

acquitted. The jury, in accordance with that opinion, unhesitatingly pronounced him Not Guilty.

The intense interest which the cause excited detained a great number of persons in the court-room anxious to witness its termination, and when the verdict of acquittal was announced, one universal burst of applause attested the satisfaction of the assembled throng.

A hasty expression of thanks to our defender and preserver was the only remuneration ever received or demanded by Mr. Price; but if perchance this simple tale should ever meet his eye it may prove a source of satisfaction to him to know, that his generous and noble exertions in our behalf have not been wasted by the way side nor upon stony ground, but that the seeds of gratitude which were sown in our hearts on that eventful night have taken good root, and grown up yielding an hundred fold.

The old clock of St. Paul's tolled forth in solemn peals the hour of midnight, as with lightened hearts and hasty steps we left the court to convey the glad result to her who waited our return; we knew full well that every moment of our absence was an age of grief to the almost broken heart of that beloved and affectionate girl, and a few moments sufficed to bring us within my own threshold; at the first sound of our approach she had hastened to meet us, and was already descending the stairs with a light. Harry was still near the door, and when she discovered me, as she supposed alone, she stopped suddenly, and with fresh tears starting from her eyes, endeavored to fathom the darkness beyond. Anxious to relieve this painful anxiety, I called on Harry to advance. Is he there? she exclaimed in an agony of joy. Yes! yes! my dearest girl, I replied, I have kept my promise. In an instant they were in each other's arms.

My friend Harry was soon after married to an amiable and affectionate girl, but he did not remain long to enjoy in this life that felicity which hope had fondly pictured to his imagination. His spirit seemed broken, a settled despondency fixed upon his mind, and it is now many years since we placed him at rest by the side of his first born.

Y. R. W.

### THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, MARCH 13, 1839.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mr. BENEDECIT,

We have seen it announced in some of the papers, that Samuel Hepburn, Esq. of Carlisle, has been nominated by Gov. Porter, President Judge of the ninth judicial district, to fill the place of Judge Reed, whose term of office expired on the 27th of last February. This is the first operation of the amended Constitution on the Judiciary, and if the many and strong objections urged against the adoption of the amendments, could not carry conviction to the public mind of the necessity and wisdom of an independent Judiciary—this nomination should satisfy the honest of all parties, that the Judiciary is no longer beyond the control of party influence, and that Judges, in whom the public have long placed the fullest confidence, will be supplanted by bawling politicians. One of the greatest objections, to the amendments was the contemplated change in the judicial tenure; a change, the consequences of which were not clearly foreseen by the mass of the people, jealous as they have always been of any innovation on old and well established rights. But the wild fury and partizan madness of certain politicians, to carry out their popular, but delusive scheme, of making the constitution so democratic, that all power should be vested in the sovereign people, had been wrought up to such a pitch, that "even the Judiciary was doomed to share in the general destruction of the old landmarks of Pennsylvania. Rotation in office had become the popular doctrine of the day; life offices were regarded as inconsistent with the institutions of the country, and the leveling principle was inconsiderately applied to every department of State. The people had willed a change; and if ever they had reason to regret any act, it will be, for having rashly undermined the foundation of the judicial system of Pennsylvania. An independent Judiciary, is a great national blessing—a dependent one, the greatest curse ever inflicted on a free people—so said that man who was the brightest ornament of the Judiciary of the U. States. The retirement of Judge Reed from the bench, will be generally regretted; for in him were combined all the qualifications, of an able and accomplished Judge. As a Judge, it is probable that he had not his superior in Pennsylvania; deep in research, strong in intellect, and distinguished for his general knowledge of the profession to which he is strongly attached. In him the administration of justice has always found a decided and unwavering friend, and now in the decline of life, after having spent the vigor of days in the service of the State, without a single well founded objection to him, save his political principles, he is made the victim of bitter persecuting party spirit. As a man, honest and honorable, and as a politician, he has not for many years mingled in warm political contests, unless to express his views and opinions on questions of national importance. His successor is a young lawyer of some promise, and respectable talents, having been at the bar four or five years, and as well ac-

quainted with his profession, as the generality of young lawyers. What claims had he to the nomination? None, save that strongest of all recommendations, his warm devotion to party. And Judge Reed, whose only fault is, that he would not sacrifice the interests of his country to party, has been judicially proscribed. The days of dependent political Judges, have already commenced!

