

were moored there, was distinctly audible to his ear. The stream stole languidly and sluggishly on. Strange and fantastic forms rose to the surface, and beckoned him to approach; dark gleaming eyes peered from the water, and seemed to mock his hesitation, while hollow murmurs from behind, urged him onwards. He retreated a few paces, took a short run, desperate run and plunged into the river.

Not five seconds had passed when he rose to the water's surface—but what a change had taken place in that short time, in all his thoughts and feelings! Life—life—in any form, poverty, misery, starvation—any thing but death. He fought and struggled with the water that closed over his head, and screamed in agonies of terror. The curse of his own son rang in his ears. The shore—but one foot of dry ground—he could almost touch the step. One hand's breath nearer, and he was saved—but the tide bore him onward, under the dark arches of the bridge, and he sank to the bottom.

Again he rose, and struggled for life. For one instant—for one brief instant—the buildings on the river's banks, the lights on the bridge through which the current had borne him, the black water, and the fast flying clouds, were distinctly visible—once more he sunk, and once again he rose. Bright flames of fire shot up from earth to heaven, and reeled before his eyes, while the water thundered in his ears, and stunned him with its furious roar.

A week afterwards the body was washed ashore, some miles down the river, a swollen and disfigured mass. Unrecognized and unpitied, it was borne to the grave; and there it has long since mouldered away!

To the Public.

THE public are hereby informed, that JACOB MILLER has been appointed agent for Huntingdon county, for the sale of Dr. Evans' Camomile and family aperient pills, where all those that need medicine, can be supplied as he intends always to have a supply on hand.

LIFE AND HEALTH.—Persons whose nerves have been injured by cholera, or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges or cutaneous, immoderate habits, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort them, in EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS. Those afflicted with Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, Palsy, Serious Apoplexy, and organic affections of the heart, Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the side, breast, limbs, head, stomach or back, will find themselves immediately relieved, by using EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS.

Dr. EVANS does not pretend to say that his medicine will cure all diseases that flesh and blood are heir to, but he does say that in all debilitated and impaired Constitutions—in Nervous diseases of all kinds, particularly in the DIGESTIVE ORGANS of the lungs Incipient Consumption, that dreadful disorder, CONSUMPTION, might have been checked in its commencement, and disappointed its prey all over the land, if the first symptoms of Nervous Debility had been counteracted by the CAMOMILE FLOWER chemically prepared together with many other diseases, where other remedies have proved fatal.

How many persons do we daily find tormented with that dreadful disease, SICK HEADACHE. If they would only make trial of this invaluable medicine, they would perceive that life is a pleasure and not a course of misery and abhorrence. In conclusion I would warn nervous persons against the abstraction of BLOOD, either by leeches, cupping, or the employment of the lancet. Drastic purgatives in delicate habits are almost equally improper. Those are practices too often resorted to in such cases, but they seldom fail to prove highly injurious. Certificates of cures are daily received which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine, in relieving afflicted mankind. The above medicine is for sale at Jacob Miller's store, Huntingdon.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of prunus of Virginia or wild Cherry. This syrup is highly beneficial in all pectoral affections; also, in diseases of the chest in which the lungs do not perform their proper office from want of due nervous energy: such as asthma, pulmonary consumption, recent or chronic coughs, hoarseness, whooping cough, wheezing and difficulty of breathing, croup and spitting of blood, &c. How many sufferers do we daily behold approaching to an untimely grave, wrested in the bloom of youth from their dear relatives and friends, afflicted with that common and destructive ravager, called consumption, which soon wastes the miserable sufferer until they become beyond the power of human skill; if such sufferers would only make a trial of Dr. Swayne's invaluable medicine, they would soon find themselves benefited; than by gulping the various ineffective certain remedies of which our newspapers daily abound. This syrup immediately begins to heal the ulcerated lungs, stopping profuse night sweats, mitigating the distressing cough at the same time inducing a healthy and natural expectoration, also relieving the shortness of breath and pain in the chest, which harass the sufferer on the slightest exercise, and finally the hectic flash in the pallid and emaciated cheek will soon begin to vanish, and the sufferer will here perceive himself snatched from a premature grave, into the enjoyment again of comfortable health.

For sale at Jacob Miller's store Hunt.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Henry Isenberger, late of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, dec'd., are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement to HENRY NEPE, Administrator. Alexandria, August 14, 1839.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Aug. 28, 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 SHIN PLASTERERS brought about by our present RULERS.

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

Electoral Ticket.

