

"I have heard," was the hasty reply, "but nothing fatal, or even alarming. Hope for the best; but be ever prepared for the worst. Time, the best physician for wayward as well as for sorrowing hearts, will perhaps bring all to a happy result. Good night."

When left alone, Jane gave way to the agitation which Mr. Mason's last words were calculated to produce. The agreement not to correspond having been rigidly kept, she was in total ignorance of Barton's proceedings and circumstances, and eagerly caught at the least glimmer of intelligence respecting them. She knew that her friends at the parsonage were fully aware of the goal to which she desired to hasten. She had laboured with unceasing assiduity to make for herself a "home"—one, indeed, which might be rendered capable of being shared by another, should his career prove at the end of the twelvemonth as successful as her own. Alas! the hint which had been just dropped tended to lessen this hope, and Jane's bitter emotions could only find relief in tears. She did not, however, relax in her labours, and retired not to rest till her task was finished.

The next day Jane took home her painting, received the money for it, made her purchase (which was a quaint old writing-desk) and returned to the cottage. She seemed to attach a strange value to this article of furniture, for when it arrived, she placed it with her own hands in a room concerning which many mysterious surmises had gone abroad. She always kept it locked, and no person but herself—not even her old housekeeper was allowed to enter it. She, however, passed every hour she could spare from sleep and labour in this mysterious apartment. The windows were closed, except a small aperture at the top, and a hundred conjectures about Jane Lambert and her secluded little room soon floated about the neighbourhood, not one of the persevering attempts to fish out the secret, which had been made, having succeeded. When ever the subject was alluded to, Jane invariably changed it, and betrayed so much embarrassment, that questions were seldom pressed. One thing was, however, certain, that the room was in the course of being gradually furnished; for every now and then there was brought to the cottage, a curious old chair, an odd looking table, or a parcel of books in bindings of a bygone fashion, which Jane seemed to have purchased out of her earnings; and these must have been deposited in the mysterious sactum, for they were never seen in any other part of the house. So close a secret did Jane keep everything relating to this little room, that she never made allusion to it, even to her friends the Masons.

(Concluded next week.)

CAPITAL TRIAL OF PIRATES AT HALIFAX.

The Piratical crew of the ship *Saladin* recently arrested at Halifax, were put on trial in that city before the Supreme Court, on the 18th inst. Four of them—Anderson, Travassors alias Johnson, George Jones and Wm. Hazelton, were first put on trial on the charge of piracy. One of them pleaded guilty. The jury brought in, after fifteen minutes consultation, a verdict of guilty.

Carr and Galloway were then tried for the murder of Captain Fielding. The Court charged the jury that the crimes of Fielding, who must have been the inducer to the original piracy, were no palliation of the guilt of his murderers. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A similar verdict was returned after the trial of the same men for the murder of Fielding's son.

THE CONFESSIONS.—The following is the substance of the confession of the prisoners, alluded to above.

When the *Saladin* was about leaving Valparaiso, Capt. Fielding, whose vessel had been confiscated for a breach of the revenue law of the country, applied to Capt. McKenzie, for a passage to England for himself and son; and they were taken on board as cabin passengers. Shortly after getting to sea, Fielding occasionally spoke to the men, unfavorably of Capt. McKenzie, told them of the valuable cargo that was on board, and questioned them as to their courage and resolution if they were called on to act in desperate circumstances. All his discourses with them were separately, he never speaking to more than one at a time.

He finally told them, still speaking in this cautious manner, to only one at a time, that the crew were about to destroy the officers, and take the ship out of their hands. That the one whom he so addressed had better join them, or his own life would be in danger. In this diabolical manner he succeeded in seducing them, one after another, into a mutiny, before they were aware of the true state of the case; & in an incredibly short time after he first mentioned his plans, he succeeded in obtaining the engagement to take part with him of a

sufficient number to carry them into effect. The whole of this was effected in 24 days, and those who were of one watch, and consequently all being on deck together, they had no difficulty in putting the plans into execution.

The night of the 13th of April was first proposed for the tragedy, but one of the mutineers not being in his place on deck, and perhaps the whole of them yet being deficient of that hardihood which alone prepares the heart of a man for such dreadful deeds, the things was delayed. Previous to the next night, Fielding had an opportunity to further infuse his spirit into them, excited their fears, inflamed their cupidity, and got them fully prepared for the deeds of blood.

