

would have pleaded for my own life. I drew tears, but I could not sway the judgement of stern men, controlled rather by a sense of duty, than the compassionate promptings of humanity. Stedman was condemned. I told him there was a chance of pardon, if he would ask for it. I drew up a petition, and requested him to sign it; but he refused. "I have done," said he, "what I thought my duty. I can ask pardon of God and my king; but it would be hypocrisy to ask forgiveness of these men for an action which I should repeat were I placed in similar circumstances. No! ask me not to sign that petition. If what you call the cause of American freedom requires the blood of an honest man, for a conscientious discharge of what he deemed a duty, let me be its victim. Go to my judges, and tell them that I place not my fears, nor my hopes, in them." It was in vain that I pressed the subject; and I went away in despair.

"In returning to my house, I accidentally called on an acquaintance, a young man of brilliant genius, the subject of a passionate predilection for painting. This led him frequently to take excursions into the country, for the purpose of sketching such objects and scenes as were interesting to him. From one of these he had just returned. I found him sitting at his easel, giving the last touches to the picture which attracted your attention. He asked my opinion of it. "It is a fine picture," said he; "is it a fancy piece, or are they portraits?" "They are portraits," said he, "and save perhaps a little embellishment, they are, I think, striking portraits of the wife and children of your unfortunate client, Stedman. In the course of my rambles I chanced to call at his house in H—-. I never saw a more beautiful group. The mother is one of a thousand, and the twins are cherubs." "Tell me," said I, laying my hand on the picture— "tell me, are they true and faithful portraits of the wife and children of Stedman?" My earnestness made my friend stare. He assured me that they were, so far as he could be permitted to judge of his own productions. I asked no further questions; I seized the picture, and hurried with it to the prison where my client was confined. I found him sitting, his face covered with his hands, and apparently wrung by keen emotion. I placed the picture in such a position that he could not fail to see it. I laid the picture on the little table by his side, and left the room.

"In half an hour I returned. The farmer grasped my hand, while the tears stole down his cheeks; his eye glanced first to the picture, and then to the petition. He said nothing, but handed the latter to me. I took it and left the apartment. He had put his name to it. The petition was granted, and Stedman was set at liberty."

### DEMOCRATIC HARRISON AND WEBSTER CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the call of the State Committee, the Convention met at 12 o'clock in the Court House, on Wednesday the 22d of May inst., and organized temporarily by appointing THADDEUS STEVENS, Esq., Chairman, and Wm. Ayres, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, two committees were appointed: one to report officers for the Convention, and the other to report business for the Convention.

Adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

Convention met agreeably to adjournment, and the committee to report officers reported the names of the following persons as officers of the Convention:

President—SAML. PARKE of Lancaster.

Vice Presidents—Hon. SAML. D. LEIB of Schuylkill, JOHN GIBB of Philadelphia, HENRY LIVINGOOD of Lancaster, H. F. BOLLMAN of Allegheny, FRANCIS BEATTY of Mercer, and JAMES W. MOOREHEAD of Green.

Secretaries—Hm. Ayres of Dauphin, H. G. HORNALL of Chester, Saml. Hatchins of Erie, Abraham Mengle of Berks.

The committee appointed to report business for the Convention, reported—

1. That the Delegates from each Congressional district be a committee to select a number of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President, equal to their representation in Congress.
  2. That a committee of five be appointed to report two Senatorial delegates.
  3. That a committee of five be appointed to report resolutions.
  4. That a committee of five be appointed to report an Address to the People.
  5. That a committee of five be appointed to report a State Committee.
  6. That a committee of two be appointed on Finance.
- On motion the reports were adopted, and the Chair appointed the following persons on each committee.
- On the 2d resolution—Messrs. Paxton, Fisher, Montgomery, Raup and Mengle.
- On the 3d—Messrs. Patterson, Magee, Craigh and Irdell.
- On the 4th—Messrs. Smyser, Ford, Rutherford, Cochran and Dickerson.
- On the 5th—Messrs. Stevens, Watts, Puriance, Harris and Elmker.
- On the 6th—Messrs. F. Park and Taggart.

