

Murder and Lynching at the West.

We copy from the Chicago American the following particulars respecting the murder of Mr. Campbell, on Rock River, and we append to it a letter which relates the occurrences that subsequently took place:

The Rock River region has been long molested by a band of horse thieves, who were continually depreeding on property and eluding justice by changes of venue, perjury, and juries composed in part of some of their number. A portion of the citizens, among whom was Mr. Campbell, a respectable citizen, at length exasperated, formed themselves into a company to ferret out the thieves and protect their property. In pursuance of this determination, they called on several individuals and informed them, that they suspected them of harboring thieves, or being in some way concerned in their depredations. One individual, in particular, they requested to leave the country in a few days, or they would tear down his house—which, threat, on his refusal, they put in execution. The Driskells were among the suspected number, were requested to leave. David Driskell was afterwards heard to say that he would not go before leaving his mark on some ten individuals, mentioning Mr. Campbell, the deceased, among the number.

On Sunday Mr. Campbell told his family of his apprehensions when going to church and throughout the day. In the evening, when going out to look at his premises before retiring, his boy preceding him to the gate, two men rose up from the weeds, and representing themselves as bewildered strangers, asked the boy the direction to a certain place in the vicinity. While Mr. Campbell was giving the directions, one of the men, probably recognizing his voice, rose up and shot him. His wife and daughter came out and caught him while falling; and the villain, who was not clearly recognized, stood for a moment until he thought his object was securely effected, and then made his escape. The citizens did not get together to make pursuit until next morning. The tracks of the two men were apparently followed to where another individual had been standing with three horses, and thence the people started in pursuit of the suspected individuals.

This occurrence has largely increased the number of the company, by the addition of respectable individuals, who are determined to defend their property and avenge their wrongs. So great and just is the indignation against this crowning and damning act of horse thieves, that we should not be surprised to hear; that that heretofore peaceable section of country had been the scene where Judge Lynch had held, over many individuals, his summary tribunal.

The following letter, copied from the Chicago American of a later date, states the occurrences which followed the murder and arrest mentioned above:

Belvidere, 30th June, 1811.
"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement, on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which doubtless have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely on as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye witnesses and participators in these most high handed and alarming atrocities. —For let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed or death, are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these: The country below this and north of the Illinois river, has been for a long time, and is now infested with a gang of black legs, counterfeiters, horse thieves and pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into "volunteer companies, and anti horse thieves societies." One was formed about 20 miles below this, at Washington grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskells, notorious through this region as ring-leaders and harborers of all sorts of villains—rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskells shot him dead, and fled. The volunteer companies of De Kalb and Vinnebago counties, immediately collected and went in search of the Driskells. On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law and was convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, they then placed the old man ten rods off, and bid him prepare for death, giving him 5 minutes—when the time was up about 50 balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving game—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskell killed Campbell. The company are now pursuing this other Driskell, who has cut stick with a confederate. \$500 reward is offered for his head. High handed and revolting as this summary mode of proceeding seems to be, this, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual who is at all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse thieves.

The Rockford paper will bring all the minutie of the affair."



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon July 21, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION, AND Democratic Meeting.

The citizens of the several Township and Boroughs of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 7th of August, to elect two delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon, on **Wednesday, the 11th of August,** at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket to be supported by the opponents of the present State Administration, at the coming election. By order of the County Committee, **THOS. FISHER, Chairman.** July 21, 1841.

The "Slandered and Villified"

By E. V. Everhart. David R. Porter, —The slandered and villified candidate of Democracy in 1838—now their first choice; he has been tried and not found wanting. Toast at the Porter supper July 3d. We have long since come to the conclusion, that no man, in his senses, could be a citizen of our county, a single month, and not, by a little enquiry, learn what was the character of the present governor of Pennsylvania; and we have no hesitation in saying, that there is not one man in the county, who has watched his career for twenty years, but will at once, in his own heart, admit, that we have long since painted his character in its proper colors.

