

public at large, had not the same interest in them, nor could their commencement, or even completion, materially contribute to the prosecution of the main design. I rank them accordingly among that class of secondary improvements, which should not be undertaken by the Commonwealth while others of much greater importance, remain unfinished and unprofitable.

It has only been within the last few years that this infraction of the internal improvement system has been carried to the greatest extent. The drains upon the treasury of the Commonwealth, through a thousand unseen channels, have frittered down her resources, crippled her energies, and involved her in most inextricable difficulties. To a person not intimately acquainted with the facts, it would be a question not easily to solve, from an examination of the recent appropriation bill, whether the main lines of our improvements were prosecuted on account of their own intrinsic importance, or merely as pretexts for lavishing upon numberless other subordinate objects, millions of dollars of the money of the people. In some instances as in that of the bill under consideration, the appropriation to secondary objects, have been made first, while the appropriations to the main line have thus far failed entirely. It will be but one step further in the department from the original system, to drop the main lines altogether, and henceforth disperse the treasures of the Commonwealth among incorporated companies, local prejudices, local interests, and expert bargaining to secure in the general scramble, the largest share of the public money.

It is far from my intention to attribute to any of these motives, or to the influence of any of these causes, the information of the present bill. I am speaking of the direct tendency of this course of legislation—to what consequences it must inevitably lead, not to what result it has already reached in its progressive influence on the legislation of the Commonwealth.

Unless a radical change of my opinion should take place, I can never yield my sanction to the predominance of this innovation on our internal improvement system. I conceive it to be at open variance with judicious economy, sound policy & enlightened legislation.

Thus viewing it, I should be recreant to my duty, were I to sanction the bill. No man can be more reluctant than I am to exert the veto power. I should never do it on light and trivial occasions; still less shall I claim to set up my opinion in opposition to that of the two Houses of Assembly but when the completion of the main lines of improvement, and the interest of the people are all involved in a measure, I cannot hesitate in the adoption of my course.

It is highly desirable, no doubt to those concerned, that the debts of all turnpike companies, and in fact all other companies in the Commonwealth should be paid. But the question is at this time, shall we borrow money to pay them, when it requires the joint exertion of every branch of the government, to sustain its credit which has been already stretched to its utmost limit to satisfy existing liabilities, and to defray the expenses incident to the management of the public affairs. I cannot believe the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to answer this question in the affirmative. If I have misunderstood the public sentiment, it is a gratifying consideration that an amiable remedy is provided by the Constitution. Claiming only the merit of rectitude of intention. I cheerfully commit this bill to the action of the legislature, and to the final judgment of the people, satisfied that on this, as on all other subjects, they are the best judges of their own interests, and of the fidelity of their public servants.

Although not necessarily connected with the main subject of this communication, it seems to me not to be improper, to call the attention of the legislature again to the means of increasing the credit of the State, and of rendering it at all times more certainly available. During the existence of our present currency, mainly composed as it is of paper fluctuating in our pecuniary affairs to a greater or less degree, are perhaps unavoidable. Apperations of this state of things, generally operate to deter capitalists from advancing money to the State, when required to advance money for public purposes. It is believed that this evil would be principally removed if provisions were made by law, for paying the loan holders the interest on the loans, at all times in gold or silver, or the equivalent funds at their own discretion.

This would be right and just, because loaned to the Commonwealth in the same kind, and the interest on paid in a medium as valuable as the original advance. I respectfully suggest to the legislature the propriety of inquiring into the expediency of adopting such measures as are consistent with sound policy and justice. No occasion should be on the part of the executive, to impart to the credit of this great Commonwealth, and stability to which they her native resources, and their enterprise and integrity of her citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER, *Chamber, May 9, 1839.*

THE PROTEST
Of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, against the proceedings of the majority of that body in relation to Mr. Stevens.
The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, present the following reasons for their vote on the Resolution that the admission of Thaddeus Stevens "be postponed for the present, and that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the claims of the said Thaddeus Stevens to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and whether he has, if duly elected, forfeited his seat by mal-conduct." And the undersigned demand under the rules of this House, that these reasons be placed upon the Journal thereof.

