

She had sought out the real offender, and had facilitated his escape to a neighboring port, on his return to the "old country" again.

Having assured herself of his departure, she now sought the interview with the brother in prison, which she obtained, and then and there, for the first time, revealed to him the mystery which had involved him in such fearful apprehensions. The injunction of the brother upon the sister, in this interview, was as noble a devotion of fraternal love, as the deeds of the sister were heroic evidences of the chivalry of the woman. He bade her not to breathe the name of another than himself, as connected with the murder. "If I die his death," said he, "I go before my God with my soul pure from the foul stain of murder; if he is betrayed, he will be hurried on, without the time for repentance and ablation, to a premature and ignominious death. Let me suffer, rather than risk his capture." The solemn assurance of the woman of her knowledge of the guilt of another, and the innocence of her brother in confinement, of the crime alleged, produced such serious impressions upon the mind of the governor, connected with the assurance of the production of witnesses to establish the fact, as to induce him to grant the reprieve. It remained now to disclose and prove these facts. In the language of the devoted sister, the guilty one was now "far on his way," and the danger of his arrest was removed. The affidavit of the sister, with the other evidence which the publication of these facts elicited, was immediately secured.

The widow of the deceased was sought after, and when brought forward, acknowledged her perfidy to the man whom she had left with the firmest pledge of her heart's devotion, and joined in the belief, that was now on all hands adopted, of her deception in the person of the individual convicted. With such evidence, it need scarcely be added, the pardon of the convict was immediately obtained, and he again set at liberty.

Canada War.

The following is from a letter in the Argus of yesterday.

Ogdensburg, Nov. 12, 1838. "Early this morning, two schooners filled with patriots came down opposite this place—one grounded on the bar. The U. S. steamer also arrived some time in the night; she had it seems, taken some 60 or 70 passengers on board on her way down, who proved to be patriots, secretly armed. After the Captain had left for his lodgings, they took possession of the boat, and compelled the engineer, Mr. Taylor, and one of the pilots, Mr. Foster, to remain on board. They went out, and after a short time returned and called for ropes, to tow the schooner off the bar. Ropes were soon handed to them by some one, and after taking a considerable quantity of wood, she again went out.

It made my blood boil to see such outrageous violation of law, without the least means of preventing it, and so many apparently glad to see it going on. As soon as the boat got on the British side, she was fired at from the British government steamboat, which continued plying up and down in front of the village. One of the schooners landed some 60 or 70 persons about a mile below the village, near the stone windmill. The U. S. went down to Johnstown Bay—for what purpose, I do not know. After staying some time she came up, & when near this place, was fired at two or three times by the British steamer; the last shot proved fatal to Mr. Foster, the pilot. A grape shot passed through the wheel house, struck him in the head, and killed him instantly. He was a very worthy young man, and his death is much lamented.

Considerable firing passed between the same steamboat and one of the schooners, and a number are said to have been killed on board the steamer, which I think very likely, as I saw them pretty close, and using cannon and small arms freely. Both schooners after this came close in our shore, and are now preparing, it is said, to go over and land; they must do something immediately, or those left there this morning will be captured.

Seven o'clock, P. M.—The schooners have gone over. The celebrated Bill Johnson is commander, but I understand they are pretty much all captains—no subordination. I think when morning comes, "the patriots" will be found on this side, if they can get over. This state of excitement is very disagreeable. I am also afraid of retaliation from the other side, but hope we shall have some regulars here in a day or two.

From the Montreal Courier of Nov. 13.

On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Laprairie presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face. It is melancholy to reflect on such awful consequences of rebellion, of the irretrievable ruin of so many human beings, whether innocent or guilty. Still, the supremacy of the laws must be maintained inviolate, the integrity of the empire must be asserted, peace and prosperity must be secured to British subjects, even at the expense of the entire nation Canadienne. The punishment already inflicted has

been severe, but it is not enough. The hanging of twenty leaders will have more effect than the killing of two hundred men in action, and if any are spared from the gallows, they ought to be sentenced to hard labor and chained together macadamising the roads on the island of Montreal.

From the Sacketts Harbor Journal Extra.