The mate's watch, including all the mutineers, were then on deck; and Fielding, pretending that he was irritated by an argument which he had with Capt. McKenzie, remained on deck, in conversation with the unsuspecting mate, who repeatedly asked him why he did not go down into the cabin to his rest. This he evaded, and still remained on deck. Finally, it now being near twelve at night, the mate went to the man at the helm, and told him to steer as well as he could, and as he was unwell, he would lie down a spell on the hen coop. Here then was a favorable opportunity for them, all in their full power. The Captain in sleep and fancied security in his cabin; and half of the crew who were not in the plot reposing below in their hammocks, and the only object that was in their way had now laid himself down, and sunk into a slumber among them.

This opportunity they but too well improved.—The work of death was commenced by Johnson taking an axe, and in darkness & in silence approaching the sleeping man, buried the edge of it in his head. Animation was immediately suspended, and without the least noise, they threw the lifeless body into the sea.

The next plan was to kill the captain and Jones and Anderson were sent down into the cabin for that purpose; but the sleeping man's dog was keeping watch for his safety, while his brother man was plotting his death. This dumb animal made them fearful to proceed, and they returned on deck. Their plan was then temporarily altered; they proceeded aft and called up the carpenter, and as soon as his head was above the companion, he received a blow with a hammer, which stunned him. One of the conspirators then placed his hand over his mouth, and two others threw him overboard. The contact with the sea probably restored animation, and he called out murder.—This became the accidental cause of calling Capt. McKenzie on deck. On the drowning man's calling murder, Fielding, then near the entrance to the cabin, called out with a voice, "a man overboard!" when Capt. McKenzie, with the benevolent design of saving one of his crew, rushed up on deck, and no sooner had he got there, but he was attacked with an axe by Anderson.

The blow, however, did not take effect, and the assaulted man grappled with the murderer, who it would appear, retreated, for it was some distance from the cabin stairs when he was seized by Hazelton, and Johnson, who were commanded from the helm by Fielding to assist, running to the scene of action, took hold of one of his captain's hands.—In this situation, with three of the murderers holding him, Fielding gave him repeated blows on the back part of the head with an axe, which made him a corpse. All this was done in much short of a minute; no noise was uttered, and the only words spoken by their victim, was when Fielding was approaching with the axe; the whole intention then appearing evident, he cried out, "O, Captain Fielding!" As soon as the fatal blows suspended animation, the body was cast into the sea.

After a short consultation they again assembled aft, and, by way of arousing the watch below, they lowered the jib, the noise which this made, together with the calls of Fielding and others, soon brought the poor wretches on deck and with perfect security to themselves, in the darkness of midnight, and with weapons of destruction in their hands, they silently despatched them one after another as they came on deck, and in short of an hour after the work of destruction began, six unsuspecting mortals were thus hurried into eternity, and their bodies buried under the waves of the ocean.

Carr and Galloway, the cook and steward, who were not in the plot, and whose duties did not call them on deck, were then the only ones that remained, and it became a matter of enquiry what should be done with them. Fielding proposed that they should be slain also. This was objected to and some of them said no more blood should be spilled. When they were called up in the morning, and informed what had been done, Galloway, we understand, said—"I was sorry they had not killed him

with his messmates," and Carr was crying all the next day.

They were then all called together by Fielding, and an oath was administered to them on the Bible that they would be as true to each other like a band of brothers. It would appear, however, that Fielding was suspicious of them, notwithstanding their unobol oath, for at his suggestion, all the arms and ammunition, together with axes, and adzes, and all offensive weapons on board, were thrown into the sea.

They then had the vessel, with all the costly freight, entirely at their command, and Fielding proposed that they should run her to the coast of North America, land at some secluded spot in or about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and secure their booty on shore, after which they would go to the States, and return with some small vessel to bring it away. This well laid scheme was, however, defeated by his own cupidity and reckless inhumanity.

In a conversation the next day with Johnson, Fielding said that he would get rid of Carr and Galloway, when they got near the land, by giving them a dose of poison, and alleged that they must have the crew still further reduced. This Johnson did not approve of and mentioned it to his comrades, which occasioned them all to feel suspicious of Fielding. These suspicions were increased by their accidentally discovering that he had secreted two horse pistols, some ammunition, and a large carrying knife. This they immediately taxed him with, but he denied knowing any thing about them, and in a controversy that ensued, he said that he would throw himself overboard and was leaving the cabin professedly with the intent.

