COVERNOR PORTER.

The Democracy of Bedford county, and more unflinching ones do not exisit, proffered to Gov. P. on his recent visit to the Springs, the hospitalities to their county, to which the Gov. made the annexed manly and excellent reply.

BEDFORD, PA. August 3d, 1839. GENTLEMEN :- The state of my health, and a disposition to avoid parade, will deny to me, what otherwise would be, the pleasnre of partaking of a public dinner with my Democratic friends of Bedford county to which your letter of this morning has invited, me.

Anxious, however, to maintain and preserve an unrestrainted intercourse between the people and their public functionaries, it will give me great pleasure during my sojourn at Bedford, to see and converse with such of my fellow citizens as may find it convenient to call,

For the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to advert to my public course be pleased to accept my thanks, 1 was but the candidate in whose election de mocratic principles triumphed, and it was to the indomitable firmness and inflexible republicanism of the people of Pennsylvania and not to any personal merit of claims of the candidate that we are indebted for the result. Still after the cruisade against private character to which you have referred. it would be worse than affectation not to admit that the result was personally gratifying to me. But the trials of the democratic party of Pennsylvania did not end with the known result of the election of the 2nd Tuesday of October last. A daring attempt was made by some reckless politicians to retain, by force or fraud, situations of which the public voice has declared them unworthy, and thus seenes which commenced on the 4th of December last, at Hurrisburg, and were continued for some weeks, afford lamentable proof of what bad men will attempt, and gratifying evidence of what FREEMEN, determined to " ask for nothing but what is right and to submit to nothing that is wrong," can accomplish.

The Democratic republican representatives of the people and the Democratic members of the senate deserve immortal honor for their firmness and patriotism during those trying scones; and the citizens whom the occasion brought to the seat of government, by their more than Roman firmness, as well as moderation and prudence, have earned · for themselves never fading laurels, and justly entitle them to name of " The Committhe of Safety." To them are the people of Ponnsylvania indebted for the frustration of the nefarious attempt of these traitors to the diberties of our country; an altempt which for recklessness and corruption was never equalled since the days of Cataline. Terrified at the consequences to themselves of their own guilt they fled the halls of legislation to brood in secret over some new and less dangerous mode of tampering with popular rights, and much as they desired, they dared not carry out their declared purpose to defeat the expressed will of the people. The calling of troops to the seat of government to overawe the legislature and intimidate the people signally failed. They were called there without and against the authority of law; and it is fortunate that no excesses were committed by the military upon the citizens and their representatives or it might have been that the instigators of the mischief might have been made to an- But as a hint frequently opens the way to swer with their blood for their treason. "I'here is however a sublimity in the spectacle of beholding the sovereign people calmly, yet firmly and unflinchingly rebuking the usurpers of power and teaching them and all who hereafter would endeavor to do the like, that the people are the source and depository of all power, and that their FOR THE DEBTS of the corporation. will " must and shall be obeyed," and that Secondly- Let the public press, the organ he who dates to prevent the legal operation of the will of the people constitutionally expressed at the Ballot Box will be put down by the strong and irresistable voice of publie opinion. At the time of my induction into office I set forth the principles on which I intended to a t, and have thus far faithfully endeavored to live up to them, notwithstanding the unwarrantable and factious opposition which almost every measure recommended for the public good has had to encounter in one. and that the least Democratic branch of the legislature. Time and the deliberate action of the people, the sure correctives of all abuses in a Republic, will purify this, and we may then see a consistent and harmonions action of all the departments of Government, and the state flourishing as she ought to under nuited Democratic councils.

CORPORATIONS.

