



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, Nov. 30, 1842

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

WANTED—at this office—an Apprentice. A boy from 14 to 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, may obtain a good situation. No other need apply.

Rev. T. P. Hunt.

This celebrated Temperance lecturer visited our town on Monday the 14th inst. and remained here until the morning of Thursday the 24th. On the night of Tuesday the 15th he commenced a series of lectures which were continued from night to night during the whole period of his sojourn among us, and attracted crowds of auditors. The zeal and eloquence of his lectures stirred up the lagging and dormant spirits of the Washingtonians in this neighborhood, and incited them to renewed exertions in the good cause. The veteran lecturer kept blazing away at intemperance and the traffic in ardent spirits until he warmed almost every heart and kindled hope in almost every breast. As a temperance lecturer Mr. Hunt possesses much more than ordinary talents; and if he has a fault it is that he has too much severity. On the Sabbath he preached three sermons—two in the Presbyterian and one in the Methodist church. From this place he went to Hollidaysburg, where he commenced lecturing in Thursday night. May success attend his efforts wheresoever he goes.

Moccasin Tracks.

A correspondent of the "Madisonian" proposes the following ticket:

- For President, JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, For Vice President, DAVID R. PORTER of Penn'a.

The Harrisburg "Signal," a Locofoco paper, announces this ticket without a word of comment. The traitor, Tyler, and the Kickapoo Chief! Now go it, Brodhead, Solms & Co!

When we intimated the probability of such a "team" some time last spring, a certain Mr. Patterson of Pittsburg, who has since become an office holder under Tyler's Administration, discontinued our paper, because, as he said, we were abusing his Agency.

Executive Subterfuge.

By the Previous Pardon of Courts, Leas and McVitty, published in another column, it will be seen that the governor granted the pardon on the ground that the "indictment was preferred at a period of great political excitement, when the minds of men were in some degree excited with rancorous animosity against each other." &c. By a close inspection of the same "document" it will also be seen that it was originally dated on the 1st of April 1842, but afterwards changed to the 1st of August.

Well, at the time when Courts, Leas and McVitty were pardoned, on the grounds above stated, John Shaver was prosecuted with a vengeance that is rarely manifested in a court of justice; and for more than a month afterwards the persecution continued.

These facts show that the Governor's recitals in the pardon are sheer hypocrisy. Nor is there less hypocrisy manifested by interlining the pardon so as to show that a nolle prosequi had been entered as to Shaver, and omitting to say that he had already been prosecuted for the same offence.

Massachusetts Election.

There was no choice for Governor in the Old Bay State. The Legislature will probably choose JOHN DAVIS. The Locofocos have elected two Members of Congress out of the whole delegation.

The Cass meeting which cost the State some thousands of dollars, in the way of postage, came off at Harrisburg on Monday evening of last week. An address and resolutions were reported by John P. Anderson, Esq., and adopted by the meeting, and published.

No paper was issued from this office last week.

High-handed Outrage upon the rights of the Community!—the strong arm of the law cut off!!! Another Previous Pardon!!!

Our readers will recollect that at November Sessions 1841, the Grand Jury of this county returned a presentment against Christian Courts, William B. Leas and Samuel McVitty for the crime of Conspiracy before the General Election of 1841, in unlawfully and wickedly conspiring, combining, confederating and agreeing together to influence electors, by gifts and rewards, or promises thereof, to vote for John Shaver, then a candidate for the office of Sheriff. The Deputy Attorney General was instructed by the Court to send up the bill against them, which he did at January Sessions last, in which he included the said John Shaver, and the bill was returned "a true bill" by the Grand Jury. John Shaver having been before prosecuted for the same offence, the Court directed the Prosecuting Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi as to him, which was accordingly done. The indictment was then continued from Court to Court until the 15th inst. when it was called up for trial. The defendants then appeared; but, instead of asking for a jury of their country to try the charges in the indictment, they produced a Pardon from His Excellency David R. Porter, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under the great seal of the Commonwealth, which was pleaded in bar of the indictment. After reading the Pardon, the defendants were discharged; and thus, by this precious sample of "Executive clemency" our Court, and Jury, and the election laws are rendered powerless and contemptible. An act like this is calculated to astound even those who are fully acquainted with the villainies of the Governor; and many of his political friends here felt "the crimson blush of shame" burning upon their cheeks when they heard the disgraceful paper read in Court. As we are anxious that all shall see the "fellow feeling" which makes the Governor "wonderous kind," we here insert the Previous Pardon in full, "PENNSYLVANIA Ss. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



David R. Porter, Governor of the said Commonwealth. To all whom these presents shall come, DAVID R. PORTER.