The third section of the first article of the Constitution provides that "no person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district in and for which he shall be chosen a representative, unless he shall have been absent from the public business of the United States or of this State."

It is not disputed by the majority in this House, nor by any member of it, that the qualifications pointed out in this article, or either of them, are possessed by Thaddeus Stevens; nor was it pretended that he was not elected a representative of the county of Adams, and that the certificate of his election was not made out, & returned through the Secretary of the Commonwealth, according to the provisions of the several acts relating to elections, now in force, and in strict conformity with the established usages of this House.

We contend therefore, 1st. That in the absence of a constitutional disqualification, the Speaker cannot refuse to administer the oath of office to a member elect, when he appears at the bar to be sworn; nor can the House, without an illegal assumption of power, exclude such member elect from a seat. The inquiry contemplated by the resolution above referred to, cannot therefore be ordered, because the House has no power to punish a member elect for mal-conduct before admission. It matters not how grave may be the charges brought against him—it matters not how gross may be his mal-conduct as a private individual—it is of no consequence that he may have spoken or written disrespectfully of the House or its members. The Constitution nowhere indicates these things as operating to disqualify a member elect from taking his seat in the first instance, and the House has no legal power to raise a committee to try an offender whom they have no power to punish if found guilty of the charges preferred against him.

We contend, 2d. That the principles advocated in this House, that non user of office is sufficient to work forfeiture, is false and untenable in law as regards an elective representative office, and that no precedent can be found even among the Parliamentary records of Great Britain for the establishment of such a doctrine, though in that country the Parliament is the supreme power, and there is no written Constitution to restrain it, unless the Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights may be considered to be such. It is true, that in England there are offices of an executive character, of which non user may cause a forfeiture; but even there the forfeiture must be declared while the non user continues, and before the claimant shall appear to assume the duties of his trust. In a Republican Government where the Constitution is the supreme law, no forfeiture can take place, except for causes indicated by the Constitution itself.

We contend, 3d. That this House has no power to exclude a member elect for writing or speaking contemptuously of the House, its proceedings, or its members—because a member elect, being unqualified by oath, is to such intents and purposes a private citizen; and the seventh section of the ninth article of the Constitution, which declares that "the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof," withdraws the citizen from any jurisdiction which the Legislature may seek to exercise for the use of this privilege.

We contend, 4th. That no vacancy has been created in the representation of the county of Adams by death or resignation; and that in no other conceivable mode could the seat of Thaddeus Stevens have been vacated, but by the action of the House or by law. He could not be expelled, because he was not a qualified member of the House, and the House had no power of expulsion from a seat he did not hold.

It cannot be pretended that he has resigned, for the reason that he could not resign to any other than the presiding officer of the body of which he was a member elect; and no such resignation has been made.

then, if such resolution or law had been passed, it would have been the duty of the Speaker, in accordance with the nineteenth section of the first article of the Constitution, and the provisions of the act of the 10th of February, 1799, to issue his writ directed to the sheriff of Adams county, commanding him, on a day therein expressed, to hold an election for the supply of the vacancy. No such resolution or law has been passed, and therefore the right of Thaddeus Stevens to a seat in this House has never been impaired, and cannot be disputed.

For these reasons, the undersigned do solemnly PROTEST against the action of the majority in refusing to admit Thaddeus Stevens, a member elect from the county of Adams, to his seat in this House—believing that such refusal is a direct violation of the Law and the Constitution, and involves a principle destructive of the rights and liberties of the people of this Commonwealth.

Signed by all the Democratic Anti Van Buren, Members.

THE PRAYER OF THE OPPRESSED AND WRONGED CONTRACTORS.