The Steamboat Oneida, just arrived from Ogdensburg, brings the following news:

A severe engagement took place at Prescott yesterday, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M., and lasting seven hours, between the Patriots and British forces. About 500 Patriots, and 300 British Regulars, together with some Militia, were engaged. The battle took place about a mile below Prescott—the Patriots having possession of several stone buildings, several were killed and wounded on both sides—the British however, sustained by far the heaviest loss.

Col. Young, the British commander, was among the killed, his body having been pierced with seven balls. The British were twice repulsed by the patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcement, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead and wounded into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots to dislodge them, set it on fire, when it was consumed together with its contents; immediately after which, the British retreated to Prescott for the last time.

Theller and Dodge in New York.

We understand, from the New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday, that Messrs. Theller and Dodge, who lately escaped from imprisonment at Quebec, are now in that city; also Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and the six other prisoners who were banished by the Canadian government to the Bermuda Isles. Add McKenzie to the number, and there are in New York, ten of the most prominent actors in the late rebellion.

The New York Times, in alluding to their escape from Quebec, gives the following particulars: They were confined in a small room in the citadel, and from the supposed impossibility of their escape from this strong fortress, their friends were allowed free access to visit them. On one of these occasions, a file, such as used for filing cannon, was furnished them with which they succeeded in cutting through the iron bars of their window, until a sufficient opening for their egress was made. Through this opening they passed into the area below, and succeeded in avoiding the sentinels, mounted and leaped from the glacis, a height of thirty feet, upon the rock below, (with only a trifling injury to one of them, Mr. Theller) and having cleared the outer defenses, reached the open country, and sought shelter in the house of a patriot—a poor milk-man—whom they knew. Here they remained for some days, during which period they frequently saw detachments of troops scouring the country in search of them, and could even see the agents of government posting bills, offering a reward for their apprehension. Their host, fortunately for them, was true as steel, and the heavy sum offered did not induce him to betray them. Finally they obtained the uniforms of colonel officers, and in this disguise, boldly asserting that they were in search of themselves, succeeded in making their way to the lines. They then proceeded to Boston, from which place they arrived in New York on Wednesday.

HARRISON COUNTY. MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting was held in the court House at Huntington on Tuesday evening the 13th inst, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the Presidential contest, &c.

The meeting was organized by calling GEORGE HUDSON to the chair, and appointing John Stonebraker, John Blair, David Tussey, and Charles Wilson, Vice Presidents; and R. L. Johnston, John H. Steffer, and Jer. Cunningham Secretaries.

On motion a committee of twenty were appointed by the President, to draft resolutions, expressing the sense of this meeting. The committee consisted of David Blair, Esq., John Brotherline, James Morrow, Daniel Tague, Peter Hewitt, Miles Green, John Stever, K. L. Green, John Hyleman, John Steetz, Samuel Harnish, Geo. Davis, Thompson Burge, J. H. Stonebraker, Alex. McFarlin, Alex. B. Vancelev, James Clawson, Wm. P. Orbison, C. Crum, Jas. E. Stewart.

After retiring for a short time; the committee returned and reported the following; which were unanimously adopted.

But little more than ten years ago the cry was started in Congress, and industriously spread from one extremity of the Union to the other, that the General Government had become grossly corrupt and extravagant. The people were called on to awake and see to it, or their dearest rights and privileges would be squandered away. The people became aroused at once; for faithful sentinels are easily awakened—and while yet under the excitement of alarm, a new Guardian is presented to their consideration. A candidate

for the Presidency is placed before them pledged to reform; no abuse of power however flagrant, no extravagance however alarming, no injury however great that he would not reform. Reform, reform, was the magic word; the people echoed back reform, and Andrew Jackson was chosen president of the U. States. The history of his administration is but a record of violated pledges, and broken promises. Elected as a Democrat, he organizes his administration on the first cardinal principle of federalism, a strong executive; or in his own language, "a unit." He said, that members of Congress should not; and if he were elected would not be appointed to office, yet during the first year of his administration, more members of Congress were appointed to office, by him, than had been appointed by all his predecessors, since the formation of our government. He promised retrenchment in the public expenditures, yet we find from the official reports of his own Secretaries, that the annual expenses of the government increased, during his administration, from twelve to thirty millions of dollars. He promised to improve the currency of the country; and from the most safe and uniform, he degraded it to the meanest stuff that necessity ever invented. He declared opposition to banks, and bank paper, yet we find from the report of Secretary of the Treasury of 3d of January, 1837 that the number of banks was increased, between 1st January 1830, and 1st January 1837, from 320 to 477, besides 146 branches, and an augmentation had taken place in the banking capital, during the same period, of one hundred and ninety-nine millions, and an expansion in the circulation of bank notes, from sixty one millions to one hundred and eighty five millions—being an increase in the paper money of the country of upwards of one hundred and twenty four millions of dollars.

