

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
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Every person who obtains five subscribers and forwards price of subscription, shall be furnished with a sixth copy gratuitously for one year.
No subscription received for a less period than six months, nor any paper discontinued until arrears are paid.
All communications must be addressed to the Editor, post paid, or they will not be attended to.
Advertisements, not exceeding one square will be inserted free of charge for one dollar for every subsequent insertion. 25 cents per square will be charged—if no definite order is given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charge accordingly.

MORE CONCLUSIVE PROOF
Of the extraordinary efficacy of
Dr. Wm. Evans' CELEBRATED MEDICINES,
IN ALLEVIATING AFFLICTED MANKIND.

CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.
Mr. David Morris, 41, Suffolk street, N. York, had been severely afflicted with dyspepsia for upwards of three years, during which time he seldom experienced any relief. He was troubled with constant vomitings, and on some occasions raised blood an occasional cough, with pain in the chest and difficulty of breathing, drowsiness, uneasy sleep, loss of appetite, giddiness, unpleasant taste in the mouth, with furred tongue. All these distressing symptoms disappeared, after using Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicines. Mr. M. called a day or two back, and stated the above; also, he is willing to afford any further information regarding the nature and cure of his case to those similarly afflicted. Office No. 19 North 8th st. Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1838.
To Dr. Wm. Evans—Dear sir: I am truly happy to write you this in token of thanks for the relief they have given me—I mean the CAMOMILE PILLS. About two years ago I was much troubled with Dyspepsia. My symptoms were very alarming. I was sometimes subject to fainting, great weakness, no rest at night and not able to eat anything, if I did it was sure to be thrown up. I could not keep any nourishment in my body. I at last gave up all hope and told my physicians that I could have no use for them—I must die, said I; so there is no use in paying any more doctor's bills. About a month ago, a cousin of mine came to see me; after talking awhile about my sickness I told him I had taken almost every medicine that was spoken of as good for my complaint. He said, "Have you tried Dr. Evans' CAMOMILE PILLS?" I said "No." Well, he then gave me a package he had bought the day before for his wife, and said he would get another for her. I commenced taking the pills and am happy to state, that in two weeks I was hearty and well, and able to write this letter, which I could not have done when I was sick, because my hands were nervous. I have written this in pure gratitude to you. I hope you will publish it and let it be known. I would publish it myself, but I am very poor and not able to pay. In publishing it, I think you will gain an advantage, for I am well known among all those of the trade I am in, and to many of them, I fear are now near death's door, for want of some proper medicine to cure Dyspepsia. Any person wishing to see me can call at my house, No. 221 Poplar Lane; or at my shop in Front street, third door above Coates street.
I remain yours, &c.
The above medicine is for sale at Jacob Miller's store Huntingdon.

Case of Inflammatory Rheumatism. Another positive proof of the extraordinary success of Dr. Wm. Evans' practice.
Mr. Munson, at Mrs. Lewis', 21 Bowery, N. Y. was laboring under a violent inflammatory Rheumatism, being completely unable to move in his bed without assistance, with extreme pain in his legs and arms, which were swollen to an enormous size, with great heat, excessive thirst, dryness of skin, and violent pain in the head, &c., all of which was within forty-eight hours greatly by Dr. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS, and in a few days restored to perfect health.
The Pills are for sale at Jacob Miller's store, Huntingdon, Pa.

A Case of Tic Doloreux.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted for ten years with Tic Doloreux, violent pain in the head, and vomiting, with burning heat in the stomach, and unable to leave her room. She could find no relief from the advice of several physicians, nor from medicines of any kind, until after she had commenced using Dr. Evans' medicine, and from that time she began to amend, and feels satisfied if she continues the medicine a few days longer, will be perfectly cured. Reference can be had as to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs. Johnson's daughter's Store, 389 Grand street, N. Y.
The Pills are for sale at Jacob Miller's Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE GARLAND.



"With sweetest flowers enrich'd
From various gardens cult'd with care."

TO A LETTER SEAL.

BY J. E. DAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
From that dost bind the human thought
In foolscap, post, or hot-pressed Bath,
That setteth prying eyes at naught,
That seals the notes of love and wrath,
Thou heldest still thy treasure true
In court dispatch and billet doux.