Convention adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Convention met on Thursday morning agreeably to adjournment, when the committee appointed to report two Senatorial Electors, and names for an Electoral Ticket, reported the following:

- |              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st District | JOHN A. SHULZER, } Sen'tors |
|              | JOSEPH RITNER } Electors    |
| 2d do        | LEVIS PASSMORE,             |
| 3d do        | CADWALLADER EVANS,          |
| 4th do       | CHARLES WATERS,             |
| 5th do       | JON. GILLINGHAM,            |
| 6th do       | AMOS ELLMAKER,              |
| 7th do       | JOHN K. ZELLIN,             |
| 8th do       | DAVID POTTS,                |
| 9th do       | ROBERT STINSON,             |
| 10th do      | WILLIAM S. HANDEU,          |
| 11th do      | J. JENKINS ROSS,            |
| 12th do      | PETER F. LEBERT,            |
| 13th do      | JOSEPH H. SPAYD,            |
| 14th do      | JOHN HARPER,                |
| 15th do      | WILLIAM MELVAINE,           |
| 16th do      | JOHN DICKSON,               |
| 17th do      | JOHN MCKEEHAN,              |
| 18th do      | JOHN REED,                  |
| 19th do      | NATHAN BEACH,               |
| 20th do      | NER MIDDLEBARTH,            |
| 21st do      | GEORGE WALKER,              |
| 22d do       | BERNARD CONNELL,            |
| 23d do       | Wm. JOSEPH MARKLE,          |
| 24th do      | J. H. FORDYCE,              |
| 25th do      | JOSEPH HENDERSON,           |
|              | HARMAR DENNY,               |
|              | JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,          |
|              | JAMES MONTGOMERY,           |
|              | JOHN DICK.                  |

The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention does most cordially approve the conduct of the Democratic Anti-masonic National Convention in nominating William Henry Harrison of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency, and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, believing the selections to be judicious, wise and conciliatory, and such as the whole opposition may, without sacrifice of principle in any quarter, harmoniously unite upon and support.

Resolved, That in again presenting the candidate of a large majority of the opposition in 1836, as the rallying point of the opposition in 1839 & 1840, the National Anti-masonic Convention manifested a spirit of conciliation and a deference to the public will which cannot be too highly commended.

Resolved, That in General William Henry Harrison this Convention recognizes a patriot who has for more than forty years faithfully served his country in various stations; a soldier, who in a long and arduous service has never been found wanting; who, though long possessing extensive and uncontrolled power, has never abused it; a magistrate, who has never used authority but for the benefit of those over whom it extended; and an honest man, who though often trusted, has passed through a world of temptation with clean hands—not only pure, but unsuspected.

Resolved, That in Daniel Webster we have a candidate whose talents, services and qualifications it would be unnecessary to point out as it would be tedious to enumerate; the mere history of our country during the last twenty years, and especially during the last ten years of misrule and corruption, affords the best summary of his services and his most glorious eulogy.

Resolved, That the State Committee be and it is hereby required to obtain from each person nominated by this Convention as an Elector, a written pledge that he will, in the event of his election, cast his vote for William H. Harrison for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That if any person nominated by this Convention as an Elector, shall refuse, when required by the State Committee, to give the aforesaid pledge, it shall be the duty of the said Committee to erase from the ticket the name of such Elector and substitute in his place the name of some other person known to be friendly and pledged to the support of Harrison and Webster.

Resolved, That the Masonic institution still lives and acts as if its evils had never been exposed to the world; and in Pennsylvania, after having for the last three years shrunk from public view, now from the temporary triumph of Porter, it is almost openly mingling with all the measures of its party, whether in overthrowing the government, by a mob, or disfranchising a county by refusing a seat to its representative.

Resolved, That such is the exultation of some of its members at the seeming triumph of their institution, that even a Whig editor in Philadelphia, who is a mason, joins in the chorus of LoCo Foco rejoicing at the destruction of the People's rights in the Legislature, and has the assurance to attribute the introduction of mob government, indirectly to the Democratic Anti-masonic party.