They, however, took hold of him to stop him, and having got hold of him, they kept him; and on some one of them saying that he ought to be secured, they momentarily came to a determination to do it, and tied him hand and foot, & melancholy to say, the young boy, who had taken no part in the transaction, was tied also. In this state they were left on the cabin floor all night.

The next morning the son, it would appear, was liberated; for he was afterwards found on the forward part of the deck. As for the monster, Fielding himself, he had his feet untied, and was brought on deck, and was made to hear the consultation respecting what was to be done with him. The result of which consultation was that they should throw him overboard, and this was accordingly done, and Carr and Galloway were made to assist in doing it. The poor little boy was forward at the time, and notwithstanding his piteous prayers for mercy, and his screams of affright, he was thrown over also.

After the confessions were read, the prosecution closed, and the Chief Judge going one by one through the list of prisoners as they were named in the indictment, asked them if they had any thing to say in behalf of themselves. Johnson in reply asked leave to read a paper he before spoke of, which leave was granted. This paper was evidently prepared under the hope that there was still a prospect of mercy for him, but it disclosed no facts on which such a hope could be grounded. The other prisoners referred their defence to their counsel.

William Young and L. O. C. Doyie, Esqs. each addressed the jury in a short speech on behalf of the prisoners; but it was evident that neither had any expectations of saving them from the penalty so justly due to the aggravated crimes they had been guilty of.

The jury after about a quarter of an hour's absence returned with a verdict in accordance with his Lordship's charge,—that the four prisoners were GUILTY.

Disgraceful Scene at an Execution.—Geo. W. Thompson, the murderer of Catherine Hamlin, was executed at Lower Salisbury on the 12th ult. He died a hard death, as after he had been suspended twenty minutes his pulse could be distinctly counted. The Sheriff erected an enclosure around the gallows to evade the law abolishing public executions, and also to gratify the crowd, who helped the Sheriff out in his worthy intention by demolishing the enclosure leaving the gallows open to public view. The Sheriff looked on the riot with perfect indifference. Persons, too, were admitted to the top of the Court House to get a good view, for fifty cents each.

The New Trinity Church.—This magnificent structure is fast approaching to completion, and will certainly have nothing to surpass it even to equal it in the country. The pinnacles, or towers of the steeple, were completed last week. This portion of the building is of beautifully ornamented but durable work, and is 160 feet high front. Thence an octagon form is to run in a straight line to a point, and is to be 104 feet long, making the steeple and spire 264 feet high. To this may be added the fact that the church stands on the highest point of land in the city, so that it will be a prominent object, probably, for several leagues out at sea, and be observable a long distance from the surrounding vicinity. The steeple and spire of the old building were 175 feet high.

DEMOCRAT.

"TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR"

BLOOMSBURG:

STURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK.
VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS.
FOR GOVERNOR.

HENRY A. NUHLENBERG.
Canal Commissioner.

JOSHUA HARTSHORNE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WILSON McCANDLESS, } Senatorial
ASA DIMOCK, }

REPRESENTATIVE.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 George F. Lehman | 13 George Schnable |
| 2 Christian Knies | 14 Nathaniel B. Eldred |
| 3 Wm. H. Smith | 15 M. N. Irvine |
| 4 John Hill (Phil.) | 16 James Woodburn |
| 5 Samuel E. Leech | 17 Hugh Montgomery |
| 6 Samuel Camp | 18 Isaac Aukney |
| 7 Jesse Sharpe | 19 John Matthews |
| 8 N. W. Sample | 20 Wm. Patterson |
| 9 Wm. Heindrich | 21 Andrew Burke |
| 10 Conrad Shimer | 22 John McGilt |
| 11 Stephen Baldy | 23 Christian Myers |
| 12 Jonah Brewster | 24 Robert Orr |

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.

We have been requested to mention that a Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at JERSEYTOWN, on Friday, the 16th of August. The people of the county generally are invited to attend.

YOUNG HICKORY.

A Young Hickory Pole, 140 feet high will be raised by the Democrats of Espy town, on Saturday afternoon next, Aug. 17. The Democrats of Bloom and the adjoining townships, are requested to attend and assist in raising aloft the broad banner of their country, upon which will be inscribed "Polk, Dallas and Muhlenberg." Come one, come all.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At four o'clock, this afternoon, Aug. 10, a Democratic meeting is to be held at the upper school house, in Seidletown. Turn out and you will hear some good speeches.