Mr Editor-For some time I have been observing the progress of incorporations in our beloved state, to the great injury of what I have been taught to believe is demoeracy. From the present aspect of the public journals, there is a probability that the next session of our legislature, application will be made from different parts of this commonwealth, for at least twenty or thirty new corporations with banking privilives; together with applications for exten-

sions of charters, rail road and coal compa-panies, &c. &c. Where this state of things is likely to terminate, requires not a prophetic spirit to tell. The dearly bought experience of the past, should teach us lessons of caution for the future. At all events, the Democatic Press should unceasingly warn, or speak forth in language that cannot be misunderstood, and arrest this growing evil before it entails upon us all its concomitant curses. The community has already suffered by this licensed swindling system to an alarming extent in many places, and if not arrested in its rapid career, and consequences will undoubdly prove deplorable when too late to be remedied. I presume it is searcely necessary to advert to one single argument to prove that incorporations are inconsistent with the principles of plain democracy. The simple fact that they posess rights, powers and privileges, they are denied the honest ycomanry of our country, who are equally meritorious, sufficiently demenstrates my assumed position. Akin to this, is the famous or ill famed doctrine, none but wealthy freeholders shall have a vote at the polls: while the sturdy sons of toil must stand in the river, and let the landed lords curb and relax at pleasure. Why it is that men professing the most

ardent attachment to our creed, and have heretofore and valiently defended our principles against an open and avowed enemy, should lend their influence to multiply these monuments of aristocracy among us, is, what all cannot answer .----

In a land so flourishing and happy as ours in order to preserve ourselves from the contaminations of so many men, who would sacrifice all principle at the alter of self interest, it becomes us to arouse from our inexcusable lethargy, and guard our posts invincible sentineis. Perhaps it may be conceded that in some instances they ought to exist but even then they only exist as necessary evils, and such as are deemed indispensible should certainly be watched with great vigilence of care. From the omens diaidaly present themselves, I might be allowed to conclude that ere many years shall have rolled between, three fourths of our taxables will either directly or indirectly be connected with these institutions. Th consequences of such a state of things need not beportrayed by me. But some may be ready to say that our fears are needless and groundless-that we where alarmed at a mere spectre-that our imaginations have become rather, vivid through the heat of zeal; But let the past and present speak. Where are the banks, safety funds, or, that have shut up shop, with coffers filled, and offer 20, 30, 50 per cent. for there own abomnible trash ? Let experience speak.

But now the question arises, what shall be done to prevent theire increase in lessen their present number? This is an important question, and requires more trieni and wisdom than I posess, to answer properly. great achievements, I offer as follows, First. Let it become a settled principle in our legislative bodies, that in all charters hereafter renewed, extended or created the private property of all officers and stock holders of incorporations, to all intents and purpases, shall be RESPONSIBLE of power, sound the alarm, and, bring the subject before an intelligent, thinking public let its columns be open to warn and advise. Lastly. Let our representatives be seected with great discretion, and let them he men, that without fear or favor will set their faces against thom; such men as can not be bribed or bought with the " clinck of the mammon's box." Let such a system of legislation as this take place, and the number will be at once considerably curtailed-the inducements for paculation will not be quite so flutteringthe benefits of insolvency will no longer consist in the hard earnings of the toiling suffering poor-and that course which has heretofore legalized a chartered band to persist in refusing to puy its honest debts, while the trembling son of want is dragged from his social but to the gloomy cells of a prison for the very bread he cais, will be ast to the 'owla.' May the wheels of time roll on and speedily bring the period, when democracy shall be perched upon the pinacle of all our institutions, and all our acts bear the motio of "Equal Rights." Centre Democrat.

Counterfeit Arrested .- John H. Beach-

ell, formerly a vender of lattery tickets in

this place, has been arrested in the city of

Philadelphia, for endeavoring to pass a large

amount of counterfeit bills upon a person

amed Joseph Winte, residing in the Areade.

He was accordingly taken before the mayor

of the city and after hearing was committed

te prison for want of sufficient bail to take

his trial at the post-court of Criminal Ses-

sion. The spurious notes that were found

Reading Democrat.

in his posession amounted to \$52,000.