As he had commenced his administration on the first, so he closed it by adopting the second article of the creed attributed to the old federal party, to wit; by nominating his Successor, and using his influence to secure his election. His favorite, and flatterer Martin Van Buren; was nominated to carry out the daring policy, he had begun. Martin Van Buren was no favorite of the people, he had no claim on their gratitude or affection, but Gen. Jackson had said he must be elected, and he was elected. His administration, though short as yet, is remarkable. Pledged to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor" his first official declaration contradicts all that had been said and done by him. Jackson's great hobby was to improve the currency. Van Buren's first step is to declare that the government has nothing to do with regulating the currency of the country. Jackson, professed, the greatest love for the dear people, and bid them an affectionate farewell. Van Buren directly declares, let the people take care of themselves, they are apt to expect too much from their government. Jackson said, "I leave this great nation prosperous and happy." Van Buren declared by his first action, "I find this great nation bankrupt, and discontented to such a degree, that I am constrained to call an extra session of Congress, to devise ways, and means of relief. Jackson professed opposition to paper money. Van Buren in his first message, recommends the issue of millions of irredeemable paper money. Jackson took credit for paying off the national debt. Van Buren has created a new national debt of twenty millions of dollars. Crooked and perverse, as Gen Jackson's footsteps were, Van Buren has not followed in them, but pledged to do so, but has chosen a course of his own, untried, and untried, and still more reckless than his predecessor. He has proposed, and attempted to plan on a free people, the feudal scheme of a Sub-treasury.

A careful examination of this Scheme, in all its bearings, might easily satisfy a republican, jealous of the liberties of his country, that it may be made the corner stone of a throne. By divorcing the government from the people, it would place the servants above their masters, and beyond their control. It would create a standing army of office holders throughout the length and breadth of our land; from the great Sub-treasurer himself, down to the petty trant that lords over the village Post Office. At the head of this army would be stationed the President, of the U. States, with the sword of the nation in his one hand, and the purse of the people in his pocket. Such a concentration of power as this, in the Executive of the nation, makes him little less than King; in fact, if not by title.

Therefore Resolved, that we declare an opposition to every scheme by which power is attempted to be taken from the people, and vested in the Government. We declare an opposition to the Government usurping any new powers, or enlarging the old ones by the constitution, or otherwise. We declare an opposition to any attempts made to break down the old Republican Institutions of the country, and to force forward in their stead, wild and visionary experiments.

We declare an opposition to the general Government, intermeddling with state rights, politics, and state elections. We declare an opposition to Martin V. Buren, and his Sub-treasury scheme.

Resolved; That in Wm. H. Harrison, we recognise the Patriot and Statesman, qualified to succeed Martin Van Buren to the next Presidency of the U. States, and rescue our government from the hands of the lawless, and corrupt.

Resolved; that of the different names mentioned for the candidates of next president; Gen. Harrison is our favourite—while we admire his talents, and integrity in the councils of peace, our gratitude to him; is unbounded, as a victorious General, in the fields of war. [SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS]

THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny!

Huntingdon Nov. 28. 1838.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATE.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WM. H. HARRISON FOR VICE PRESIDENT. DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and he office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs. Fired of Experiments and Experiments, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette.

Public Meeting.

The charge has been often made, and reiterated, in this county, and state, during the excitement; and ill feelings engendered, during the late election contest. That

JOHN STONEBRAKER Sen; was a perjured man,—and a person so entirely devoid of reputation, as to be unworthy of belief, and many other wicked and malicious slanders, which charges have been made by men of reputed character, and worth.