Sends Greeting: Whereas, at a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace held in and for the county of Huntingdon, at January Sessions of said Court, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, Christian Courts, William B. Leas, Samuel McVitty and John Shaver, were indicted and charged with the crime of Conspiracy, in unlawfully and wickedly conspiring, combining, confederating and agreeing together, to promise and confederate gifts and rewards upon a certain Christian Courts, one of the above named conspirators in order to procure the election of the said John Shaver, one of the before named conspirators, to the office of Sheriff of said county; [and a nolle prosequi having been subsequently entered by the Attorney General as to John Shaver, one of the said defendants.]

And whereas it has been represented to me that the said indictment was preferred at a period of great political excitement, when the minds of men were in some degree excited with rancorous animosity against each other, but that upon more mature reflection this unfortunate state of feeling has been allayed, and that neither public justice or the good of society will be promoted by any punishment of the individuals charged in said indictment. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, I have deemed this a proper case for the exercise of the Executive clemency, and do pardon the said Christian Courts, William B. Leas and Samuel McVitty, the defendants, of the offence and offences alleged in said indictment, and they are hereby severally and fully pardoned accordingly.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this first day of [April changed to] August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-sixth.

By the Governor. A. V. PARSONS, Secretary of the Commonwealth. Alas, poor degraded Pennsylvania! In vain have our legislators studied to guard against every corrupt encroachment with which the inestimable right of suffrage is threatened—in vain are our grand juries charged to inquire into and present all violations and violators of that right—and in vain do our courts endeavor to

maintain it in its purity if the Governor boldly steps in and says "that neither public justice or the good of society will be promoted by any punishment of the individuals charged" with such offences.

Governor Porter has pardoned libelers, horse thieves, murderers, and villains, of high and low degree, but never before has the "great seal" been affixed to any pardon which is so enormous in its effects and consequences as is this one. In a government like our own, where elections are of frequent occurrence, and where the safety of life and fortune and every thing that is dear to freemen depends upon them, their purity, which is of the most vital importance, should be guarded by all; but most of all by him who is sworn to see that the laws be faithfully executed. Of Messrs. Courts, Leas and McVitty we say nothing disparaging—as men they are as good and perhaps better than many of their neighbors; but this makes the example only the more dangerous. They should have been tried—not with the savagery, however, which characterized the trial of Sheriff Shaver—but they should have been tried like other men, and suffered the penalties of the law. Then community would have been satisfied—they would have but received their deserts—and it would have been a check upon other offenders. As it is, it will be hailed by the politicians of the dominant party as a general license to practice all manner of election frauds.—Here are three Locofocos, one a Justice of the Peace, another a merchant and the third a tavern keeper, calling themselves "Workingmen" or "Democrats"—to profit themselves they go into a Conspiracy to defeat one Whig candidate and to elect another—they succeed; and after the election the Sheriff elect sticks to his Whig principles in spite of all they can do; and then the Locofoco or Workingmen's party, or their leaders, prosecute him with fiendish malignity—he is convicted, sentenced, fined and imprisoned—and not content with this, his persecutors pursue him even to the Supreme Court and endeavor to have him declared infamous and deprived of all the rights of a freeman. But when the grand jury ferret out the principal actors in the Conspiracy, and they are called before the Court for trial, the Governor, in the plenitude of his mercy, says sror, "neither public justice or the good of society will be promoted by any punishment of these individuals!" This is an end of it, and the conspirators are let off "unwhipt of justice."

What think you, Pennsylvanians, of such conduct on the part of your chief Executive officer? Are your rights secure when such outrages are tolerated? Is it Justice? Is it "Democracy?" If it is, then God deliver us from such Democracy!

The Death Scene of Colt.

The newspapers of last week are filled with minute accounts of the closing scenes in the life of John C. Colt—scenes which are too extravagant for fiction itself. We doubt the propriety of spreading pictures of crime before the eyes of the community, and "hoisting" the perpetrators thereof after they are under the condemnation of the law. But in the case of Colt, which has attracted much attention from all quarters, there is something so unusual—so high a degree of guilt, hypocrisy and recklessness—that we deem it due to our readers to condense and lay before them the facts as they have come to our knowledge.