COMMONWEALTH vs. CAMPBELL. This case of libel upon Governor Pon-

TER, was tried in the Huntingdon sessions just transpired, and resulted in an acquittal of the defendant-but also in making him pay the costs. The anti-masons effect to be triumphant in the issue, as if the wonder of all sober men was not excited in finding, that in these times of political effervesence, an anti-masonic jury could be induc-ed to visit an anti masonic defeedant with the heavy penalty of paying about five hundred dollars of costs. Campbell wrote a euer during the last gubernatorial canvasa, in which he charged David R. Porter, with having purloined or destroyed the record of his taking the benefit of the insolvent laws -a necessity of relieving himself from confinement brought upon him by his partners, and pressed by vindicative creditors, and also charging him with being a common loafer. The jury was composed of eleven anti-masons and one democrat. Notwithstanding all this, and the lamentable fact that the antimasonic party have held and advocated as a part of their political creed, that it was right and proper to carry into court and the ury box, the inquiry of political predelictions, and such a jury, so impressed with the propriety to stand by political associates, found Campbell guilty enough to impose upon him the payment of a bill of costs sufficiently heavy to punish him severely .----Their sympathy operated upon the case so far as to modify their sense of duty; and they framed their verdict to save from imprisonment. We repeat that the wonder s they could be induced by even the satisfactory evidence of the innocence of Governor Porter of the charges made against him, and the grossness of the libel publishby the defendant in his political zeal for ani-masonry, to load a favorite instrument or leader with so heavy a burden. Who in his senses will believe that if the facts charged against the governor by Campbell were not false a jury in favor of the defendant would have not saved him from all punishment ? Under these circumstances it is a conviction, and must be so regarged by all the world .- Reporter.

We fear that our frontier settlements are likely to be still further and very seriously annoved by the indians along the borders of the western states and territories. Scarcely a paper reaches us from that region, that does not publish the particulars of some scene of horror-some sudden murder or massacre committed in the dead of night, and at a fancied moment of peace and security. We have already given the particulars of the slaughter of 20 men between the Sioux and Chippeways, near the falls of St. Anthony, and we are now sorry to receive further indications of trouble, from a late number of the Arkansas Times. That paper says:-" Rumour, with her ten thousand tongues, has been busy for the last few days in spreading reports concerning hostilities among the Indians, threatened attack upon Fort Gibson, &c. &c. By passengers who arrived here in the steamer Cherokee, yesterday morning, however, we learn that there is a strong probability of a fight between the two parties of Cherokees, on account of the late murder of Ridge, the chief of the emigrants. Ross's party lately held a council, and proposed terms of peace and unity, which the Ridge, or Brown (the present chief) party would not accept, and they where to hold a council to day, which Ross

DREADFUL SELF-MURDER.

The Madisonian, Wisconsin Inquirer of the 16th inst., says :- " The American Hotel in this place was on Sunday afternoon last, the scene of a horrid occurrence of this kind. At a bout 4 o'clock, the attention of Mr. Fake, the keeper of the American Hotel, was attracted by a gurgling noise; and in casting his eye, observed standing in the door of a room a short distance from him, a man literally covered with blood, pointing to his" throat, and beckoning him o approach. Startied and shocked, Mr. Fake advanced towards and followed him into the room, where he beheld a scene horrid and sickening in the extreme. The floor and bed covered with blood; an open razor, the impliment of death, lying on a chair, and the self-murderer who had sunk upon his knees, struggling for breath, with his throat cut-the treacher completely severed ! Surgical assistance was immediately called, but nothing could be done for him, as he determinedly and frantically resisted every attempt made to dress or even touch the wound.

" His only desire was to see his wife, who was in the family; and having obtained a slip of paper, wrote with a pencil-" I want to see my wife. It's all I ask. N. T. D." It was deemed proper, however, not to grant his request, and he, after a half an hour of intense suffering expired. His name wa Nathaniel T. Duncombe.

"As will be seen by the following letters which we are permitted to publish, one of which was addressed to his wife an hour or two before, and the other found on his body after his death, the cause of his suicide was an unfortunate difficulty between himself and his wife, which it appears he could not succeed in reconciling. This difficulty arose from brutal treatment at his hands; and which compelled her six or eight months ago, to leave the family of Mr. Fake. The husband who resided at Jefferson, came to this place two or three days days before his death for the purpose of reconciliation.