A.

Since receiving the above, we learn that the Senate have confirmed the nomination.

### RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Birmingham and its vicinity, convened in accordance with previous notice in the public school room, on Wednesday evening, the 27th of February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of urging upon the present legislature, the necessity of adopting measures, without delay, for the construction of a rail road from Huntingdon to intersect the Portage rail way at Hollidaysburg, so that the public works between those points may thereby be rendered capable of transporting an equal amount, at all times, with the other parts of this, the main line of our public improvements.

On motion, the meeting was organized by appointing SAMUEL DICKSON, President; JAMES CLARKE, Esq. and CHAS. BRYAN, Vice Presidents, and David Garrett, Esq. and Dr. S. S. Dewey, Secretaries.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting; whereupon, the Chair appointed A. K. Bell, Wm. Caldwell, Wm. Galbreath, Esq., M. Robeson, D. Cree, J. Thompson, Esq., A. P. Owens, D. H. Burnham, Wm. Cunningham and S. Bender, as said committee, who after retiring for a short time, made, through A. K. Bell, their chairman the following report:—

That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting; that the interests of the state demand that a rail road should be constructed to Huntingdon to intersect the Portage rail way at Hollidaysburg. As a reason for forming this conclusion, we would refer to the fact, that on a great portion of the public works between those points there is not a sufficiency of water, for several months in the season to do anything like the amount of business which may reasonably be expected to crowd on to this main line of our improvements; and again, from its location, being so near the base of the Alleghenies, it is more than probable, that such a freshet, as was the means of almost entirely destroying this portion of the canal during the last summer, may again happen, thereby obstructing the navigation, and rendering the entire Juniata division useless to the state. These, and other reasons that we might urge, lead us to form the opinion we have here expressed.

Therefore

Resolved, That the Senators from this district, and our Representatives, be, and are hereby requested to use their efforts to have an appropriation, and measures adopted, for the commencement of a rail road from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg, during the present session.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the most direct and advantageous route for the construction of said road will be found to be along the Valley of the Little Juniata, and thence through Logan's and Pleasant Valleys, to Hollidaysburg; and as a reason, this route passes through one of the most extensive iron manufacturing districts in the country—is generally level, and passing within a few miles of the head of the Bald Eagle navigation from whence a rail road may easily be constructed to intersect the one here contemplated.

Resolved, That this meeting feel perfectly confident that the construction of reservoirs, (one of the proposed remedies) at Hollidaysburg, for supplying the canal with water during the time of a scarcity, would be found entirely insufficient to answer the purpose proposed, and we would therefore depreciate their construction as unwise and impolitic.

Resolved, That this meeting are decidedly in favor of the immediate commencement at each end of the proposed rail road from Pittsburg to Chambersburg, believing it but just and liberal towards this section of the state, and believe also, that on such a road being made eastwardly from Pittsburg as far as Ligonier, and westwardly from Chambersburg to the Burnt Cabins, or Springfield township; should it then be found more desirable to complete the connection by means of a McAdamized road, and the public should still desire to have a continuous rail road from east to west, the same can be had by making a rail road from Ligonier to Johnston, and from Huntingdon to the Burnt Cabins, or Springfield township, on very favorable ground.

On motion, the report and resolutions of the committee were adopted as the unanimous views of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, and after their return, some very spirited remarks were made by Messrs. McCahan Clark, Bell, Caldwell, Dickson, and Dr. Dewey, on the subject of the proposed road. On motion,

Resolved, That T. M. Owens, D. Garrett, Esq., Wm. Galbreath, Esq., Wm.

Caldwell, James Clarke, Esq. and A. Campbell, be a committee to further the views of this meeting, by circulating petitions and forwarding the same to the Legislature when signed.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to our Senators and Members of the House, and published in the papers of the county, and in all others favorable to the project.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn sine die.

**SAMUEL DICKSON, President.**  
**JAMES CLARKE, Charles Bryan,** } V. President  
**David Garrett, S. S. Dewey,** } Secretaries.