It will be recollect that some months ago, Colt was convicted, in New York, of the murder of Samuel Adams, in that city—that a motion for a new trial was made, which, after much discussion, was overruled—that the case was then removed to the Court of Errors, and there the decision of the court below was affirmed unanimously—that an effort was made by his friends to procure his pardon, which Governor Seward, with a manly firmness, worthy the imitation of some other Governors, refused to grant. He was sentenced to be executed on Friday the 18th inst.

Colt is represented as a high-born well-educated villain. On the day the execution was to take place a crowd of persons gathered around the prison in which the convict was confined. On the morning of the day of his death, he was married to Caroline Henshaw, the mother of his child. The marriage ceremony was performed in the narrow cell, by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, in the presence of several persons. "What a bridal scene! The marriage hall a prison cell! The prospect from the bridal window the bridegroom's gallows, on which he was sentenced to die a felon's death in a few short hours. What an anticipation for a bride!

Ere the set of sun to mourn over the ignominious grave of him with whom her reputation and fortunes were just linked by the sacred ties of love and matrimony!" Their parting is said to have been so affecting as to draw tears from the eyes of the spectators. After this, several of his friends went to the door of the prisoner's cell, shook him by the hand and bade him a last farewell. He then desired to be left to himself until 4 o'clock, the hour appointed for his death. The door was accordingly locked at half past two. At 3 o'clock one of the deputy sheriffs unlocked the door and looked in, when Colt was walking his cell. He was not seen again alive. At precisely five minutes before 4 o'clock the door of the cell was opened by Dr. Anthon and the Sheriff, who found Colt stretched out on his couch, lying on his back with his eyes and mouth partly open, and a small dagger still planted in his heart. This was announced to the threng around the prison; and while every mind seemed wrought up to the highest pitch with the excitement of disappointment and horror, the alarming cry, "the prison on fire" rang through the crowd, and at the same instant a broad stream of flame and smoke fared up from the wooden cupola erected on the top of the prison. The fire was soon extinguished.

Thus ended the days of one whose life led down to death. His fate should be a warning to all.

Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer.

The November Sessions of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for Huntingdon county, commenced on Monday the 14th inst. Present, Hon. A. S. Wilson, President, and John Ker, Esq., one of the Associates, Judges of the said Courts.

The criminal business took up the whole of the first week, and the greater part of the second.

The case of the Commonwealth vs Woods and Hildebrand, an indictment for a Conspiracy to conceal and secrete the Assessor of Henderson township, in the fall of 1841, was again continued, on account of the absence of a witness on the part of the Commonwealth.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs Courts, Leas, and McVitty, who had been indicted with Sheriff Shaver for a Conspiracy to influence electors, contrary to the Election Laws, the Defendants, being called, produced a Previous Pardon from the Governor, under the "great seal" of the Commonwealth, whereupon the defendants were discharged. A more full account of this case is given in another part of this paper.

Commonwealth vs James Ross. Indictment for Assault and Battery. True Bill. Defendant plead guilty, and submitted to the Court. Sentence—that defendant pay a fine of \$15 00, costs of suit and be in custody &c.

Commonwealth vs John M'Comb. Indictment for Assault and Battery. True Bill. Plea—not guilty. Verdict—"not guilty, and that Mary Evans is the prosecutrix and shall pay the costs." Sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth vs Thomas Wallace (blacksmith.) Indictment for Assault and Battery on the person of Jane Parsons. True Bill. Defendant plead guilty and submitted to the Court. Sentence—that defendant pay a fine of \$5 00, costs of prosecution, and be in custody for four weeks, and be in custody &c.

Commonwealth vs Elijah Everett. Indictment for Assault and Battery on the person of Jacob Greenland. True Bill. Plea—not guilty. Verdict—guilty. Sentence—that the defendant pay a fine of \$0 00, costs of prosecution, and be in custody &c.

A bill was sent up by the defendant against the prosecutor, which the Grand Jury returned "ignoramus," and ordered the prosecutor of the latter bill to pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth vs Joseph Wilson. Indictment for an Assault on Jesse Meredith. True Bill. Plea—not guilty. Verdict—guilty. Sentence—that defendant pay a fine of \$5 00, costs of prosecution, and be imprisoned in the county jail for three months.