" Having failed in this, he came to the determination of destroying himself; and waited until his wife and Mr. Fake's family had gone to church, and then crawled in a window into her apartment, where after cutting his arms, which were found to be deeply gashed in several places, he opened his wife's trunk, took out her clothing, and besmeared each separate article with blood. wrote the initials of his name in glaring capitals, with blood upon the wall, and then cut his throat !

" Duncombe formerly resided in the city of New York, where he now has a brother, and was a baker by trade.

"I find it impossible to bring about a reconciliation with my wife, and I feel that it is impossible for me to survive. It could have been effected, and we should have been happy, if it were not for a few who have taken a mistaken view of my actions. I forgive them. Let them remember ' to err is human, to forgive divine.' I have striven hard in this new country to obtain a home for my family. My affections were wholly placed on my wife, notwithstanding some things that have occurred to mar the marriage. I freely forgive her, and now I am out of persecution. I hope she will forgive what has gone amies on my side, as she would not do it when I was still living. I used every persuasion that I was capable of, but by the interference of a few for it she found him up and loading his pisfolks who wished * I have failed; on them rests a heavy respon-

THE CAPE MAY ALEINOS.

The last number of the American Journal of Medical sciences an interesting article descriptive of some Albino children, whose parents reside in Cape May county, N. J. "The father and mother are both of African race-and possess all the peca-liarities of the African in their features and complexion. They have always maintained a character for industry, jutigrity, and virtue, far above the majority of the ne-groes in the neighborhood. The mother has given birth to six children. Her two first were fair male representatives of Africa, then followed two female Albinos, then by way of punctuation, a black female, and on the first of June last, commenced another line with another Albino male. Her colored children have all died, and her present family consists of three children, possessing a skin of the most delicate white color. These Albino children have all the features of a regular built negro child, flat foot and broad, leg inserted in the centre of the same, with a natural curve of the tibia, skin unusally delicate and fair, eyes of light blue, cornea surrounded by a delicate ring of pink or peach blossom, the pupil encircled with the same colored ring, giving to the eye a peculiar appearance-hair long and curly, resembling combed worsted in color, or a white spaniel-eye brows and eye lashes the same, a perfect lusus nature."

Recently, while at Cape May: we visited the Albinos noticed above, and found them exactly as described by the writer in the journal of Medical Sciences. They reside about five miles from Cape Island, and are generally visited by the sojourners at that place, who usally leave a trifle with the mother. The father who, as well as the mother, is quite black, resides on the Island during the bathing season, and fills the situation of waiter at one of the hotels. He appears to be an industrious and well benaved man.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

The Jackson (La,) Republican relates the following circumstance, the account of which he received by letter from a lady, for whose credibility he is ready to youch. Some time since, the sheriff of a connty in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money-say filieen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it-

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking te entertain a strainger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wroug in refusing to take him in, sent a servant to call him. 'The gentleman returned, and soon retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men disguised as negroes came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length, told them that the money was in another room, and that she would get it for them. It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going * tols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheaad most of the conversation

That Divine Providence has these blessings in stora for us I fervenily believe and that our vast trial may be the cause of increased watchfulness in preserving inviolate the sacred rights to which we were born is the sincere prover of

Your fellow citizen,

DAVID R. PORTER.

To Mr. Nicholas Lyons, and others Committee on behalf of the Democratic citizens of Bedford.

A brauch of promine case is about to be commenced in Boston by a young and beau tild widow against her lover, who, having wood and way her affections under the idea the she was beirens to the posessions in which she resided; descried her on finding. that she was only a domestic in the family

Fresh beef soils in the market of Rio Jansiro at suven cants for twenty five pound ! Pity the market is so far off.

ad forbidden; and it was expected he would interrupt theirdeliberations; in which case, a resort to arms would immediately

follow. It is said that several of the chief men of the Brown party have said that peace shall not be restored until Ross, is killed. It is also stated that Gen. Arbockle has called on Col. Drennen, of Van Bureu, to have his company of seventy five volunteers in readiness at a moment's warning. on which account Col. Drennen has sent to this place for a quantity of arms, ammunition. &c. Another comour is, that the ladies have all been requested to leave Fort Gibson in order to prepare for the worst, The last, and the most improbable of all is, that the Brown party or old emigrants, have threatened to break open the arsenal at Fort Gibson, in order to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition for their protection against the Ross paty; making as an excess, that the United States where bound to protect them.