From the high crests and coats of arms
That ride the backs of lordly scrawls,
To the pierced hearts and other charms
That lovers rise, when Cupid calls;
Thou heldest still thy treasure true
In court dispatch and billet doux.

Without thee love would silent die;
Without thee scandal's tongue would cease;
Without thee, the unblushing lie
Would wound no more our bosom's peace.
Without thee, friends would write no more
To friends upon a distant shore.

Thy colors whisper grief or joy,
Thy symbols speak of love or hate;
The lass, that face to face seems coy,
By thee repents, before too late.
And spendthrift heirs with joy behold
In thy black face their father's gold.

The young wife kisses thee in love;
The miser cuts the off to keeping;
The school miss eyes thy cooing dove,
And sees thy love torch in her sleep.
The warrior hails thy lifted sword,
And little Jonat's kiss thy gourd.

The pardoned marks thy form of state,
And bathes with tears the eagle's wings;
The statesman scans thy crown of weight,
And bows before the stamp of kings;
The Templar marks thy cross of red,
And o'er it bends his mystic head.

The patentee admires thy wheels,
And ploughs and churns, and water looms;
The postman scans thy courier's heels,
And placemen mark thy hickory brooms.
The admiral eyes thy anchor's foul,
While gladdened wisdom greets thy owl.

The merchant marks thy cotton bales,
And views thy laden fleets with pride;
The farmer eyes thy lifted flails—
The painter sees how Raphael died;
The poet views Parnassus' peaks,
And Welchmen shed their tears o'er leaks.

The Scotchman views thy highland glen,
And sees the kilted piper there;
The writer marks his favorite pen,
The Russian greets the grizzly bear,
The ragged loafer charms the Jew,
While huntsmen scan the chase' halloo.

DEMOCRATIC HARRISON

AND

WEBSTER CONVENTION.

(CONCLUDED.)

George Ford, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we will consider the election of General William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, to the office of President and Vice President to the United States, as a sure prognostication of the end of misrule and mob violence; and a return on the part of the people to those pure republican principles of our institutions, which constitute their chief excellence.

Resolved, That the promptness with which they accepted the nomination for the offices of President and Vice President, is the best evidence we can have of the fact that the nominees are republicans who hold the doctrine that when the people command it is their duty to obey.

Resolved, That the eminent public services of General William Henry Harrison, as soldier and statesman, render him to the people, who, however much they may be misled for a while by corrupt politicians, never intentionally commit the crying sin of ingratitude, and will not therefore be guilty of refusing to him the feeble tribute of their suffrage, as a testimony of their admiration and respect, which they entertain for the patriot, the hero and the Statesman, who in all the official stations which he has filled, both civil and military, has given them the most undeniable evidences of his ability to discharge with honor the duties of the highest office in the gift of intelligent freemen.

Resolved, That we will rally in his support because we know him to be honest and capable; and because he comes from the ranks of the people without being identified with the destructive measures of those who would build up their own fortunes upon the fallen institutions of their country.

Resolved, That as his whole life has been devoted to the promotion of the good of his country and the welfare of his fellow citizens, we have in his history the proud assurance, that if elected to the office of Chief Magistrate, he will have but a single eye to the public good, the maintenance of public honor, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, without any regard to the approbation or condemnation of them by a few profligate knaves, or the more daring robbers of the public treasury.

Resolved, That the discernment of his commanding officer, the gallant Wayne, in promoting him to posts of the highest honor and trust, as well as in confiding to his command the most dangerous expeditions, together with the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the Father of his Country, gives us additional assurance that if they were right, we cannot be wrong, in trusting him still further, and in looking upon him as the only instrument by which our country may be restored to its original simplicity, and administered in that purity which characterized it under our first President, George Washington.

Resolved, That the nomination of General Wm. H. Harrison and Daniel Webster, coming from the people themselves, must therefore excite as it does, the determined hostility of those who ever sought to control them and prevent their free and spontaneous action, in the exercise of their inalienable rights as citizens of the freest government on earth.