1st District	JOHN A. SHULZE, Sen'to
2d do	JOSEPH RIFNER, Electors
3d do	LEVIS PASSMORE,
4th do	CADWALLADER EVANS,
5th do	CHARLES WATERS,
6th do	JON. GILLINGHAM,
7th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
8th do	JOHN K. ZELIN,
9th do	DAVID POTTS,
10th do	ROBERT STINSON,
11th do	WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
12th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,
13th do	PETER FILBERT,
14th do	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
15th do	JOHN HARPER,
16th do	WILLIAM MELVAINE,
17th do	JOHN DICKSON,
18th do	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
19th do	JOHN REED,
20th do	NATHAN BEACH,
21st do	NER MIDDLESWORTH,
22d do	GEORGE WALKER,
23d do	BERNARD CONNELL,
24th do	GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE,
	JESSE G. FORBES,
	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
	HARMAR DENNY,
	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
	JAMES MONTGOMERY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY	James Steel, of Huntingdon
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.	John Reed, of Morris tp.
ASSEMBLY.	John Morrison, of Shirley tp.
	Joseph Higgins, of Hollidaysburg
SHERIFF.	John Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg
COMMISSIONER.	Joshua Roller, of Williamsburg.
AUDITOR.	John Sisler, of Warriorsmark tp.
CORONER.	James A. Mc'Chan, of Blair tp.

THE LABEL SUIT.

Porter against Campbell.
Last week we gave a brief notice of the suit brought by David R. Porter against Robert Campbell, for a libel. This week we purpose giving an account somewhat at length. Our readers will bear in mind, that in this case THE TRUTH could be given in evidence, being a publication against a candidate for office. The suit was instituted with a confident hope, that they had entrapped Mr. Campbell; as any one can see, who remembers the letter upon which it was based. The worst charges in the letter are not noticed, while those of minor importance, and as was supposed much less susceptible of proof, were seized hold of as the basis of the indictment. A reference to the indictment, will satisfy any, who are acquainted with the circumstances, of the truth of what we say. In order, then, that the matter may be fairly understood, we shall here insert the indictment in full.—

INDICTMENT.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace, in and for the County of Huntingdon, of November Sessions A. D. 1838.

Huntingdon Co. ss.

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the body of the County of Huntingdon upon their oaths and affirmations, respectively do present, that one Robert Campbell, late of said County, Esquire; contriving and unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously intending to hurt, injure, vilify and prejudice one David R. Porter, late of said County of Huntingdon, Esquire; and to deprive

him of his good name, fame, credit and reputation, and to bring him into great contempt, scandal, infamy and disgrace, on the twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight; with force and arms &c, at the borough of Huntingdon, in the County aforesaid; unlawfully, wickedly and maliciously, did write and publish, and cause and procure to be written and published, a certain false, scandalous and malicious libel in the form of a letter directed to one Ner Middlesworth, Esq., containing divers false, scandalous and malicious matters, and things of and concerning the said David R. Porter, and of and concerning the alleged loss of a certain record of the Court of Common Pleas of the said County of Huntingdon, of the Petition and Schedule of the said David R. Porter as an Insolvent debtor, in a certain part of which, said letter, there were and are contained certain false, wicked, malicious, scandalous and libelous matters of and concerning the said David of the tenor and effect following; that is to say, "I (himself the said Robert meaning) will briefly inform you (meaning the said Ner.) that he (meaning the said David R. Porter) was committed to the Jail of Huntingdon County, in January 1819 (meaning the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen) and remained a tenant of that Edifice, until the 10th of February of the same year, when he (meaning the said David) was discharged, after having complied with all the requisitions of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and taken the oath necessary to entitle him (meaning the said David) to a discharge. The cause of his (meaning the said David's) Insolvency, cannot at this time be ascertained, as his (meaning the said David's) petition and the return of his (meaning the said David's) 'debts, creditors and property,' (meaning the Petition by the said David to the said Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the Insolvent laws, and the schedule thereto, annexed, containing an account of all his, the said David's, property, real, personal and mixed, together with a list of his, the said David's, creditors, and the nature and amount of their debt as far as he could ascertain the same with a statement of his (the said David's) losses, and the means whereby he became Insolvent, exhibited with the said petition) 'filed at the time is not to be found among the records of the Court, (meaning the said Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county) and is believed to be destroyed or purloined by Mr. Porter himself' (meaning the said David R. Porter) who had charge of the records (meaning the records of said Court of Common Pleas) from 1824 (meaning the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four) up to the year 1836 (meaning the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six) a period of 12 years, that the record of his (meaning the said David's) discharge is entered in the county docket, (meaning the docket of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county) together with a list of such creditors as he (meaning the said David) served personal notice on." (Thereby, meaning, admitting that from the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four; up to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six the said David R. Porter was prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county aforesaid; and as such, had charge of the records thereof, and had destroyed and purloined the said petition and schedule, which were then and there a part of the records of the said Court. And in a certain other part thereof, there were and are contained certain other false, wicked, malicious, defamatory and libelous matters of and concerning the said David, according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say, "He (the said David meaning) is charged with entering into a conspiracy with two other high masons in this county to cheat an old woman out of property in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg, which they (meaning the said David R. Porter, and two other persons,) finally got hold of, and lost her, (he meaning the said David) exchanged his (meaning the said David's) interest in the Hollidaysburg property for a few hundred acres of land in Porter township, which was owned by one of his (meaning the said David's) partners." (Thereby meaning, and intending, that the said David R. Porter had conspired with two other persons to cheat, and actually did cheat an old woman out of real estate in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg in the county aforesaid. And in a certain other part thereof there were and are contained certain other false, wicked, malicious, defamations and libelous matters, of and concerning the said David R. Porter, according to the tenor and effect as follows; that is to say, "He (the said David meaning) had a few race horses, which he (the said David meaning) brought from Michigan, which were the property of his (meaning the said David's) brother Geo. B. Porter, who died there, which he (meaning the said David) kept to run boot with." (meaning thereby that the said David R. Porter, kept horses for the purpose of running fraudulent races; wherein it was secretly understood by the persons owning the horses, which horse would beat in the race, and thereby, persons wagering or betting thereon might be cheated and defrauded of the money so bet or wagered.) And in a certain other part thereof, there were and are contained certain other false, wicked, malicious, defamatory and libelous matters of and concerning the said David R. Porter, according to the tenor and effect following, that is to say, "He (meaning the said David) was