We had deemed it so well understood, that we saw no necessity to reiterate charges which we have made, and proven, against Mr. Porter. Under the present circumstances we feel called upon to briefly lay out the cause of our opposition to David R. Porter in 1838, and why we continue it in 1840.

Our neighbor of the "Watchman," has at length, in the above toast, broken the ground, and we presume, courts an opportunity to say that the tales told of Mr. Porter, are no longer uttered by his "slanders" of '38; or, perhaps, he may have been kept so long in the dark that he cannot even suppose that his patron is so deeply steeped in depravity, as to be what we really can prove him; and we feel called upon to enlighten him a little in this respect.

You have pronounced Mr. Porter a "slandered and villified" man, in the very town, where, what you please to call slanders, first originated—where the knowledge and history of that man's misdeeds are in the mouths of the children—where that dread oath was taken which made him a FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT; and now, we propose to lay the history of his villainies, once more, before the people, that this neighbor of ours shall not have occasion to say that the "slanders" are no longer believed.

That is not *slander* which is true, nor do we think a man is *villified* unless the charges which are made to render him vile in the eyes of others, are false.

Then, we must be allowed to ask, how was David R. Porter *slandered* and *villified*? and let the issue be fairly met. We told the tale that David R. Porter secreted some of his property, before he took the Insolvent's Oath, and then returned the same after his release. *He told it—IT IS TRUE—WE CAN PROVE IT!* and was this one of the "slanders!" We now state it distinctly, that David R. Porter did put property out of his hands, and did, in court, swear he had not done so, and he did, again, take possession of that very same property. Our legal friend, we presume, is well enough acquainted with the language of that oath, to know, that the man who does so is a willful and deliberate PERJURER—an unmitigated villain who, for the paltry dross, called gold, will call on the Searcher of all hearts to attest the truth, as he shall answer to Him when that dread trump shall sound, and then tells a guilty damning lie. We said in '38 that David R. Porter had done

so! We say it again—we can prove it—that one of the slanders?

We charged this Mr. Porter with refusing to pay debts which had been contracted, previous to his insolvency, although, now wealthy; and, on a certain occasion, a suit was brought by the heirs of Evan Crain, dec'd, to recover the money earned by hard work by their father. When Mr. Porter, before the arbitrators, succeeded in obtaining an award, because he Crains could not find Patton and Porter's books, there was a general exultation among his friends, and the Crains were called the dupes of others, and Mr. Porter was made out an "injured innocent." But the Messrs. Crains were not so easily satisfied—they found out where he books were, and they appealed from that award, and the suit, subsequently, came up after he was elected Governor. Then this dignified and honest man Porter read the STATUE OF LIMITATIONS—in fact, admitting that he could escape the payment in no other way than to take advantage of that law, and say, the debt was too old to pay. What we told of this case in '38, was true, and the whole is now true. Is this "slandering and villifying?" It is a matter of Record!—Are our Court records slandersers?

And we told the history of Campbell's trial, after Porter's election, when he brought his brother Jim up to draw an indictment, and Mr. Barton to lampoon Campbell and eulogize himself; when he stood on the stand as a witness for hours, and swore up to the mark of his own honesty; and that then, twelve men of this county could not believe him against the PROOFS OF GUILT there produced. We told the damning fact, that, on that trial, this same honest man, through his counsel, would not let the proofs, that he had robbed his creditors by *Fraudulent Insolvency*, be introduced, where if they had been false, he could have shown it; and we said then, and we say now *HE DARE NOT* let them undergo a judicial investigation; and are these, sir, what you deem the slanders against David R. Porter? We said that he was prothonotary twelve years, and that the Schedule of his property and debts was not in the office when he left it, and we said then and we say again, that David R. Porter was the only human being on earth who was interested in its destruction. Perhaps you call this one of the slanders?