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In relation to the permanent loan, &c. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 26th January last, entitled "An Act authorising a Loan." Public notice was given by the Secretary of the Commonwealth on the 4th day of February last, that proposals would be received at his office until two o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the fifth day of March 1839, for loaning one million, two hundred thousand dollars, to the Commonwealth, for the purposes set forth in said act, reimbursable at any time after twenty years from the first day of July next, and bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semiannually.

I regret to say that no proposals have been received in pursuance of this invitation, and this too at a time when, it is conceded, that money is not scarce, and the credit of the State is unimpaired.

How long the representatives of a free people will submit to a state of things manifestly brought about by a combination among the institutions of their own creation, it is for the Legislature to determine, but there is certainly a manifest impropriety in permitting the mortgaged resources of the commonwealth to be used to her own injury. She owns of the capital stock of the bank of Pennsylvania \$750 shares at \$400, amounting at their par value to \$1,500,000  
5233 shares in the Philadelphia Bank at \$100, 523,300  
1708 shares in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at \$50, 85,400

Amounting in the whole to \$2,108,700 And which we believe to be worth a considerable advance. Every day's experience strengthens me in the opinion long since formed that all connection should be dissolved between the commonwealth and the banks in which she holds stock, and thus relieve her from the humiliating attitude she occupies of being the holder of three fifths of the whole capital stock in one of said banks and unable to control the directions of a single dollar of its loans. Believing firmly that a divorce will be beneficial to the interests of the commonwealth, I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing the sale of the bank stock held by the commonwealth as aforesaid.

This administration has been but little over a month in power, and has been obliged to ask loans to pay off engagements which it had no hand in contracting, and finds itself embarrassed in its outset for want of means to meet the engagements of the commonwealth. So far as it has the ability, its exertions will continue to be steadily directed to discharge the public liabilities, and maintain unshaken the public faith. If in its efforts so to do, difficulties are interposed by attempts at combination among mortgaged men and mortgaged institutions, they most assuredly will discover, as so long as the executive power remains in the hands in which it is now placed, they shall never control either its political or fiscal operations; but that this great commonwealth must and will rise superior to all such attempts.

All experience goes to show that the evils anticipated, by many of the best and most sagacious statesmen, from the grants of corporate powers to mortgaged institutions have been more than realized, and should admonish us to be cautious in continuing to make such unrestricted grants.

With no desire to create distrust or alarm, I cannot but feel that it is the misuse and abuse of the powers thus committed to such institutions that have more than once led to the embarrassments in the monetary concerns of the country.

I cannot close this communication without appealing to the legislature, and calling upon them by every principle of patriotism, to take such action in this matter as will enable the State to vindicate her character and credit, and to take immediate measures for separating the State from all connection with a set of institutions that have so repeatedly disappointed the just expectations of the public, and on which no reliance can be placed when the exigencies of the State may require a call upon them.

**DAVID R. PORTER.**  
*Executive Chamber,*  
March 7, 1839.

The glorious eighteen of the New York Senate are refusing to sanction many of the nominations made by Governor Seward. "A short life, and a merry one," is their motto.



## THE JOURNAL.

'One country, one constitution, one destiny'

Huntingdon, March 13, 1839

### Democratic Anti-Masonic 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 SHINING PLASTERERS brought about by our present RULERS.

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

### Democratic State Convention.

The friends of HARRISON and WEBSTER in the several counties of Pennsylvania, are requested to appoint delegates equal in number to their members in the State Senate and House of Representatives, to meet at the Court House in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, M. on

**WEDNESDAY, 22d of May, 1839.** For the purpose of nominating a ticket of Electors, to be voted for by the people of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential Election in 1840, and pledged, if elected, to support the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States settled by the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia in November, 1833.

*Thomas H. Burrows,*  
*Thomas Elder,*  
*Theo. Fenn,*  
*Amos Eltmaker,*  
*Francis James,*  
*Wm. R. Irwin,*  
*William Ayres,*  
*Harmar Denny,*  
*Samuel H. Fisher,*  
*William Smith,*  
*Ner Middleswarth,*  
*William McCure,*  
*George Mowry,*  
*Levi Merkel,*  
*Mazwell Kinkead.*

State Committee.  
Harrisburg, March 2, 1839.