Resolved, That calumny and detraction being part of the system of Loco Focoism, we are not astonished, therefore, at the course pursued in opposition to the favorite Aid-de-camp of the gallant Wayne, and the protege of Washington, by those, who, while he was undergoing the rigors of a northern campaign, against a foreign enemy, as well as a savage foe, were figuring in the ball rooms of our Atlantic cities, or basely skulking from their country's service, in luxurious living in places far distant from the scene of danger and blood shed.

Mr. Reynolds offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Whig State Convention, which is to assemble at Chambersburg, on the 17th of June, (should said convention appoint such committee) which shall be empowered, in case the Whig National Convention to be held in Harrisburg in December next, coincide with the Democratic Antimasonic Nation Convention, in nominating Wm. H. Harrison for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President of the United States, to take all and every measure in their opinion best calculated to effect the complete union and co-operation of the anti-Van-Buren party in Pennsylvania, and insure the success of the nomination.

The Chair then appointed the following persons said Committee:

John Reynolds, Thaddeus Stevens, Wm. Ayres, Michael D. McKeehan, Samuel S. Patterson, Samuel A. Parviance, Col. J. D. Paxton.

The following resolutions were then adopted.

Resolved, That the delegation from each county be requested to hard the Secretaries a list of persons to form a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence from their respective counties, and that in all counties where this shall be omitted to be done, that the late committees be continued, with power to do all acts necessary to a thorough organization of the party.

Resolved, That in case of death or other legal disqualification of any of the gentlemen nominated as Electors, the State Committee shall have power to fill the vacancy.

Resolved, That the late State Committee be requested to make and publish a report of the frauds of the late election, so far as they can be ascertained, together with such other information as they may deem important.

The committee to report a State Committee, reported the following, which report was adopted.

STATE COMMITTEE: Thomas H. Burrows, Richard Biddle, Thomas Elder, Wm. McClure, Joseph Wallace, John H. Walker, Francis Parke.
The committee appointed to report an address to the People of Pennsylvania, reported the following:

in nomination for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention, viz: General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, propriety as well as long established usage, would seem to require of us a brief and comprehensive statement of their claims to the support of a free, virtuous and enlightened people.

It is the boast, as it is the peculiar excellence of our institutions, that to no measure of policy or action, can the concurrence or submission of the people be required or enforced, which has not previously obtained the approbation of their own judgment, and the sanction of their will, constitutionally expressed. The public will being thus powerful, it is important to its proper exercise, that it should be enlightened, just in proportion as the structure of our government gives its influence and effect.

It would not comport with the design, or the proper limits of this address, to enter into a minute and circumstantial detail of the alarming inroads made during the last ten years, upon the constitutional rights of the people, and the wanton sacrifice of their most essential interests by the Administration party now in power, of whom Martin Van Buren President of the United States, is the acknowledged head. Based as the party is upon the principle that unquestioning and unqualified devotion to party, is a duty paramount to allegiance to the Constitution, and viewing the offices of government as the legitimate spoils of victory, to be parcelled out by the victorious chief of party, among his unscrupulous followers, and adopting such blind devotion as the only test of qualification or fitness for office, instead of regarding them as institutions created for the benefit and service of the public, every thing has been made subservient to the propagation of this heterodox creed, until it has attained a degree of power alarming to every one who yet cherishes a regard for the vital principles of good government, and remembers the opposite doctrines and practices of the days of Washington and Jefferson, in what may be with great fitness, called the Golden Age of the Republic. This principle, opposed as it is, to the plainest and most elementary doctrines of freedom, is yet the Shibboleth of the Van Buren party; the Procrustian bed upon which all are stretched, and by the most impetuous and unscrupulous cruelty and despotism, made to fit; and the maimed and mutilated institutions of the country, yet quivering and bleeding from the wounds inflicted by the tyrant, attest that the rack and the knife are as freely used by the modern Procrustes, as by him of yore.