Commonwealth vs James E. Stewart. Indictment for Malicious Mischief. Continued till next Sessions.

Commonwealth vs Jacob Kinsel. Indictment for Misdemeanor. Continued till next Sessions.

Commonwealth vs Charles F. Deatrick. Two indictments for Larceny, one for stealing goods—the other for stealing mo-

ney from the store of James Clarke, in Birmingham. True Bills. Defendant not arrested. Continued.

Commonwealth vs Daniel Jones (negro boy.) Indictment for Larceny—stealing cloth and satin from the Union Transportation Company. True Bill. Plea—not guilty—Verdict—guilty. Sentence—that the defendant pay a fine of \$5 00, pay the costs of prosecution, and be confined in the Western Penitentiary for 18 months, at hard labor, and restore the goods stolen, if not already done."

Commonwealth vs Daniel Spesse. Indictment for Fraudulent Insolvency. True Bill. Plea—not guilty. Verdict—"not guilty, and that the county pay the costs."

Commonwealth vs Catharine Thompson and John E. Thompson. Indictment for Arson—the burning of the barns of Daniel Tague, Esq., and John J. Hermon, in Cromwell township. True Bill. Plea—not guilty. Verdict—not guilty. This case occupied the Court from Friday of the first week till Wednesday night of the second week.

Commonwealth vs James B. Frampton. Indictment for Forgery. Continued till next Sessions.

Several Surety of the Peace cases were brought before the Court, and disposed of.

At the late Sessions of the Court in Franklin county, John Dickerson was convicted of robbing Mr. Stricklor, on the Cove mountain, and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years.

We call attention to the able Annual Report of the Washington Temperance Society of this borough. It is inserted in to-day's paper.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain has been ratified by both governments.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of the borough of Huntingdon. November 26, 1842.

WASHINGTONIANS: In compliance with our Constitution, I now lay before you the Annual Report of this society.

The Society was instituted on the 10th of November 1841. On the evening of the 17th we were visited by a delegation from the Washington Society of Lewistown, who addressed a large assembly in the M. E. Church. On this evening the torch of Washingtonianism was first lighted in this county.

The society was fully organized on the 27th Nov. 1841, by the adoption of the Declaration of Principles and the Constitution, (with a few amendments) of the "Baltimore Washington Total Abstinence Society," and also by the election of a Board of Officers for the government of the society.

Immediately upon our organization, the whole moral atmosphere gave evidence, that the day was not far distant, when the suffering inebriate, the moderate drinker, and even the cold, calculating moralist, would all unite with zeal and energy, to assist in expelling from our country, the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

The standard of our cause was scarcely unfurled to the breeze, ere the haggard slave of alcohol found under its glorious folds, hopes of new life, and new scenes of happiness; and came, like the Prodigal son, and begged to be admitted into our brotherhood, and, in the language of the Poet,

"Woman followed, gleaming New hopes, with glistening tears."

Our first meetings were characterized by a fervent anxiety, which showed, that the signs of promise gave us the assurance of success.

Thus prepared, we took the field to do battle in the cause of humanity. Resolutions were adopted that a standing committee be appointed to visit every Township in this county—to call meetings, and to urge every friend of debased and degraded humanity, to unite with us in keeping steadfast the reclaimed, reclaiming the wandering—and use every power to plant our Flag of "the free hearts, only home," upon every hill; to rear altars dedicated by the sighs and tears of the orphan, the widow and the mother, to the sacred cause of total abstinence.

It is with feelings, which none but one of the reclaimed can feel, that I, as Secretary of this society, report the faithfulness of that committee in their labor of love. Unceasing were their efforts.—Through the piercings of the winter's blast, onward they bore our banner of light, and it was hailed as the star of hope by the palsied drunkard, and he seized the "Pledge" as the ark of safety, and with tears, which spoke of a bruised and contrite heart, he told in burning words, his tale of wrong. Home, with its joys, again rose with all its beauties, before him, and he shouted in the wildness of his joy,

"Raise your banner, raise it high, Let it flap against the sky." It is the breaking of a moral morn, the sun of which, is gradually rising, to give warmth and light to the cold and brighted

wanderer in the paths of intemperance; and to the labors of that committee, the cause, under God, owes much; every hill and every valley, has resounded with their eloquence and their songs of gladness and rejoicing.