### County Meeting.

In pursuance of the above request of the State Committee, the Democratic Anti-Masonic friends of HARRISON and WEBSTER, in Huntingdon County, are invited to meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday evening, the 9th of April, for the purpose of electing one Senatorial and two Representative Delegates, to attend the Democratic State Convention, which will meet in Harrisburg on the 22d of May, to nominate a Harrison Electoral ticket.

By the County Committee.  
**DAVID BLAIR,**  
Chairman.

We learn from a marginal memorandum made upon the "Crawford Statesman," that the Hon. H. SHIPPEN, President Judge of that district, is dead.

**AFFLICTING DISPENSATION.**—On Sunday afternoon, while enjoying apparently, her usual health—Mrs. Gwin, wife of Patrick Gwin Esq., late Sheriff of this county, and surrounded by her friends, suddenly, almost instantly died.

Nothing has transpired of late years in our borough, which cast a more sudden gloom over the feelings of its inhabitants, Mrs. Gwin had spent a long and useful life here—was universally respected & loved. The information of her sudden demise, fell like a shock upon the senses of all. But a moment before, she was exulting in more than the common health, and strength of a good old age. Death's unerring shaft already quivered in the bow-string—it had sped; and she whose counsel and whose kindness, were the guide and the comfort of a large circle, is not. That arrow was a messenger intended to tell the thoughtless "be ye also ready." Some other of that circle will follow soon, no sprinkling of the door post will stay the destroying angel. Which of us will be as well prepared, as she, who was cut "down like a shock of corn fully ripe," to say,

when the dread summons is made, "Lord here I am!"

It was a heavy blow to her surviving husband. For nearly fifty years, have they wandered joyously on in life's thorny pilgrimage; "she was every thing to him, and he to her was all." Old and stricken with years, like the old forest oak he is left to breast the tempest alone: may it be the object of all to strengthen his feeble steps down the steep declivity of life; and may he find in the renewed kindness, of friends, a something to lessen, if not destroy (for nothing can) the suffering of a heart torn from its companion, so much beloved.

### Credit of Pennsylvania.

During the Administration of Gov. Ritner, the credit of our State, was without suspicion. Every temporary loan required was immediately taken; and in fact the money for the repair of the breach was borrowed on the individual credit of some of the then State officers.

Let our readers now see the change (or rather let them see, that the change cannot be seen.) Laws have been passed authorising large State loans, at the interest of 5 per cent. The loans have been advertised for weeks, and at last the people are informed, that no man who has money, is willing to loan this "provisional government," of mobocrats & "dog-keepers," money for them to squander amid their riotings.

Could any thing else be expected? An administration, that is directed in its movements by a Robespirean "Committee of Safety," who to accomplish a party manoeuvre, would proclaim Government at an end, must calculate largely on the duplicity of money lenders, if it thinks, that they will allow it to count their coppers. Let the candid reader look at it! would you sir! or even you sir who are a Loco Foco! loan your money to a man, or a party, or an administration, that laughs to scorn the supremacy of the laws, when they do not chime with his notions of party supremacy. We know you would not, much less when you saw what little money they had left, squandered to pay the marauders, who would trample your constituted rights and authorities under their feet.

All this, and more have been done by the present party in power in this State. They deserve not to be trusted. They even want watching—and your premises guarded—or their "Provisional Committee," may declare your property as well as your rights, a proper subject and victim to their ruthlessness.

Trust them indeed! The poor laborer on the public works, has been told he must travel to his far distant home, without his money; and subsist on "faith alone"—faith that he shall get his pay. Nor is this all, poor, needy, and afar off, he must travel backward and forward, asking these "provisional" patriots when they can provide, money to pay his paltry pittance—paltry, but yet the reward of ceaseless toil and sweat. Or unwilling, or unable to wait—the "land sharks" of the same party will buy up his "scrip" at 50 or perhaps 75 per cent, and the needy victim learns that years of toil and economy have left him more needy, and less able to reenact perhaps the same scene. This is no over wrought picture! The coloring is none too high! Go ask the men who have wielded the mattock and shovel on the Gettysburg Rail Road, what treatment they have met at the hands of this new administration. Learn of them the language of a poor man's curse—and the prayer of his suffering, and needy children!