Perhaps, sir, we have enumerated most of the leading "slanders" to which you allude. We tell you, sir, and we encourage tell the public, that they are the pure immaculate truth, and we have posted them in letters of flame on the forehead of your "slandered and villified" candidate, and they will remain there as long as life shall last. They will cling around his memory, and remain the monument of his infamy, and Pennsylvania's shame.

It might have answered for any one to have called these things slanders any where but here. Here we know him; and it is not in accordance with our notions of justice, to permit an insinuation to arise here, that David R. Porter is now, or ever was an honest man. When the *Records of our court* are HISTORIES OF HIS CRIMES. Nor shall we permit any one to assert that truth is slander, and the circulation of a fact is to vilify his character.

To those who so much dislike to see private character a subject of discussion, we have but one word to say. Many, we suppose, imagine, that these things are but the heated venom of party spleen, and are lead to think that all tales are bred in the hot bed of politics; consequently, look upon all this as attacking a man's private character.

Now, in all candor, we ask, ought the people of this or any other state—ought any honest man—ought any christian, support a man for any office whose morals are thus tainted with crime, and who has given no evidence of repentance?—We, for one, will never allow a man of such character to assume the seat as a ruler of Freeman, until we have performed what we think is our duty.

Does any man suppose that scores of THIEVES and HIGHWAYMEN would have been released from our prison cells if there had been a man at the head of the State "who feared God and eschewed evil." Yet such things are of daily occurrence now. The detected horse thief, now, walks our highways with a previous pardon of Porter's in his pocket; and rape and murder riot on unconcerned in their scenes of blood and brutality, knowing, that some of their kindred spirits have been saved from the chain and cell

of the prison by the pardoning power of one who evinces a fellow feeling for them.

If, then, you cannot listen to the truth about a man who is a candidate for executive power, we say at once, you are unfit for Freeman, and the day may not be far distant, when that power, supported by thim-mock morality will rule with a rod of iron, when the gag and the chain will be the portion of him who shall dare call an executive knave by his true name.

We have done, and if our language shall seem harsh, let it be borne in mind that it is the truth which pierces, and it is the truth which is the harshest. To our neighbor, we will, in kindness say, our "slanders" we can defend, and he will find it difficult to make it appear that we have ever "*slandered and villified*" Mr. Porter while the proofs of his guilt remain.

The pardoning Power.

The consequences attending the continued use of the pardoning power, can easily be understood when we state that Rox, who was tried and convicted for manslaughter, was pardoned by Gov. Porter, and in less than one year he killed another man in the same way.

The "Miners Journal" notices a similar case, or at least one which tends to prove the bad effects of such a promiscuous pardoning of thieves and villains. Some wretch by the name of M'Laughlin, has been arrested and is now in jail, for a brutish outrage on the person of a young lady in Port Carbon—The "Journal" says this is the second attempt of the same kind in the neighborhood, since the pardon by Gov. Porter, of the wretch who was recently convicted for the same crime, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Shall a civilized community—at large submit to such things! Shall crime be allowed to walk abroad at noonday, and there be no power to stay it. If our courts are too severe, let them be altered, but in the name of virtue, we protest against this abuse of the pardoning power. In some of the states this crime is punished with death. Yet here is a man sentenced for ten years, and is pardoned in one—Can any one wonder that crime increases in our state.

The System.

Our opponents have organized a complete system for the present campaign, and it is carried out with a steady unwavering hand—it is a system of falsehood. You do not hardly take up a paper, that you do not see attempts to show that changes are every where taking place, in favor of Porter. They told the tale so much about the Tippecanoe clubs of Dauphin county, having openly declared themselves for Davy R. that they really begin to think it is true!

There is but one answer to all this. Let every man look carefully among his own neighbors, and see whether he does not see the change the other way—see how many who voted for Porter in '38 that now say the "Books were in the garret" and they can support him no longer. Any man who will do so, will be convinced that their tales are manufactured out of the raw material, and only intended for other places than where the scenes are located.