During the course of one short year, our own society has swelled in numbers to three hundred and fifty—whilst the many auxiliaries in our county number thousands.

Nor would I be doing justice to that Patriot and Christian Father in our cause, should I neglect thus publicly to notice the labors of the Rev. T. P. Hunt, who during the last two weeks, has been charming us with his eloquence, and teaching us by his counsels—gathering in the feeble and the hardy opponents, and kindling anew in every heart, the flame of benevolence and zeal in this cause. He seems to be the special ambassador of Truth, for wherever his voice echoes above the din of opposition, the noisy zeal of our opponents dwindles into pigmy nothingness, and they are often themselves "almost persuaded to become Christians;" and here let us proffer him the heart-felt thanks of the friends of humanity.

And I should be doing less than my duty were I not to notice with gratification the efforts of other societies, than those auxiliary to us, who have been laboring in the same great cause. Let us with hearts warm with gratitude, bid them "God speed," go on with us until those fountains of tears and wo, the still house and their un-shop have neither "a local habitation or a name."

BROTHER WASHINGTONIANS:—

We occupy a distinguished elevation in the theatre of existence, our duty is manifest, our responsibilities immense, and all intelligent creation is interested in the success of our cause. Yes, our past labors have arrested the attention of thousands. On us are fixed, with intense anxiety, the eyes of that throng of departed patriots and philanthropists, among whom, the sainted spirit, whose name we bear, is first and greatest, who measure their achievements by the dignity of their nature; and whose beatified spirits, leaning from the azure battlements of Heaven, allure their followers up the road to glory. They hail us as their dependants, and bless us as the votaries of virtue and humanity.

Our work is but begun—we have but passed the Piquet Guard, our time is short. Rally then to the onset. Let us seize the citadel of the enemy, and to make assurance doubly sure, spike their cannon, and leave them without weapons of assault.—In the language of the heroic Miller—"we will try."

All which is respectfully submitted, M. McCONNELL, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The annual election of the Washington Temperance Society of the borough of Huntingdon, took place on Saturday evening last, the 26th inst., and the following persons were elected for the ensuing year: THOS. BURCHINELL, Pres't. JAMES HEMMILL, WILLIAM H. KING, DAVID SNYDER, WILLIAM HALL, V. Presidents. M'g. David McMurtrie, I. V. Culin, Peter Sucope, George Glazer, John Bumbaugh, Executive Com'ees. M. McConnell, Rec. Sec'y. G. Ashman Miller, Assis. Sec'y. J. Sewell Stewart, Cor. Sec'y. M. McConnell, Treasurer.

Stated meetings will be held at the Old Court House every Saturday evening.—We wish it to be particularly understood, that the Ladies, as well as the citizens generally, are invited to attend all our meetings. M. McCONNELL, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 15th inst., in Allegheny county, by the Rev. Mr. Graham, Mr. BENJ. E. MILLER of this county, to MRS. KEZIAH H. PEEBLES of the former place.

On Thursday the 10th inst., by the Rev. G. Gray, Mr. ALEXANDER APELBY, to Miss ANNE ELIZA, second daughter of David Jeffries Esq., all of Dublin township Huntingdon county.

On the same day by the Rev. B. E. Collins Mr. ALEXANDER CREE to Miss MARIETTA FOREMAN of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Augustus H. Lochman, Mr. JOHN R. M'DWELL, of Lewistown, to Miss MARGARET JANE JACOBS, of York, York county Pa.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Larkin Mr. PHILIP MAGGE of Clearfield county, to Miss SARAH ANN ENNIS, of Gaysport.

DIED,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Donaldson, in Hollidaysburg, on the 11th inst., after an illness of four days, Mrs. ELIZABETH NESBIT—in the 69th year of her age.

In Alexandria, on Tuesday the 8th inst., JOHN HENRY NEFF, oldest son of Henry and Mary Neff, aged 7 years 10 months and 20 days.

Thus was cut down in the flower of boyhood, one who was the hope and stay of his widowed mother, and who gave promise of much usefulness to society. Yet it is a consolation to his bereaved mother and friends to know that their loss is his gain.—COMMUNICATED.

In this borough, on Friday morning, 18th inst., after a lingering illness, ADELIA, wife of George Taylor Esq.