The following is a copy of the petition presented to the Senate by Mr. Williams on Saturday. It speaks for itself.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We, the undersigned contractors on the North and West Branch Canal of this State, beg leave humbly to represent: That we took work on the above named canal under the late and former Board of Canal Commissioners, at prices which, if fairly allowed them, are very low, considering the high price of provision and labor that during the continuing in office of the late Board of Canal Commissioners, and their agents, the estimates hardly paid the expenses of the work, and that since the present Board of Canal Commissioners came into office, the Engineers have refused for a vexatious length of time, to stake out work, and on many sections still refuse; and that the superintendants have oppressively delayed paying us the money due, on former estimates, long after they had drawn it from the State Treasury, and in many instances still refused, as they allege under order from the Canal Commissioners. That the Engineers instead of recognizing as valid the acts of the former superintendants and engineers, assume the right to nullify their contracts and measurements of the work done, and reduce the amount due contractors in a false, fraudulent and ruinous degree, with the intentions in many instances avowed, to ruin the contractors who were friendly to Jos. Ritner, or drive them off the line. All this is alleged and believed by us to be done by direction from the canal commissioners, and by such a course of proceedings we are robbed of our hard earnings' and in danger of being with our families ruined.

We therefore pray you that a committee may be appointed by your honorable body, to inquire into the official acts of the canal commissioners, their officers and agents, relative to the above facts, and of other acts of oppression towards the contractors, with power to send for persons and papers, when we will prove all we have charged against them.

We would further earnestly remonstrate against any further appropriation to any of the above named works, unless the canal commissioners can be elected by the people, or some fair way of estimating the work done by us, be devised; for the more money is given, the more power is given them to oppress and destroy us. If we abandon our work, we must forfeit our retained percentage, and the contracts will be re-let to gratify political partisans at our expense; if we continue to go on, certain bankruptcy will be brought upon us by those who disregard the acts of the proper and legally authorized agents of the state. For the sake of justice, and the interest of the commonwealth and her citizens, we pray that no more money be borrowed to be used as an engine of oppression upon enterprising and hard-working men as we claim to be. True many of us are not political friends of this administration, but we do not wish to be compelled to sacrifice our principles, the birthright of freemen, to save our families.—And as in duty bound we will ever pray. &c.

Signed by a number of contractors.

FRYING PORK.

Take one fresh egg beat it, add half a gill of sweet milk, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a good batter; freshen and fry the pork as usual; then dip the pieces in the batter which will of course adhere, replace them in the fat, and after a little more frying a light and delicate cake will enclose the meat, and thus constitute a dish for a middling sized family, which will tempt the palate of the most fastidious: Try it ladies.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of James Boggs, late of Tyrone township, Huntingdon county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM BUCK, Executor. Tyrone, May 29, 1839.

TO Retailers & Tavern-keepers.

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

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

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

Section 15. The county treasurer receiving such licences shall deliver them to the persons to whom they may have been granted on their application and payment thereof, and make report to the court of the names of the persons who may have neglected to take out their licences at each successive term thereof.

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

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

DAVID BLAIR, Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

Treasurer's office, 4 doors west of the court house, Huntingdon May 29, 1839.

List of Retailers of Foreign merchandise and liquors within the county of Huntingdon, returned by the several constables, at January sessions, 1839, as certified by the Clerk.