Trust them indeed! The man who casts his "bread upon such waters," will learn that it has sunk in a political maelstrom, from whose, rapacious vortex, no return is ever made.

This is the administration that was to redeem the credit of the State—that was to restore old Pennsylvania to the palmy days of "olden time." Does this look like it! Even the mortgaged men of their own party dare not trust it! It is a subject in which the butterfly of this world's strife is concerned—and party fealty—pride of opinion—party power, or any political considerations weigh not a feather.

The man who saves his money to lend, and takes more notice of a copper lost, than he does of a day passed, which has sent him twenty-four hours farther down the stream, and brought him thus much nearer "eternity's broad sea,"—no matter if in his every day walks, he bawls or croaks incessantly for his party, he may love his party—but he loves his purse more.—This, is the certain evidence, of what men think of the character of our State

Administration, when touched by the ometter which tries us all.

With such men at the head of power, why need we expect any thing but an insolvent State.

In another column will be found the message of Gov. Porter, sighing over his sufferings, mingling his moans with curses against the Banks. He goes for a divorce of all Banks from the Government. Poor miserable dupe of a dishonest and more wretched party. His "dog-keepers" may frighten some of the conscientious Dupeas of the Legislature, to wink at their folly, but Banks nor mortgaged men, cannot be frightened into a willingness, that these drunken bullies shall be the keepers of their wealth.

Let those who are duped, still talk of the indignant people! but we can tell them when they learn, as they certainly will some day, that these "indignant freemen," were but hired assassins, whose home should be in the prison cell, whose every day of life has been a day of villany and crime—when they learn this, and learn to, that these lawless braves were the boon companions of the present administration, they will not wonder that they cannot borrow money.

### Our Rail Road again.

The "Standard," will, we hope, do justice to believe us when we say, we had no intention to misrepresent the views it expressed upon the subject. But when that print tells us we charged it with being opposed to the extension, we are at a loss to conceive upon what that assertion is founded. We should be rejoiced to think our cotemporary would lend its aid to further the desired object. We must however, say that we think we discover, a slight hint, which evinces anything but favorableness to our road, in his last brief notice of our article. He compares the canal and rail-road to the dog and his shadow.—The canal is the substance—the rail-road is the shadow. Now if our worthy neighbor really thinks the rail-road, as unsubstantial as a shadow, we must be permitted to say, we believe he has too much good sense ever to favor such "unreasonable mockery."

We wish to be distinctly understood, as in no wise wishing any abandonment of the canal; or any portion thereof. We would willingly say that a reservoir should be made at Hollidaysburg, (not one of such dimensions as recommended by Mr. Dougherty,) and that immediately. But a rail-road is equally, if not more needed. Let us have them both.

Our examination of the "Standard's" remarks were made without any passion, prejudice, or a desire to misrepresent. If the "Standard" shows us we have unwittingly done so, our first effort shall be, to atone for the error.

### Official Capacity.

An unprejudiced observer, who was ignorant of the true character of the Loco Focos, would have imagined, that every man of them, old and young, was not only an old canaller, but a civil engineer, while listening to their animadversions upon the conduct of Ritner's administration. In fact we had supposed, that when they took hold of the reigns of government, that every thing would be done so exactly right, that nobody could complain.

As our object is to show that they are as ignorant of their duties, and practice the same wicked things which were charged by them against their predecessors. We shall confine ourselves to this, to show their deliberate villany, in doing, what they said, was maliciously wicked in others. A thousand little things were picked up—some manufactured—to show the people what an ignorant set of dummies the officers of Ritner were. To keep the balance adjusted, when they are in the scale we shall note the official acts of these same "wise acres."

Below we publish an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Telegraph from Easton. Just imagine aaler, what a knowing lad that foreman was that built a Dam across below a "guard Lock" to make the water run out above the lock!—the idea of shutting the lock never occurred to him—and yet we have no doubt, but he was loudest among the loud, in telling what fools his predecessors were.

We could tell some good tales about the cunning fellows in our county, if report says true, where they are digging out "sand banks," and are digging them a foot or two below the level of the canal. Our informant shrewdly observed that it was supposed that they intended to establish fisheries along the canal, so that when the water is drawn off, they will know where to find a "deep hole," in which the "cat,