Corruption the most rank, favoritism the most undisguised, and proscription the most cruel, are, and too long have been the order of the day. The most shameful venality characterizes all the officers of government and is scarcely sought to be disguised or disavowed. The laws of the land, the Constitution, the organic and fundamental law, every right guaranteed by it have been the sport of these parasites of Liberty! The Constitution! Has it not been the play-thing of a vile mob? The Law! When in the last ten years, has it availed to punish the evil doer, or bring the public defaulter to justice, if covered by the Aegis of party? It is true, we still have all the forms of free government; a Congress, judicial tribunals, written Constitutions, and the right of suffrage.—Have they availed to enforce anything like fidelity or accountability in the fiscal agents of the State, and to guard the public treasure from the Purses, the Swartwouts, and other harpies who feed upon and devour it? Or have they been efficient to shield and protect, when the demon of party has proscribed and denounced, and, with cries for blood demand his victim? Alas! no. The state of general suffering and distress; the prostration of public credit at home and abroad; the derangement of the currency and domestic exchange of the country; is just emerging, and from the effects of which portions in the south and south-west are yet suffering, all answer no.

These evidences of the existence of a tyranny—of all others the most dangerous—a tyranny under the name and forms of republican government, are yet recent and cannot be mistaken; and find their fit parallel only in that epoch of English history, when in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII, the Parliament of that country passed a declaratory statute, giving to the King's Proclamation the force of law; in other words, declaring the will of the King to be the supreme law of the land. To the consummation of the ruin of liberty in this country, nothing is wanting but such a statute, to legitimize in form what the President has long enjoyed in substance. For what barrier of law that impeded his march to arbitrary power, has not been broken down?—If hat individual or corporate body, fortified behind the rampart of the constitution, has ever dared

resist his will or question his power, without becoming his victim?

Follow citizens! We do not wish to exaggerate the condition of things. We would fain draw a faithful picture, even though our hand may tremble as we trace it. We believe that the liberties of this country do, in very truth, stand on a precipice, over which another step, will suffice to hurl it to perdition. We would fain arrest it whilst standing on the awful verge; but we are all unequal to the task. The task must be achieved by your intelligence, virtue and firmness—yours must be the hand to arrest the mighty and malignant influence which, unseen but not unfeeling is fast urging it to destruction.

There is but one method by which this can be effected, and that is, by wresting the reins of power from the hands that have so long held and abused it, and confiding them to one who is both honest and capable; who has deserved such a reward at your hands, by a life devoted to your service, and of whose uprightness and capacity you have full and satisfactory proof.

Such a man we believe, is General William Henry Harrison, the gallant veteran who first turned the tide of defeat and disaster into the full flood of victory and triumph—the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, and once the Fabius and Marcellus, the sword and the shield of America—the father of the western country under whose auspices it has sprung up in a day, as it were, from infancy to maturity; the man who has seen more service, done more for his country and suffered more in her cause than any other man now living—who has never known defeat but by name, and whose well earned glory illustrates the brightest page in his country's annals! Such is General Harrison! And we proudly challenge our opponents from among their wisest, their ablest and their best, to produce his equal.

What a pleasing picture does the life of this great and good man present! A brief glance at some of its leading features, cannot fail to be interesting.

General William Henry Harrison, is the son of Benjamin Harrison, a Revolutionary patriot, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and was born at the residence of his father on James river in Virginia, in 1773.

From the veneration and respect in which his father's name was held, and the influence of his early friend and guardian, Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, he had every right to expect success and advancement in the walks of civil life, for which his education and talents eminently qualified him; but with that singleness of devotion to his country, which he has shown upon every occasion, we find him in 1791, when scarcely eighteen years old, foregoing all these prospects, and abandoning the study of medicine, in which he was engaged, to encounter the perils, hardships, and unrequited sufferings of savage warfare; and in that year he obtained his first commission, that of ensign, from the hands of Washington himself. He joined the western army under General Anthony Wayne, one of Pennsylvania's gallant sons, soon after the unfortunate defeat of General St. Clair; and throughout all the subsequent trying scenes, was distinguished as a young officer of gallantry, intelligence and promise. The eagle eye of his commander soon discovered his merit, and selected him as one of his aids; and in the account of his decisive victory over the savages, young Harrison is named with honorable distinction.