- Thomas McNamara 8
- Samuel Moore 8
- Elias Baker & Co 8
- Edward Bell 8
- *Crane & McGlathery 8
- *Graham McCamont 8
- John Kratzer 8
- Abram R. Crane 8
- Henry Neff 8
- John Porter 8
- Gemmill & Porter 8
- *Michael Sissler 8
- Love & Oyer 8
- Moore & Mytton 8
- Rawle & Hall 8
- Joseph G. Watson 8
- *Cowder & Johnston 8
- Thomas Mitchell 8
- William Galbraith 8
- *Thomas M. Owens 8
- James Clarke 8
- David Garrett 8
- Joel Penrock 8
- *John Blair & Son 8
- Conrad M'Graw & Co 8
- Hoover, Anderson & Co 8
- Robert M'Namarra 8
- A. Knox & Son 8
- John Coulterson 8
- John Boushagen 8
- Henry Leamer 8
- James Entriken 8
- J. & J. Milliken 8
- C. & H. Newingham 8
- *J. & G. Gwin 8
- Jacob Miller 8
- Thomas Read 8
- *William Dorris 8
- *P. Swoope & Son 8
- George Steel 8
- William Steel 8
- Fisher & M'Murtrie 8
- James Saxton Jr 8
- William Stewart 8
- S. F. Green & Co. 8
- John Snyder 8
- *Robert Courcy 8
- Thomas M'Keirnan 8
- *Henry S. Spang two Stores 8
- *Henry B. Mytinger 8
- Dorsy, Higgins & Co. 8
- William C. M'Comrick 8
- *William Walker 8
- *A. & N. Creswell 8
- *Joseph Strod 8
- Samuel H. Bell 8
- *W. & B. Lease 8
- John Brewster 8
- *Blair & Madden 8
- *David Fraker 8
- Robert Speer 8
- Jacob Cover 8
- Love & Hartman 8
- Dorsey, Green & Co. 8
- John Swoope 8
- *James Campbell 8
- *Scott and Patton 8
- *William M. Lyon & Co 8
- *Abednego Stevens 8
- Peter Shoenerberger 8
- Saml. Royer & Co 8
- Royer & Schmuiker 8
- James M. Johnson 8
- Thomas Kenedy 8
- W & J. P. Dysart 8
- *Robert Lowry & Co 8
- *S. B. Moore & Brothers 8
- E. M'Ginty & Co 8
- Smith, M'Cosky & Co 8
- R. Williams & Co 8
- George Geer & Co 8
- H. Devine & Co 8
- James Orr 8
- Jacob Snyder 8

- Black & Devline 8
- Wm. Ward 8
- John M. Davidson & Co 8
- *George Port 8
- *Smith & Rhoads 8
- A. Patterson 8
- *Simon Ake 8
- *Roller & Neff 8
- *Simon Ba r 8
- *Henry Reigart 8
- David A. Fulk 8
- John Savage 8
- John S. Isett 8
- Robert Moore 8
- *Shorb, Stewart & Co 8
- C. Wigton 8
- G & J. H. Shoenerberger 8
- John Maguire & Co 8
- Samuel Isett & Co 8
- David P. Tussey & Co 8
- *Wm. M. Lyon & Co 8

The following named persons made application to the Treasurer for licences previous to 1st of May.

- *Miles Lewis 8
- *Peter M'Nally 8
- *B. E. & Wm. M'Murtrie 8
- *William Pollock 8
- *Peter Shultz 8
- Joseph Thompson 8
- *Thomas Johnston 8
- *Hale & Cox 8
- John Ewing 8
- *Charles Cowder 8
- *Hileman, Tussey & Co 8
- *Sisler & Diller 8

Those marked thus * have lifted their licences.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, May 29, 1839

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

One 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 PLASTERS 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 subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—L. Gazette.

Huntingdon Academy.

An examination of the scholars will take place at the Academy, on Friday May 31st. It will be commenced at 9 o'clock, and continued throughout the day.

The Trustees of the Academy, the Parents and Guardians of the scholars with others who feel an interest, are invited to be present.

Huntingdon Academy, May 29th. Immediately after the examination there will be a recess of one week after which another term will commence.

O The Banks! The Banks!

No one has more cause to charge the Banks with a conspiracy than ourselves. The Governor said so, when he could not get any money, and we consider we have the same right, when we cannot 'raise the wind.' We need money as bad as he did, and we get none, and we have a perfect right to say that there is a foul conspiracy among the Banking institutions to keep us out of our money—we have not only the right, but a more reasonable excuse than the Governor had. They knew his character, and of course, said it was dangerous business. They know not ours; and if they did, it is a great deal better than his—but enough about that; we don't like such comparisons, and must to business.