by practice a common loafer up to the year 1824 [meaning the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four] though, by profession a politician or rather a mere cat for votes among the dissipated and worst members of society," (meaning thereby, that the said David R. Porter, previous to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, was a common drunken vagabond to the great scandal, infamy and disgrace of the said David R. Porter; to the evil example of all others in like case offending; and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WITNESSES
D. R. PORTER
JAC DORLAND,
NER MIDDLESWORTH,
T. P. CAMPBELL,

Wm. B. REED
Attorney Gen
per S. Calvin

After a patient hearing of the witnesses, the jury returned a verdict of **Not Guilty**; for which verdict they have been the objects of the severest censure by the organ of Mr. Porter, in this place; and a base and unprincipled attempt made to induce the people to believe that the jury Box had become the arena for contending politicians, and with a sneer, says the jury was composed of ten anti-masons and two democrats. That they were all Democrats, and contending against the encroachments of power upon their rights to inquire into the character of their servants, we hesitate not a moment to say, their verdict shows it; and their characters for honest and upright citizens, is a certain guarantee of it. That paper says, they are 'perjured all, every one, of what ever party, for it says their verdict is founded without any evidence or argument to support it. They swore a 'true verdict to give according to the evidence;' that paper says they have not done so—is not that an indirect charge of perjury.

What were the politics of the jury we know 'not, neither do we care. If by 'Democrats' is meant friends of Mr. Porter, we can simply say that those two friends of Mr. Porter will not thank his mouth piece with charging them with perjury. One of them, Mr. Plenner, we know to be a man of correct conduct, of mild and unobtrusive manners, willing at all times to do right, but not to be tempted to wed himself to infamy and wrong, and when Mr. Porter's paper charges him with compromising his integrity and honor, and basely submitting to agree to that which is wrong, we hesitate not in saying, that they do Mr. Plenner manifest injustice. Who, or how many others there were on the jury who were aiding Mr. Porter's earliest enemies we cannot say.

Again this same paper says 'this cause was decided expressly on political grounds'—as base a falsehood against the character of that jury, as ever blackened the pages of that sheet, against any man, or set of men. We have it from undoubted authority, that there was not the expression of any party feeling uttered or entertained by any of the jurors. But, that their decision was based upon the 'LAW AND THE FACTS;' unprejudiced by any other consideration. True, that paper says, "that the whole law, the whole evidence, and the whole charge of the court that no honest man could doubt" that Mr. Campbell would be convicted. Of course then, it says not one of the jurors were honest when they acquitted him. "The whole law" is the jury thought otherwise. "The whole evidence"—the jury did not think so. "The charge of the Judge"—ave, ave, sir—'dang Bob we were sure of that before.' If the annexed shall prove of use to any one, as explanatory of that charge, we have nothing to say farther.—It is recorded in an oath, too often taken, but not often violated.