Resolved, That under the circumstances no freeman can hesitate to redouble his exertions to prostrate an institution capable of leading respectable men into such actions and such approvals.

Resolved, therefore, That we, the representatives of the Democratic Anti-masonic party of Pennsylvania, pledge ourselves to oppose all secret societies, until our principles are triumphant or liberty expires.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily and fully approve of the wise, able and successful administration of the executive duties of the state government, by the honest and patriotic late Governor, Joseph Ritner.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the defeat of Joseph Ritner,

and the triumph of D. R. Porter, were accomplished by fraud and management, and that a clear majority of the legal votes of the state were cast for Joseph Ritner.

Resolved, That fraud in the election of D. R. Porter, is proved as well by an examination of the returns from the different counties, as by the use that has been made of their power by him and his partisans, since their accession to it; bring a natural conclusion, that which is used so iniquitously was unfairly obtained.

Resolved, That the administration of D. R. Porter has thus far been characterized by breach of public faith, in failing on the first time, to meet honest debts of the State; by flagrant disregard of the popular will in attempting to defeat the provisions of the amended Constitution; by the most profuse and wicked extravagance in treating the number of officers on the public works and increasing their salaries, though their duties are decreased; by a disregard of virtue and decency in appointing to office many men of bad character; by a disregard of the public interests; by refusing to provide means to carry on the unfinished public works; and by the most tyrannical and grinding oppression in refusing to pay contractors and others their long standing and just claims, after the Legislature had expressly provided the means and conjoined payment as a duty.

Resolved, That from an administration thus marked by bankruptcy, disregard of popular will, extravagance, neglect of the best interests of the state, and cold blooded oppression and injustice, the honest citizen and patriot can have no hope; but that its known imbecility and want of correct principle only darken the prospect of the future with the probability of worse acts than have disgraced the past.

Resolved, That such an administration and the party that sustains such an administration, it is the duty of every man who reveres the Constitution, values law and order, believes in the keeping of faith, cares for contracts, title deeds, reputation, and even life itself, to oppose, while yet there is a virtue left in the ballot box, or honor in the name of a Pennsylvania citizen.

Resolved, That we will continue to oppose corruption, oppression, usurpation, person and public vice, though the black catalogue of the last six months might almost excuse the abandonment in despair, of all attempts to stem the torrent of who is there that has seen the sacred validity of official returns disregarded, the representatives of the people driven from their seats by an armed and paid mob; and finally, one of the members of Assembly deprived of his seat by the force of a party vote, in the face of an admitted return, showing a majority for him of fourteen hundred votes in his county, but may well have cause to fear for the existence of freedom.

Resolved, That the people of Adams county have our sympathy under the violation of their rights as constituents, which has just been consummated in the refusal to allow place, as a representative, to Thaddeus Stevens, the champion of their and our rights.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence that they will act in the matter as becomes them in the great and trying emergency, avoiding the destructive example set by the loco foco, of lawless violence and mobs.

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the duty of the State Committee to call a State Convention on the fourth of March, 1841, for the purpose of settling on a candidate for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That in as much as our very liberties are at stake, we deem it the reciprocal duty of the candidate then settled, to give his name and time for the good of his country; and of all who value that good to support him.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to our friends both in and out of the Legislature, to use their best endeavors to have the Canal Commissioners and all other public officers, now appointed by the Governor, and whose appointment is not conferred on him by the Constitution, either elected by the Legislature or the People.

Resolved, That our friends in and out of the Legislature be requested to resist the ruinous process of increasing salaries and multiplying offices, which is now in such active and dangerous progress; and that hereafter we get our law salaries, and few but competent officers.

Conclusion next week.

### TO RETAILERS & TAVERN-KEEPERS.

The act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the 7th April 1830, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of foreign merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses and collecting said duties," among other things directs.

