of the democracy would no longer be controlled by them. He knew, too, that the resolutions that he published the week previous, expressed nothing more than the determination of the meeting to support whoever should be presented to them as the decided choice of the democratic party of this county. He knew that the little band, who composed the meeting over which J. Drumheller presided were of his own kidney, standing ready like him, to support Dr. Petriken under any circumstances, even if the destruction of the democratic party were the certain consequence. Yet, knowing all this, he has the effrontery to say "that the assemblage of the Democracy of Luzerne county was so great, enthusiastic and tremendous, that two sets of officers were appointed, &c." What faith can be placed in the statement of an individual, after so gross a perversion of facts. None whatever.

ELECTIONS.

In North Carolina the election has been held, and the whigs have undoubtedly elected their Governor, but there will be but little change in the political complexion of the Legislature.

The election in Kentucky has again terminated in favor of the whigs, though with a decreased majority.

So far as returns have been received from Missouri, Alabama, Indiana, and Illinois, they have an increased democratic vote, and give a death blow to the hope of the Bank whigs in that quarter.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting for Danville and Berwick Circuits will be held on the land of Mr. Samuel Melick, two miles from Bloomsburg, and one and a half from M'Dowell's Mills, to commence on the 7th of September.