"I further promise and swear, that I will ASSIST a companion Royal Arch Mason, when I see him engaged in any difficulties, with ESPOUSE HIS CAUSE, so far as to 'EXTRICATE HIM FROM the same, 'whether he be right or wrong' " "Binding myself under no less penalty than to have my skull smote off, and my brains 'exposed to the scorching rays of the meridian sun!"

Whether this be explanatory, we leave to those who are better judges of cause and effect, than ourselves. It is sufficient for us to say, that a jury of our country's peers have declared, that Mr. Campbell wrote no libel, in writing as he did; and if that verdict leaves any rents in the tattered and torn character of Pennsylvania's Governor; Pennsylvania must suffer the debasement. On the skirts of those who brought this ignominy upon her, let the humiliating stain rest; and let them in sackcloth and ashes, mourn over the degradation brought upon us, and write upon the tablets of their memories that sacred warning, let them hang it up as a tenor to their evil doers. It has been strikingly illustrated in the course of the last week—"BE SURE YOUR SINS WILL FIND YOU OUT."

The same paper further says, not "one of the jury dare this moment say that Campbell was not guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted." The fact, that the whole twelve says NOT GUILTY, puts the lie upon that part of the story.

"No knave e'ne felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."
Is a very old, and withal, very true saying. He never saw it more clearly demonstrated than in the ravings of the

Advocate' at the decision of the jury in this case. It is really rabid—"scoundrels, villains, &c," appears to hang on his very tongue, "of the fulness of the heart, the mouth speaketh."

The whole truth is, they have, in order to keep the spirits of their partisans up, made out as pretty a case by SPECIAL PLEADING, as one need look at. An honest man, unacquainted with the fact, would almost think that the jury had been packed to clear Campbell, and that they all agreed about his guilt, and fined him five or six hundred dollars for his 'BLACK MALIGNANT HEART;' and that for all this they were a set of "Anti-masonic, political, and to cap the climax, MORAL SCOUNDRELS, VILLIANS &c," for finding him "NOT GUILTY" of a libel—whereas, if any one acquainted with the facts was to read it, it would dwindle down to the plain statement; that the truth was allowed in evidence, and what was called false, wicked and malicious, assumed a character of too much PROBABLE truth—although Davy R. was some hours swearing AS USUAL, yet the verdict of the jury indicated a slight inclination not to take all for gospel that might be found in an old almanack. But we will take up no more time at present, but will content ourselves with letting the Governor wear back to Harrisburg, all the honors he gained in this suit, and if the looks of his friends do not tell him that they as well as he, have got the ague, we shall be mistaken.

"The Statute of Repose."

There has nothing transpired within the last year which has thrown so much of a gloom on the faces of Porter's friends, or more completely opened their eyes to the rents in the garments which hide the deformity of his character, than the circumstance of his pleading the Statute of Limitations. Last fall, when this suit was pending, the friends of Porter loudly declared that he never would put in that disgraceful plea. Before the arbitrators, when it was tried, he boldly declared in the name of his God, that he never had nor never would disgrace himself and his friends by doing so. And if we are not misinformed, when he was giving in his testimony at Allentown, he there said he never would put in that plea. Then he thought the old books were lost, and never could rise in judgement against him. But they did come to light; and then a decision of the jury box was likely to say he must "fork up" to the injured Crains, then, rather than to lose his hold of his ill-gotten wealth—and render justice to his poor and oppressed creditor, he pleads the length of time it has been owed as an excuse for not paying it at all. Shame! shame! and this conduct from a Governor of Pennsylvania.

The "Advocate" has thrown out a little of his special pleading in behalf of its real owner and self apparent controller. First, then, the plaintiff was sent by us, so says that print, to Mr. Blair—next the Crains had been fools enough to let Porter owe them 25 years—and knowing he had no property on record, thought he was poor, and could not pay. Last fall we gave our readers to know that Porter claimed to be worth forty thousand dollars. Then they thought of course it was the right time to call and get honest Davy to "hand over;" so they did, but it was all for nix. It was arbitrated, and Crains lost their cause, because they could not produce all the old books. But they appealed, and in the mean time found all the books of both parties—Porter and the Crains; and both books agreeing to a dollar, proclaimed the actual debt as demanded. This was a little too strong, and honest David R. pleads the Statute of Limitations, to get rid of paying it. This paper however says the "books were lost—the clerks dead and gone,"—yet if Porter had let the trial go before a jury of his neighbors, he would have seen the clerks all alive, and the books all safe. But the "Advocate," shameless, and hardened as it is, dislikes to own that his master plead the Statute of Limitations. It is too harsh a sound—it grates even on his depraved ear; and reader what do you think he calls it?—Oh such a mild, and innocent name—just exactly fitted to the character of the "Injured Innocent,"—what a difference in sound—who would think it could make such a change—"The Statute of Repose."