Section 8th. It shall be the duty of the proper city or county Treasurer, on the first day of June in each year, to make out a correct list of all those who have not paid the duty and obtained license, and shall be the duty of such city or county Treasurer to institute a suit against such delinquents, under the direction of the second section of the act of March 1834.

The act of 11th March 1834, entitled an act relating to inns, taverns, and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors," directs

Section 15. The county treasurer receiving such licenses shall deliver them to the persons to whom they may have been

granted on their application and payment therefor, and make report to the court of the names of the persons who may have neglected to take out their licenses at each successive term thereof.

Section 26. The said court shall upon receiving information of any such delinquent for which cause an indictment be preferred against him before the grand jury for the cause aforesaid.

Every store license that is not lifted before the first Monday after the June court, that is Monday the 24th inst. will be put in suit that day; and every tavern license that is not lifted before Wednesday morning of the August court, will be reported to the court that morning agreeably to the acts of assembly above referred to.

DAVID BLAIR, Treasurer of Huntingdon county. Treasurer's office, 4 doors west of the court house. Huntingdon May 29, 1839. List of Retailers of Foreign merchandise and liquors within the county of Huntingdon, returned by the several constables, at January sessions, 1839, as certified by the Clerk.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Thomas McNamara            | 8 |
| Samuel Moore               | 8 |
| Elias Baker & Co           | 8 |
| Edward Bell                | 8 |
| *Crane & McGlathery        | 8 |
| *Graham McCamont           | 8 |
| John Kratzer               | 8 |
| Abram K. Crane             | 8 |
| Henry Neff                 | 8 |
| John Porter                | 8 |
| Gemmill & Porter           | 8 |
| *Michael Sissler           | 8 |
| Love & Oyer                | 8 |
| Moore & Mytton             | 8 |
| Rawle & Hall               | 8 |
| Joseph G. Watson           | 8 |
| *Cowder & Johnston         | 8 |
| Thomas Mitchell            | 8 |
| William Galbraith          | 8 |
| *Thomas M. Owens           | 8 |
| James Clarke               | 8 |
| David Garrett              | 8 |
| Joel Pennock               | 8 |
| *John Blair & Son          | 8 |
| Conrad M'Graw & Co         | 8 |
| Hoover, Anderson & Co      | 8 |
| Robert M'Namara            | 8 |
| A. Knox & Son              | 8 |
| John Culbertson            | 8 |
| John Bouslaugh             | 8 |
| Henry Leamer               | 8 |
| James Entriken             | 8 |
| J. & J. Milliken           | 8 |
| C. & H. Newingham          | 8 |
| *J. & G. Gwin              | 8 |
| Jacob Miller               | 8 |
| Thomas Read                | 8 |
| *William Dorris            | 8 |
| *P. Swoope & Son           | 8 |
| George Steel               | 8 |
| William Steel              | 8 |
| Fisher & M'Martrie         | 8 |
| James Saxton Jr.           | 8 |
| William Stewart            | 8 |
| S. F. Green & Co.          | 8 |
| John Snyder                | 8 |
| *Robert Conroy             | 8 |
| Thomas M'Kearin            | 8 |
| *Henry S. Spang two Stores | 8 |
| *Henry B. Myrtinger        | 8 |
| Dorsey, Higgins & Co.      | 8 |
| William C. M'Comick        | 8 |
| *William Walker            | 8 |
| *A. & N. Creswell          | 8 |
| *Joseph Strod              | 8 |
| Samuel H. Bell             | 8 |
| *W. & B. Lease             | 8 |
| John Brewster              | 8 |
| *Blair & Madden            | 8 |
| *David Fraker              | 8 |
| Robert Speer               | 8 |
| *Jacob Cover               | 8 |
| Love & Hartman             | 8 |
| Dorsey, Green & Co.        | 8 |
| John Swoope                | 8 |
| *James Campbell            | 8 |
| *Scott and Patton          | 8 |
| *William M. Lyon & Co      | 8 |
| *Abednego Stevens          | 8 |
| Peter Shoenberger          | 8 |
| Saml. Royer & Co           | 8 |
| Royer & Schmucker          | 8 |
| James M. Johnson           | 8 |
| Thomas Kennedy             | 8 |
| W & J. P. Dysart           | 8 |
| *Robert Lowry & Co         | 8 |
| *S. B. Moore & others      | 8 |
| *E. M'Ginty & Co           | 8 |
| Smith, M'Cooksey & Co      | 8 |
| R. Williams & Co           | 8 |
| George Geer & Co           | 8 |
| H. Devine & Co             | 8 |
| James Orr                  | 8 |
| Jacob Snyder               | 8 |
| Black & Devline            | 8 |
| Wm. Ward                   | 8 |
| John M. Davidson & Co      | 8 |
| *George Port               | 8 |
| *Smith & Rhoads            | 8 |
| A. Patterson               | 8 |
| *Simon Ake                 | 8 |
| *Roller & Neff             | 8 |
| *Simon Bar                 | 8 |
| *Henry Reigart             | 8 |
| David A. Fulk              | 8 |
| John Savage                | 8 |
| John S. Isett              | 8 |
| Robert Moore               | 8 |
| *Shorb, Stewart & Co       | 8 |
| C. Wight                   | 8 |
| G. & J. H. Shoenberger     | 8 |
| John Maguire & Co          | 8 |
| Samuel Isett & Co          | 8 |
| David P. Tussey & Co       | 8 |
| *Wm. M. Lyon & Co          | 8 |
- The following named persons made application to the Treasurer for licenses previous to 1st of May.
- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| *Miles Lewis | 8 |
|--------------|---|