Meanwhile, the trouble in Florida is still any thing but settled. The surprise and stir it violently, so much the better. Drain massacre of Col. Harney's command have already been communicated to our readers, and we now learn that Captain Lone has arrived at Charleston, from Fort Mellon, via Black Creek, having on board Lieut Hanson of the U. S. Army, with several U. S. who arrived at Charleston, from Fort Mellon, via had in charge 46 Indians, consisting of men women and children, captured at Fort Melion on the 7th instant. The Indian, as it appears, had come in to receive the nations which it had been the practice to distribute among them, when Lt. H. being in possession of infirmation, (received by express the day previous.) respecting the massacre of Col. Harney's detachment, promply determined to make them prisoners. In accomplishing this, however, it became necessary to shoot two of the Indians, who made an attempt to escape .- The Charleston proceeded to Castle Pickney, where the Indians will doubtless be imprisoned until orders can be received as to their final destination.

The N. E. Boundary .- British Commissioners passed through Bangor recently, with surveying and astronomical instruments for the boundary line,

sibility.

It is now Sunday, the 30th of June."

" After writing the above, I have come to the determination to try once more; and if fail, and she remain inflexible to my request, as I find it is hard to part with her. as well as with my life, my doom is sealed, and I have to leave this world with all its alinements, to find that rest which death, the poor man's friend has for me.

N. T. DUNCOMEE."

TO PREPARE SEED WHEAT.

It is of vast importance, brother farmers that your seed wheat be well prepared before sowing, if you would avoid smut. To this end first of all procure the largest ripest and dryest seed you can find. Now take, say half a bushel of it at a time, turn it into a tub. Put clean water enough to cover it. In with both hands wash it like a faithful washerman. If you have a rough stick to the water off, and put in more clean water. Wash it again, and continue the operation, till all the chaff and dust are turned off and good. Now make a pickel as salt as you would for fresh pork in summer, add after putting all the wheat into one vesel, if you have one large enough for it, unn in brine till it covers the wheat. There let it lie two or three days. Just before your ready to sow' drain off the water, and add slacked lime enough to cover all the grain and seperate them from each other. It can then be scattered from the hand conveniently, in the act of sowing. If you do not do this or some thing else in equal faithfulness, reflect not upon Providence, nor conplain of your land next fall, if you then harvest smutty wheat. Maine Cultivator.

Case of Poisoning from Eating Eels. Two families in Abington, (Va.) were poiwater stream. They are recovering by medical assistance.

between his hostess and the robbers:

Telling the lady to be of good heart, he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers, and shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so-on her doing which, the (the stranger) would do fer the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a women, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant, and the strainger's bullet had floored a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was overthing at the gate by the strainger, fell under the trust of his knife.

As soon as practicable the neighbors were arlarmed, and washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of near neighbors !

THE LOTTERY TICKET.

Mr. Tailor, the celebrated sailor preacher of Boston once related the following anecdote. A poor women who had once seen better days, was finally compelled, by intemperance of her husband, to resort to the wash tub to earn a scanty subsistence for herself and children At length however heart broken and destitute, she determind to purchase a lottery ticket, with the hope that if she should be succesful, her husband might once enter into business and become a steady man. To of 10,000! Frantic, sho ran to her husband and throwing her arms round his neck, said, "Oh my husband now we shall be happy; now we shall live as we once lived, I have drawn a prize ip the lottery!"

. Don't be to sure of that, women,"said the wretch, looking her in the face with the utmost composite, "Don't be too sure of that; for I found the ticket in your drawer, and gave it to Mr.____, for a glass of rum." The transition from sudden joy 10 suiden grief was so great that, no sooner had he concluded than the unhappy women sound lately by eating cels caught in a fresh | dropped at his fect a lifeless corpse ! Alas these stories, touching as they are, are nevertheless stern realities.