Cannot some of the Loco Ecoco papers, get out a good story about the changes in Huntingdon county, it would have an excellent effect if you could get any body to believe it.

McLeod Case.

The court of New York, before which McLeod's case was to be heard, has given an opinion adverse to the release of that worthy, and he is remanded back to the Jail of Oneida county, to take his trial before a jury. It is more than probable that the case may be taken up to the court of Errors, and in the event of that court, affirming the present judgment, to the supreme court of the United States.

Now what will Mr. Fox the British minister do—will he demand his papers, and return home, or will he wait until the whole matter is settled according to law. He is we presume satisfied, that his idle demand of the immediate release of McLeod, will not frighten, any of our courts from their proper duty.

It is said that McLeod is anxious to have the case taken at once to a jury trial. We publish this week the remarks made by Rev Mr. Crownover, at the Mechanics celebration. We regretted exceedingly, that we could not have been furnished with a copy for our last. The many duties devolving on him, however precluded the possibility of his furnishing them sooner.

Communicated.

Mr. EDITOR,—I seen in a paper called the "*Watchman*," printed in this town, an article headed "facts," some weeks ago, a statement, that I owed the State \$1,252 13¢; and, in his last paper, the Editor wants to know if the money is paid over. Now, I do not know, nor care much about this fellow who has come to play "resurrectionist" to the ghost of the "*Associate*;" but I am told, that he used to be one of that lot, on the hill at Harrisburg, that they call the "forty thieves," and I cannot see what he calculates to gain by coming here and calling me, and two or three better men than himself, thieves and State Robbers. My notion is, he understands this *thieving business* pretty well—if he has been one of Porter's "*rogues or fools*"—and wants to bowl out *stop thief* while he runs away from the hue and cry himself. But, no matter what he used to be; I am just going to fix this matter about myself, and he may have all the credit of being David Ritten house Porter's *rogue and fool* both; that is, if he will just stick to the truth when he speaks about me, or, I shall be bound to put a little more to his name, and call him Porter's liar, too; and that is just what I mean now, for Mr. Editor, there is not one word of truth or "facts" in his statement, so far as my name is concerned, it is all a full bred lie; and that fellow may have the credit of making such articles to sell to his subscribers.

JOHN WHITTAKER.

Communicated.

Mr. EDITOR.—The sabbath schools of the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, joined together in celebrating the day of independence in the following manner.

A committee of arrangement having been previously appointed by each of the schools they conferred together, and after having appointed Mr. Thomas Burchinell Chief marshal, agreed upon the order of exercises for the day. Each school met in its own church at 9 o'clock, and united together at the Methodist church at 10 o'clock, where the procession was formed by the marshal according to previous arrangement, composed of scholars, teachers, parsons and many of the citizens, preceded by the Jefferson Band. After which it moved to the beautiful grove at the Cypress Cottage, about half a mile from town, where seats and stands had been prepared for the schools, the speakers and the band. A slight shower interrupted the exercises for a short time, during which the ladies and children obtained a shelter in the cottage, but the rain in a short time cleared off, and we were soon out again, and found that we had received a benefit rather than an injury from the "cool refreshing shower." After a hymn sung by the children, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and music by the band, an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Monroe, a part of which was addressed particularly to the parents, advising them to encourage sabbath school institutions by all the means they possessed, showing also the beneficial results which would accrue to themselves their children and the rising generation in general.