Why there is really music in that word; who would imagine that it meant refusing to pay a debt of six years standing. Augustus Tomlinson, a worthy knight of the road, who robbed and plundered in the most gentlemanly manner, always told his associates not to talk of robbing—it was appropriating, with him. So with the "Advocate,"—don't say statute of limitations, but the statute of repose is interposed. It farther asks very sagely, what was the law made for if it was not to be used? Made for indeed? Not a cloak for a man to cheat his poor neighbor under. First take the benefit—and when in after years he got hold of property, it

was held in another's name, because his old claims would be inconvenient, at least so he told Thomas Jackson, and when he gets by some mishap Governor of Pennsylvania, then he refuses to pay these old debts, but resorts to that law intended for good, but now used for base wrong.

There are a few of Mr. Porter's dupes who are still willing to deny that he has resorted to that statute to protect him from his creditors; aye deny it in round terms, although the docket of the court shows in simple words that, the only reason why Porter would not pay Crain's was that, like fools they had trusted him more than six years. The lawyers have a snug way of doing a thing, and when the suit was brought into court, Porter's lawyer gets up and tells the court, "non assumpsit infra sex annos,"—reader that's latin, and means in plain english, "I don't pay any debts that are more than six years old." But say Porter's friends he did not plead the statute of limitations—he plead the statute of repose—he only said in court "non assumpsit infra sex annos," that's all—there is nothing in that about limitations. No! but, reader, there is a little something about not paying debts after the creditor has been fool enough to trust him six years.

The Advocate would seem to "insinuate" that we were instrumental in the bringing of that suit. We are not aware of any influence that was used for that purpose. But we trust the plundered claimants will take the cause to the supreme court, and have the question there tested whether an insolvent can take advantage of that statute of repose—and if he can, let it be reported in the books that the Governor of Pennsylvania plead the statute of limitations (when he was worth forty thousand dollars), upon a poor creditor.

More of the Investigation.

The people of Pennsylvania, were never more grossly insulted by what pretended to be a legal investigation, than by the course and conduct of the inquisitor himself, and of his partisans. Nor is this all. They are not only insulted, but the money wrang from them by taxation, is squandered, upon a useless subject, to deceive them, and to enrich a few profligate partisans.

That we may be understood, we will explain. The auditor general, is directed to examine the vouchers of the accounts of "the Break." He comes here and quarters himself at a tavern, hangs about the bar room—lounges on the benches—and gathers up his budget of petty slander, which may be rife in the town, and after a week or so, pitches his tent in some section of the county; begins summoning witnesses. He gathers in shoals—such as suit his purpose; and then one sided testimony is sent out to the world as truth. One sided we say, because we have been told that when a witness states any thing to the credit of the officers, it has even been refused insertion in their statement. When through at one place, he steers his course for some other port. Again, his messenger is on the high road for subjects. Perhaps a dozen are subpoenaed.—Four or five examined; and then bit again by some magot of mischief—away he goes, and the remaining number are left till the same cause brings him back, to go through the same scene once more. We believe that there are cases of witnesses, having been subpoenaed three or four times—attending—and have yet to give their testimony. Must these witnesses travel around to hunt him up? must they make two, three, or four trips of twenty-five, fifty, or a hundred miles, before they can find him in a humor—and be allowed pay for only one attendance. One of two things must be true—either they are paid for each time, or they are robbed of their time—if they are paid, the State Treasury is robbed by the caprice or negligence of this officer. Twice has Alexander McConnell, been brought from Blairsville—his testimony is yet to be heard, unless taken at Hollidaysburg since he left here; for when he got here, he found his man was "away to the mountains away."

In order to show how they try to deceive the people we need only advert to one fact. Two weeks ago the mouth piece of the party, stated that Samuel Royer, had got the state hands to dig a tail race to his forge—and that they were paid by the State. Thus making it appear that Mr. Royer, had not paid for it. When this statement appeared in the paper, Mr. Royer, desired that his friends should know that the charge was false. To show which he procures the statement of Messrs. Bell, and McNeilly; and sends them to the same paper for publication, in order that the antidote might follow the bane; and what is the result—They refuse to publish them. Thus they think that they can keep the truth from their readers.

What think you honest reader, (even though you belong to the party) of such conduct, are you willing to support a paper that wilfully refuses to contradict such base falsehoods, against your citizens. It is the first time in our recollection, where conduct so totally unworthy a freeman, has been enacted by an Editor professing to give his readers the truth;