The regular Monthly Meeting of the Orangeville and Rhoersburg Hickory Club, on Saturday afternoon last at Orangeville was a real smasher, numbering not less than five hundred Democrats, graced by the presence of more than fifty beautiful Democratic ladies. About 2 o'clock a procession was formed in the village, headed by the ladies, and marched to a beautiful grove, a short distance from town, where arrangement had been made for their accommodation. After the multitude arrived upon the ground, they were ably and eloquently addressed by J. Cooper, B. K. Rhodes and C. R. Buckalew. We have never witnessed a larger and more enthusiastic Democratic meeting in the county. They appeared to be but one mind, one heart, and one soul and that filled to overflowing with cheer for the success of Polk, Dallas & Muhlenberg. The enthusiasm displayed by the Democrats at this meeting is a sure presage that the pledge given at Northumberland, that the Star of the North, will give at least 1600 majority in November next, will more than be redeemed.

MASS MEETING
At Wilkesbarre.

We were at Wilkesbarre on Tuesday last and attended the Mass Meeting held at that place. In numbers, it surpassed the expectations of every one, numbering between 3 and 4000. It was a glorious and overwhelming turn out of the Democracy of the Northern Counties, and the feeling which pervaded the immense throng, reminded us of the old Jackson campaign. We have not room this week for a more extended notice of the meeting, but will, in our next give a general description of its proceedings.

COL. H. WEBB:—

Dear Sir—I have been told that the Federals have used my name at one of their meetings, as a committee man, of some sort, for Paxton district, and have my name still continued in their Danville Federalist. Now I want you, through the medium of the Democrat to announce to the Federals, that they have barked up the wrong sapling—there is no coon here—I am Polk, Dallas & Muhlenberg, up to the hub.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN SHUMAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

We set down for the purpose of giving an account of the various Democratic Mass Meetings lately held in this State, but in casting our eyes over the columns of our exchange papers, we find it impossible to give any thing like a general description of them. The first paper that we open presents to us—The Democracy of Franklin in Council, 7000 strong!—Next comes Chester with her 6000 Democrats in meeting, followed by Schuylkill with her 3000 gathered at Orwigsburg. Old Montgomery shows a force at Norristown of 8000.—The 13th Congressional District presents her hardy yeomanry at Northumberland, of 6 or 8000, and this week, the Northern counties show a force at Wilkesbarre of 4000 Democrats ready to do battle in November next. We could go on and enumerate large and enthusiastic meetings in almost every county in the State. But we forbear, as we do not wish to give our whig friends too great a dose at once, for fear that they will become so disheartened at the prospect before them that they will not be able to show any fight. This we should regret, as we like opposition. We will therefore, only say to our friends, that we have the best evidence in the enthusiastic manner in which the Democratic meetings throughout the State are attended, that the Democratic party were never more united and more animated in the cause of their country than now, and never were we more sure of a certain and glorious victory than in November next.

The whigs are preparing their party for the defeat of their candidate for Governor in Kentucky, Clays own State. There is great probability that not only the Democratic candidate for Governor will be elected, but that the State will go against Clay, therefore to prevent their friends from receiving too great a shock at the sad news, which is expected soon to be here, they are letting them down by degrees with a few flourishes about the immense popularity of the Democratic candidate for Governor.—Take it easy gentlemen, for there will be other states whose vote, you will soon have an opportunity of explaining away.

On Saturday last, about 300 Democrats assembled, upon short notice, at the house of Mr. Leves, in Derry township, and raised a Young Hickory Pole, one hundred and forty feet high. So we go.

The Boston Post has the following capital *jeu d'esprit* as a set-off to the nonsense of the whigs about the father of Mr. Polk. It is a fair hit:

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE.

HENRY CLAY found to be the lineal descendant of that FIRST OLD TORY, who brought death into the world and all our woe! Shall this base author of the fall be rewarded for his treason in the person of his immediate descendant?—Read the following certificate!

NAUVOO, July 4, 1844.

I hereby depose and certify that in the year one, I resided in Eden, and that I was well acquainted with its oldest inhabitant, ADAM, Esq. and with his wife EVE. At the time the said Adam was found guilty of a base and traitorous crime against the government, and with his wife, who was equally guilty, was sentenced to death, and all their children and their posterity were banished and outlawed. I further certify and depose that I know Henry Clay, Esq. the present whig candidate for the presidency, and am well acquainted with his pedigree and his regular descent; and I know him to be an immediate descendant of the aforesaid Adam and Eve, who were old tories and traitors, known and reputed to be such from the time of their conviction and condemnation until this day.

ABEL MORMON.

Subscribed and sworn before me,

ENOCH METHUSELAH, J. P.