In 1797, the country being at peace, and his active spirit disliking the idle routine of garrison duty, Ensign, now Captain Harrison, resigned his commission in the army. So distinguished was he, even at that early age, for ability and talent, that he was appointed Secretary of the North Western Territory; in which office, he gave such general satisfaction, that two years after, in 1799, he was elected the first Delegate to Congress for that territory, which now comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. Whilst representing this territory in Congress, he was appointed chairman of the committee on Public Lands, then and now one of the most important committees of the House. Whilst in this high and responsible station, he fully justified the selection, by introducing a reform into the evils and abuses of the Land System, and by devising and originating the present system of sales of the public lands, to which more than to any other cause, the rapid advancement of the country is owing. At that time, under existing laws, public lands could only be purchased in large tracts, containing several thousand acres, except in certain cases, specially excepted. The effect of such a system must be obvious at a glance. It left the great majority of actual settlers, men of small capital and narrow means, wholly at the mercy of the rich monopolist and speculator, by compelling them if they purchased at all, to purchase from them at

their own terms instead of being able to enter government land at government prices. Nothing could be better calculated to retard the growth and the settlement of the country, than an unequal and oppressive system like this.

In accordance with the views embraced in his celebrated laid report, which alone would have sufficed to earn for him a Statesman's fame, a law of Congress was enacted, dividing the public lands into sections, half sections, &c. each section containing 640 acres and no more, and allowing actual settlers four years, by equal instalments, to pay the purchase money; substantially the system that has continued in operation ever since. This at once removed the barrier to western emigration, by enabling almost every man to purchase at government prices; and the consequence was, an immediate influx of active hardy settlers, which has continued with little abatement to our own times, and has made of the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, the garden of America. Having thus earned the title of benefactor and father of the region north west of the Ohio, he soon after retired from Congress, on receiving from Mr. Jefferson, the appointment of governor of the newly erected territory of Indiana, the duties of which he entered in 1801.

The duties of his new station were arduous and important. The whole territory, then, contained a population of less than six thousand souls, sparsely diffused over its wide surface, at large intervals; whilst it was covered and surrounded by numerous tribes of warlike and predatory Indians, whose restless ferocity, and jealousy of white men, it required the utmost address to restrain within the bounds of peace. By a wise union, however, of firmness, justice and moderation, accompanied by a vigilance that never slumbered, he succeeded in this difficult task, and held in awe and subjection, their turbulent spirits, until the intrigues and machinations of Tecumseh and his brother the Prophet, afforded him in 1811, an opportunity of reaping fresh laurels in the field of battle, and the banks of Tippecanoe again witnessed his military skill and successful valor.

Annexed to his office of Governor of the territory, was that of Indian commissioner, in which the latter capacity, by equal and fair negotiation in numerous treaties, he acquired for the United States, the title of upwards of seventy millions of acres of land.

The victory of Tippecanoe, in which he narrowly escaped death, a ball having passed through his stock, and which was gained by his masterly management, seconded by the brilliant and steady valor of his troops, dissipated for a time, the confederacy of northern Indians, and averted from the frontiers, the horrors of savage warfare, until they were renewed by the war with Great Britain in 1812.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since the calamitous and disgraceful surrender of Hull seemed to presage nothing but disaster and disgrace for the American arms—yet the feeling of astonishment, indignation and chagrin with which that event overspread the country, are fresh to the recollection of many. The immediate train of disastrous consequences resulting from it, were no less serious and extensive than the moral influence it exercised upon the public mind. Its immediate effect was, as it were, to benumb the energies of the nation; men were enchained in mute astonishment and wonder—the contrast of hope with disappointment, of anticipated triumph with apparently remediless disgrace, was too great; paralyzed. But soon these feelings gave place to a burning desire to retrieve the national honor, and volunteers from all parts presented themselves, anxious to aid in wiping out the stain.

To give them a leader who should possess by deserving their confidence, was of the last importance; no ordinary man was equal to the occasion, or competent to satisfy public expectation.

In this hour of darkness and gloom, when the horizon was black with doubts and dismal forebodings, and its extreme borders were but faintly illumined by hope "all eyes looked," says a writer of the times, "with a common impulse upon the Hero of Tippecanoe; the united voice of the west called on the Governor of Kentucky to dispense with all formalities; and General William Henry Harrison was brevetted a Major General with directions to take command of the North Western army. Confirmed in his new rank by a commission from the President of the United States, the task before General Harrison was, however, full of difficulty and embarrassment.

Public confidence had to be restored—the moral energies of the people had to be reinvigorated and strengthened. Every thing had to be created anew; a numerous train of artillery with all the munitions of war had to be transported through a wilderness, destitute of roads