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| *Peter M'Nally         | 8 |
| *B. E. & Wm. M'Martrie | 8 |
| *William Pollock       | 8 |
| *Peter Shultz          | 8 |
| Joseph Thompson        | 8 |
| *Thomas Johnston       | 8 |
| *Hals & Cox            | 8 |
| John Ewing             | 8 |
| *Charles Cowder        | 8 |
| *Hleman, Tussey & Co   | 8 |
| *Sisler & Diller       | 8 |
- Those marked thus \* have lifted their licenses.



### THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, June 5, 1839.

### Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

### FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and the 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 SHILL PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS.

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

### The Banks! The Banks!

No one has more cause to charge the Banks with a conspiracy than ourselves. The Governor said so, when he could not get any money; and we consider we have the same right, when we cannot raise the wind? We need money as bad as he did, and we get none, and we have a perfect right to say that there is a foul conspiracy among the Banking institutions to keep us out of our money—we have not only the right, but a more reasonable excuse than the Governor had. They knew his character, and of course, said it was dangerous business. They know not ours; and if they did, it is a great deal better than his—but enough about that; we don't like such comparisons, and must to business. We need money, and that is not all, we must have some, at least, so say some of our creditors. And we shall refuse to hold any communication with any banking institutions, until some of our subscribers give us some of their 'promises to pay,' in order that we can. Our pocket book is as empty, as some of our neighbors' brains—this is a perfect vacuum. There are many now indebted to us for 2, 3, and 4 year's subscription, and if they only knew how much we need it, they would not require a hint. We cannot live on wind nor on faith, that they will pay. The 'bread and meat and where-withall to be clothed' for ourselves, and the 'trudging wee things' (who beg farther for a penny, regardless, whether he has one to give) have to be obtained—not by that all, we must pay for them. 'No one can get blood out of a turnip,' of course, if we get no money, we can pay none. Will some of those, or in fact all of them who are in arrears, take advantage of the June court to 'fork up.' We shall rejoice and be exceedingly glad if they do, as Bob Acres says "if you love us don't forget it."

The 'Advocate' asks us several questions, and desires us to answer them. Yankee always answer by asking another question. We shall assume the same privilege. Could you make no bargain that you might be appointed Collector over sober men; or did your partisans think they had the worst of the bargain, when they got your services for your victuals and drink? Why were you not appointed? Was it because it was feared that your "second sight" would render it difficult for you to keep the accounts? Or was it because Porter and his friends considered they had the worst of the bargain, and took that method to get rid of you? Did your master, Davy R., when he went to the Auditor General's office, to see if he could not pick up something wrong in our account, find what he wanted or did he learn that he was a fool (besides being a knave), for his pains? Would none of your party give anything for your bloated carcass (soul you have none), your filthy, lying 'Advocate,'

and all; or did they think if they baited with a "salt-lick" sufficiently strong to corn pork, that they would have you safe enough?