I hereby certify that Enoch Methuselah is a magistrate duly appointed and qualified to whom full faith and credit should be given. And further, that I am well acquainted with Abel Mormon, and have no doubt that the aforesaid facts, stated by him, are veritable and true. Given at Nauvo, July 10, 1844.

JAPBET HAM, Clerk.

AMERICANS!—Will you give your votes for the descendant of the first, the original tory and traitor—the author of so much misery, and the exemplar of so much crime? No, never! It never shall be said that the free and virtuous voters of these States will raise to their first magistracy the depraved offspring of such an ignominious ancestry! NO, NO!

For President who would desire

The sinful son of such a sire!

How can the country ever be saved

By one born totally depraved?

Sons of the pilgrims! grasp in hand

The weapon which the laws command;

Which rule balls nor pistol locks

Can never withstand—the BALLOT BOX.

Intense heat and protracted drought

Cheraw, S. C. have materially injured

the corn and cotton crops.

FOR THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

OUR COUNTY QUESTION.

Why are the parties, in this county, so mute on the home question, while they are all excitement, on the State and National questions?

Has the question lost its virtue? Has it lost its importance? NO.

While the friends of equal rights and privileges are certain to carry the National and State candidates into office, they should at the same time carry into both branches of our State legislature a removal man.

The time is fast approaching when the freemen must speak at the ballot box, and yet neither the removal, or the anti removal party have announced any selection of candidates.

Procrastination, being the thief of time, the freemen should no longer delay; it is essential to the interests of this county, that a removal man be elected to both branches of the legislature, as it is essential that they be elected at all. According to the present bill, which is before the people, every thing that has ever yet been asked for by the opposition is given, and much more; because by that bill the removal party, give to the county as a bonus, the county buildings, and erect the new ones at their own expense. It is at this time, not necessary to go into a discussion of the subject, the case is so plain, and the cause of removal so fair, and Democratic, that any person may, and every person must see, that nothing is asked by the removal party, but justice: two successive years has it been denied, by the people that a removal was loudly called for. It now remains to be seen whether, the Presidential and Gubernatorial questions, will be made a hobby, to divide the friends of removal. I honestly believe that if they are thus suffered to operate at his time, that it will be a long time before the removal party, will regain a healthy and vigorous course of action. It is measures, and not men; that we are contending for throughout the whole range of local, and political controversy, equal rights; equal legislation; equal laws and equal privileges; secured by that legislation which takes into deep consideration, the best interests of the whole, and acts upon the principle that the flock and not the fleece, should be the shepherd's care. Such being the foundation upon which to build, every friend of order can without doing violence to his sense of justice, go heart and hand in such a cause. Let nothing be thrown in to destroy the action of the removal party, but let reason and judgment sway the action of all concerned in this matter. Of what interest can it be to the opposers of the removal that they spend their hundreds; may it not be said their thousands every year in fighting against the known will of the people? Does such a course add to the prosperity of the village of Danville? Is it any advantage to the county of Columbia for her citizens, every session of the State Legislature, to spend at Harrisburg thousands of dollars on this question when it is so much needed in the county?

I appeal to the intelligence of every taxpayer in the county to say, if it would not be for the interest of anti removal men themselves, to acquiesce in the will of the majority, and let the removal be effected, and at the same time keep the money that is yearly spent at Harrisburg in the county. The question of removal will continue to be agitated until the consummation of a desirable object is attained.

It may be bitterly opposed; but it can only be seen, that both here at home, and also in the legislature, it has gained friends; and the voters of the county who desire a removal, are determined never to yield the contest until their request is granted. And with that determination they will year after year stand to their post.

Have any forgotten the schemes and intrigues which have heretofore been carried on in this cause by the opposition? Looking upon the Removal question in the light that I do, I believe that the Removal question should not be suffered to rest at this time, if there should not be a vote given in the county, either for President or Governor. The Removal in this county is of paramount importance to the people here, and it is wisdom not to be diverted from it.

NUMA.

Counterfeits on the Lebanon Bank.—Counterfeit notes of the Lebanon (Pa.) Bank, have been detected in Philadelphia. They are of the denomination of \$20, No. 1894, payable to Samuel Hemphill, dated December 14, 1843, signed Thomas Wilson, Cashier; E. E. Smith, President.—They may be easily discerned, as these individuals are not the officers of the Lebanon Bank at all. The genuine officers are Dr. J. W. Gloniger, President; Mr. Gloniger, Cashier.