An address was to have been delivered by the Rev. Messrs Peebles and Mills; but some of the ladies thought it best to discontinue the exercises on account of the dampness of the grass. An abundance of refreshments were served around, consisting of cold ham, chipped beef, bread and butter, and cakes by the bushel, of which about four hundred persons partook. For drink, we had lemonade and table beer. The children carried beautiful and appropriate banners. At the head of each school was a banner with the name of the school which followed inscribed upon it. Temperance banners followed; one for the "Juvenile Temperance society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," had inscribed upon it, "Temperance, the Guard of Youth—the Support of Age. One carried by the Presbyterian School, had for its motto, "Temperance—we come to the Rescue. Others followed, one of which, a beautiful white banner trimmed with lace and surmounted by a green wreath, was carried by a little boy of the Methodist School, and had inscribed upon it, "Suffer Little Children to come unto me." After the exercises were closed the procession was again formed and returned to town. We were dismissed in the street after singing the doxology—Praise God from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him all creatures here below, Praise Him above ye heavenly host, Praise father son and Holy Ghost.

FASHION—Fashion is a poor vocation. Its creed, that idleness is a privilege and work a disgrace, is among the deadliest errors. Without depth of thought, or earnestness of feeling, or strength of purpose, living an unreal life, sacrificing substance to show, substituting the factitious for the natural, mistaking a crowd for society, finding its chief pleasure in ridiculing and exhausting its ingenuity in expedients for killing time, fashion is among the last influences under which a human being who respects himself, who comprehends the great end of life, would desire to be placed.—Channing.

1389 emigrants arrived at N. Y. on Saturday and Sunday.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Philadelphia market rates.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Baltimore market rates.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Pittsburgh market rates.

HYMENEAL REGISTER.

The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 15th inst., by Daniel Africa, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM FIELDS, of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH LEWIS, of Walker township, Huntingdon county.

OBITUARY RECORD.

In the midst of life we are in death.

DIED—At his residence in Dublin Township, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, JOHN BLAIR, Esq. in the 60th year of his age.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 9th day of August next, the following property, viz:—

A lot of ground in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 60 feet on the south side of Walnut street, and extending back at right angles 180 feet to an Alley, the same being numbered 20 in the town plot of said Borough, having a weather boarded house and a frame stable thereon.—Also a tract of land situate in Frankstown township, adjoining lands of James Smith, Dr. Peter Shoemaker, Henry Stiffler, & Joseph McCune, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, about sixty of which are cleared, having a house and barn thereon. Also a tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Conrad Geesey, J. G. Miles, and others, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, about one hundred and thirty of which are cleared, having a two story brick house, a two story log house, a log barn, and other out houses thereon erected.

Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Smith, Samuel Duncan, and John McClosky.

ALSO, All that certain tract of land situate in Barree township, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the east by lands of Alexander Ennis, on the north by lands of David Bar, on the west by land of James Stewart, and on the south by other land of defendant, containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, having a two story house, a one and a half story house, and a frame barn thereon. Also one other tract of land in said township of Barree, adjoining lands of John Smith, Joseph Obourne, the above land on the north, containing ninety acres, about seventy of which are cleared, having two one and a half story houses and bank barn thereon erected.

Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of James Ennis.

ALSO, All the right, title and interest of John M. Gibbony, in a lot of ground situate in Duncanville, Allegheny township, fronting 60 feet on Market street, and extending back at right angles 180 feet to Rose alley, and numbered 21 in the plan of said town, having a long one and a half story frame house weather boarded thereon erected. Also one other lot numbered 14 in the plan of said town, fronting 60 feet on Bedford street, and extending back at right angles to said street 180 feet to Balm alley, on which is erected a warehouse, taken as the property of John M. Gibbony. Also, as the property of John Martin, a lot of ground on the north corner of Mulberry and Wayne streets, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, and numbered 48 in the old town plot of said borough, fronting 60 feet on Mulberry street, and extending back at right angles to said street 180 feet to an alley, on which is erected a two story house weather boarded and painted, taken as the property of John Martin.

Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Gibbony and Martin.

ALSO, A certain lot of ground situate in McChansburg, Franklin township, Huntingdon county, fronting on the north side of the Spruce Creek road, adjoining lands of Samuel Mattern on the south west, and a lot of Wm. McPherran on the north east,