We need money, and that is not all, we must have some, at least, so say some of our creditors. And we shall refuse to hold any communication with any banking institutions, until some of our subscribers give us some of their 'promises to pay;' in order that we can. Our pocket book is as empty, as some of our neighbors' brain pans—it is a perfect vacuum. There are many now indebted to us for 2, 3, and 4 year's subscription, and if they would not require a hint. We cannot

live on wind, nor on faith, that they will pay. The 'bread and meat and where-withal to be clothed' for ourselves, and the 'toddling wee things,' (who beg farther for a penny, regardless, whether he has one to give) have to be obtained—nor is that all; we must pay for them. "No one can get blood out of a turnip," of course, if we get no money, we can pay none. Will some of those, or in fact all of them who are in arrears, take advantage of the June court to "fork up." We shall "rejoice and be exceeding glad" if they do, as Bob Acres says "if you love us, don't forget it."

The Philadelphia papers announce the departure for Liverpool, of the Packet ship Monongahela. Among the list of cabin passengers, we find the names of Dr. A. P. Linn, formerly of Waynesburg Millin co, and our much esteemed young friend and townsman Thos. S. M'Cahan—ill health we believe is the cause of Mr. M'Cahan's voyage across 'the flood'; and we confidently hope that the breeze and wave of the eternal deep, may return him to his friends renewed in spirit and health. He intends returning in the month of November.

Tyranny and Oppression.

In another column will be found the petition of sundry contractors, setting forth the conduct of the canal commissioners, in using their power to crush and oppress the contractors; a more high handed piece of tyranny, was never heard of. Because the contractors differed with them—because they got their contracts under a former administration, they must be the objects of oppression for these Loco Foco tyrants. Their estimates already made by the authorized engineers; and thus have assumed the character of positive contracts are disregarded, and the rights of the contractors placed in the hands of the supply menials of the present guilty, and corrupt administration. Let the people of all parties consider for one moment, the effect of establishing such precedents, and they will all see that as parties become more corrupt, they may all be liable to the same injustice. If one party establishes it, another will exercise it in self defence; and the rights of the people are but an idle song which is to be disregarded and despised, that the pockets of a venal and degraded band of political leeches, can batten on the spoils wrung from the hands of the honest. Let every man read the petition of the oppressor contractors and ask himself if he should like to become a victim to the same unholly operation.

Our readers can read the veto of Gov. Porter this week, and they can see that he talks a little as did his predecessor; except he on some occasions acts different, he increases the state debt when it suits his notion.

Magazines.

We have just received the April No. of Littell's Museum. It comes to us filled as usual, with matter of interest and importance. The contents will be found in another column. We consider it one of the most valuable publications in our country. Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, for May, has just come to hand; & we may say that it more than equals any of its predecessors in beauty and interest. A beautiful mezzotint engraving accompanies it (the Pets) that we consider nearly worth the years subscription. It tells well for the exertions of the enterprising proprietor, to render his magazine worthy of the patronage of the public. For a book to 'drive dull care away,' we consider it without an equal; and we always feel a pleasure in its reception, and an opportunity to recommend it to our readers.

The April No. never came to us. Its too good to lose. If the worthy proprietor will send it to us, we shall be under still further obligations to him.

Severe Storm.

Our town and vicinity was visited on Friday last, by a remarkably severe hail storm, accompanied with wind and rain. We regret, exceedingly, to learn, that the hail did considerable injury in some sections of our county. In Hartslog valley, we have understood, that it cut down almost entirely, whole fields of rye. In our own town, the hail broke many of the windows in the Court house and other buildings. The wind too blew quite a hurricane; it prostrated with the ground, one or two stables in our town; and tore off the chimneys of some of the houses. How far the storm extended over the county, we have not learned.