Notice is hereby Given.

To all persons who feel in any respect interested in sustaining Mr. Stonebraker's character, and in telling the people of the state, that the citizens of this county have not become so degraded, as to permit the character of her worthy citizens to be impeached with impunity. That

A MEETING

will be held, at the house of John Stonebraker Yellow Springs, on SATURDAY, DEC. 8th at 12 o'clock for the express purpose of adopting some measures to secure Mr. Stonebraker from the effect of a continuation of these slanders.

It is hoped that there will be a general attendance of all those who are desirous of sustaining the character of a worthy, and much injured man.

MANY CITIZENS. Morris Township, Nov. 26, 1838.

John Stonebraker Sen.

Previous to the late election, partly through the instrumentality of some of our friends, and partly from a conviction that the truth should be made known. The above named individual was induced to relate certain transactions, which it was alleged had fallen under his knowledge relative to one of the candidates for the Executive chair. Immediately upon its publication, the character of Mr. Stonebraker was attacked by the whole horde of presses opposed to him, in the most wicked manner, and every epithet that degradation could imagine, and every falsehood that slander could invent were heaped upon him. Nor were the presses alone. Individual men of supposed integrity, and morality, seized the baseless, and malicious inventions, and reiterated them, as though they were the coinage of truth, and founded upon some show of fact. Without a certain knowledge of any of the circumstances, they boldly pronounced Mr. Stonebraker, a perjured villain, and a ruthless knave, that (merely for the paltry pittance that another received from the administration,) this old man, whose hairs have been bleached by the frosts and snows of more than 60 winters, had while tottering upon the brink of eternity, sworn, by the God of his daily worship, to a wilful falsehood.

Where Mr. Stonebraker was known, those charges fell as harmless as the blunted arrow. Huntington county has recorded her verdict of his worth. Here, his name stands without spot or blemish. Not so throughout the state. Many, very many honest, and worthy men, we doubt, not imagine that the disclosures of Mr. Stonebraker, were political falsehoods engendered in the hot bed of party passion, prejudice, and strife, of course paid little or no attention, either to the

charges made by or against him. Others equally conscientious, thought it the production of some shameless knave, got up to deceive where both his name and character were unknown. And still another portion, felt, that if his statements were true, the greater the importance of having his character blasted, and his name made synonymous with villainy, and corruption.

The people of this county, who willingly gave their names to sustain the character of Mr. Stonebraker, owe it to themselves, to step forward, and protect their names from the reproach of lending them to bolster up ought, that could not bear public investigation. They also owe it to Mr. Stonebraker, if they were at all instrumental in thus placing his name into the hands of a polluted, and venal band of politicians, who would destroy his reputation; and dance in joy over his grave, could they succeed and reap the reward of such iniquity by being allowed a place "near the throne" of their master.

At the head of our columns will be found a call of a meeting, emanating from the "old guard," calling a meeting to assemble within her honored borders, to adopt some measures to secure Mr. Stonebraker from any farther assaults from the same source, and also to devise some means to eradicate any misapprehensions of his real character and worth. We rejoice at this—and we trust, that every man who believes what Mr. Stonebraker swears, will be there in attendance.

Huntingdon county is not so debased, so far sunk in the scale of moral degradation, as to allow her honest, and grey haired citizens, to be buffeted, and trampled upon, and call it sport.

The contest is now over, and the "Innocent" should take means to protect themselves, if injured—not only to protect themselves—but to prove that the tongue of slander shall not exult in its shame, and pass unpunished for crimes committed, when those crimes were deemed of use, to carry out their schemes of iniquity.

John Stonebraker's character will come out from the furnace, like gold, seven times tried. Let his friends stand by him. Let that meeting be large, enthusiastic.

The Pyramid.

Our neighbor of the Gazette has given his readers the political pyramid as emblematical of the strength of their party. We find the following excellent hit at the Pyramid, or at least one on the same principle credited to the Rahway Herald. The only stone in the whole structure which is not crumbling to decay, is Ohio. It is a most admirable symbol of the present shattered and tottering condition of their baseless fabric.