Have you no friends? or are you sans brains? sans Friends? sans office? sans every thing but a master?

"You're a friend indeed!" as the editor said when he grasped the sign-post.

"This is the lamp to my feet;" as the same chap said when he tried to light his cigar at the neck of a whiskey bottle, mistaking it for a candle.

"Bring gone, I am myself again,"—as a certain worthy said when the ghost upset his bottle, and left the officer, and the editor—"alone in his glory."

Why do you not write your own editorials? and why do you allow yours to be made the sewer for the filth of your more able associates, in blackguardism, to be discharged into respectable families?

The writer in the "Advocate" thinks, if we would go to Kensington, there will be no occasion for Porter to prosecute us. The "widows and orphans" are like his ghosts, they are the imagery of a disordered brain; and when his "foster is up"—he "sees ghosts in trees, and hears them in the wind." If the party to which he is attached, are anxious to get rid of him, we advise them to roll a barrel of "old rye" into his dominions; and it is a sure business;—for he would go

"Down to the dust from whence he sprung, Unwept, unhonored, and unking."

### The Iron Reign.

The two annexed articles, from the Harrisburg Chronicle, show what is the state of feeling, relative to the conduct of the present tyrannical Board of canal commissioners, and their obedient vassals, the engineers. This is the conduct of a party which means as loudly over the wicked conduct of Ritner's administration. They do not merely refuse to let them finish their contracts with the State, but they ROB them of their just dues, for labor already done! And we have some little cause to suspect that a somewhat similar game is being played on this line relative to the outstanding debts! We have been told that the faithful partisans of Porter, have many of them received their money, while not one man who claims the honor of opposing him, can get one cent, although the legislature long since appropriated the money—especially for the week of last season. But to the articles, read them; and you will be disposed to judge as we do about the debts on this line.

THE CONTRACTORS AND THEIR OPPRESSIONS.—Our town has been filled with contractors from the North Branch Canal for the last few days; the majority of them have been subjected as witnesses to a party before the Commissioners of the House and Senate, appointed to investigate the official conduct of the late and present Board of Canal Commissioners.

The accounts we glean from them of the oppression of the State Administration are alarming. And we understand that it can be proven to the satisfaction of any one, that Porter required the Canal Commissioners, before they were appointed, to give pledges that they would take effective measures to estimate every contractor, who had voted against him, of the line; and that in compliance with this requirement, the Canal Commissioners had required their Engineers and supervisors to give pledges that they would carry out the wishes of the black-headed demagogue and tyrant, who is now figuring as the Executive of this Commonwealth. This is just what might be expected from such a man as Porter; he who through a cheapened life has never known any other principle of action than that which interest and malice gave birth to, cannot be expected to cease his iniquities, when he has enlarged opportunities and temptations to indulge in them.

THE OPPRESSIONS OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION RESUMED.—We understand that the oppressions of the Supervisor and Engineers on the North Branch Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, have been so insufferable towards the Anti-Van Buren contractors, that criminal suits have been instituted against these officers for conspiracy; and civil suits against the same for damages incurred in consequence of their tyrannical and unlawful oppressions and official misconduct. They have been obliged to give bail to the amount of \$8,000 each. It is said that not only these officers, but the Governor and Canal Commissioners themselves are most dreadfully alarmed at these proceedings, particularly on account of the civil suits, as that will lead into an investigation of the conduct of these state agents. We hope the contractors on all the other lines will maintain their rights, and serve their oppressors as those of the North Branch have done. The oppressions exercised towards the contractors, on the part of the State, is unprecedented in this country; it is unlawful, and it can be punished. Let the contractors therefore maintain their rights, and if they cannot get justice any other way, let them call the law to their aid.