OHO!
LOW
ILLINOIS
GEORGIA
MICHIGAN
NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA
VERMONT
WISCONSIN

It will be observed that while some of the States retain nearly their old position, in Georgia, Michigan, and New York, there is hardly a stone left unturned. The Pyramid is emblematical of Van Buren's fortunes.

The Meeting.

We are obliged to beg pardon of our readers, and of the persons holding the meeting on Tuesday evening the 13th inst. By a most unfortunate neglect the proceedings were forgotten, until to late for publication last week. We give them a conspicuous place this week. They deserve a careful perusal.

The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. The same ardent love for the old Hero of the North Bend was evinced, which has ever characterized our citizens.

D. Blair Esq. stated the purpose of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks. In the absence of the committee Mr. Candor of Lewis town, and Brotherline of Hollidayburg, addressed the meeting with much force and effect, upon the causes and result of the late contest, and the prospects of the contest in 1840.

The voice of Huntington County will be loud for Gen. W. H. Harrison;

Delaware Election, has terminated in the defeat of the Whig Congressmen. Our friends in that patriotic State, should read the fable of the Lion and the bulls.

Post Master's. During the late election contest every mail brought us reports and complaints on the non-arrival of our paper. We were willing to put up with it then—because we could not help it—and because some of the worthy P. M.'s, are sworn support Martin Van Buren. After election, we had looked for better than we could not see what inmediate benefit could result in such a course, unless they are determined to make war against our paper, by telling the people, that we do not send them.

One of our subscribers from Peterburg, says, he has not received but since the election. We can only say all our subscribers at that place have been served, so, there is a foul conspiracy some where to destroy our subscriber list—and we will ferret out, and expel the guilty actors, if such proves to be the case. We cannot imagine who would be guilty of such a shameful attempt to do us injury. We cannot even suspect any one. We hope, it has been accidental. Our papers are regularly mailed, and should be regularly received. Will our subscribers inform us, if it fail again.

"The Prospect."

Our readers will find an interesting tie under the above head, addressed to the Whigs of the State. It contains good and wholesome advice to every portion of the Anti Van Buren party—they Whig, Anti Mason, or Conservator. We commend it to the attentive perusal of those "Whigs" who are now endeavoring to create, a division in the ranks of the friends of order. A little wound made may destroy us. Harrison is choice of the people of Pennsylvania; and is the only man who can excite the ardent feelings and energy of all classes.

"I" in his communication, with harshly censuring any for differing views with him, has shown that those who desire success over their common foe, more than the triumph of individual preferences, should meet around one altar with one voice, offer up one prayer for election of one man.

United States Senator.

Upon the next Legislature depends the election of a Senator to the U. S. Senate in the place of S. McKee. That our friends will have in their power the choice there seems little doubt, *Provided* always that they act with union and harmony. We regret exceedingly that such a *Proviso* seems necessary. Disunion has done more to keep beneath the iron rule of despotic tyranny which has characterized the past and present administration of the National Government, than every thing else put together. It is all important on this occasion that there be unity of feeling. There is so little difference in the strength of the parties, that a single mis-step may place the power in the hands of our opponents.

We have our views as to the fitness men—we have our preference, but feel perfectly willing to say amen to a thing done to secure the desired result.

T. C. Stevens

is the man of our choice. There is man in our State, so well calculated to meet in senate chamber, and expose the great Humbugs of the prince of Humbuggers, Tom Benton—or to expose the smooth sophistry of Silas Wright. We equalled we believe, in this state, for eloquence of style, and thought. Eminence as a scholar, a statesman, and Orator—with all a shrewd tactician, he can meet on every field the power of the Little Magician—and meet it effectually. Pennsylvania, needs such a man them, to assert and defend her rights; to place the "Key stone state," upon the highest eminence of the glorious arch—She has been too long a stepping stone!

One of the Atlantic Steamers, the Liverpool, had not arrived at N. York at the latest dates, although she had been expected for some days. The Collector of the Port at N. York has ordered out the Revenue Cutter Washington, Lieut. Frazer to if possible fall in with her, and render her assistance if needed.

The latest news from Texas, is that a body of Comanche Indians attacked a party of 13, of whom, 8 were killed. There was also a fight between a body of Indians and Mexicans, with the Texian near Kickapootown. The former were defeated with considerable loss.