

and bridges. The whole "Northern Hive" of savages, comprising the most numerous and warlike tribes on the continent, confederated under the formidable Tecumseh, was let loose upon the North Western Frontier. The enemies were numerous, and consisted of veterans trained to war as a science. Against them he had to oppose law levies, full of ardor, but without discipline or experience and the very ardor of whose headlong courage was often a snare to their experience. The line of frontier to be protected was immense; the enemies were masters of the lakes, having it in their power to cut off their supplies, intercept his communications, and giving to their already preponderating force almost a character of ubiquity.

Yet, undismayed by all these disadvantages, and the terrible reverse of the river Raisin, occasioned by Gen. Winchester's imprudent forward movement in the month of January 1813. General Harrison applied himself to the great task before him, the recovery of Detroit and the Michigan Territory from the enemy, with judgment, energy and perseverance; and the brilliant result was the entire recovery of the Territory, the enemy expelled and pursued upon their own soil, the capture of their entire fleet by his co-adjutor Commodore Perry, and the crowning and decisive victory of the Thames, where the entire British army was captured, the confederacy of Indian tribes broken up, peace restored to the bleeding frontiers and the disasters and disgrace of Hull signally retrieved and avenged.

This victory, equally brilliant with that of New Orleans, which has already been so signally requited by the people of the United States, can scarcely be held less momentous in its results. It delivered an entire and important section of the Union, which had been conquered and reduced to the form of a British colony, from the power of the foe; put an end to Indian Hostilities of any kind in that quarter, and left the government at liberty to turn its undivided attention and resources to the operations of the war in other quarters, where it still subsisted. Its moral effects were no less important. Joy took the place of gloom, and hope succeeded to despair. Confidence re-awakened, beat high in every patriot breast. Feasts, bonfires and illuminations testified the national joy; and all looked forward to a speedy and successful issue of the war.

Nor were these expectations doomed to disappointment. The victory of the Thames ushered in a series of triumphs the most brilliant recorded in history. The victories of Chippewa, Niagara and Fort Erie—the repulse of the enemy at Stonington—the successful defence of Baltimore—the battles of Plattsburg, and the crowning achievement of New Orleans followed in brilliant succession and the latter half of the war, after the gallant Harrison had turned the scale of victory and made it incline to the American side, was as glorious and successful as it at first had been disastrous and disgraceful. Honor and glory, then, to him who is emphatically the Hero of the late war! And let all unite their voices to swell the pealing anthem of a nation's gratitude to the gallant, the beloved Harrison!

Having successfully achieved the task to which he had been called, Gen. Harrison resigned his commission, and retired, like Cincinnatus, to his plough. From this he was repeatedly called to represent his country in the Legislature of Ohio and the Congress of the Union. In 1824-5 he was chosen to represent Ohio in the Senate of the United States; and in 1828 received the appointment of minister to Columbia; and whilst engaged in fulfilling its duties, he addressed his celebrated letter to Bolivar, at one time styled the Washington of the South, but then suspected of entertaining designs inimical to liberty; which is replete with the purest sentiments of freedom, and the most sagacious and statesmanlike views of policy. Less than this, has often sufficed to establish a great man's reputation; but it is but an unit in the sum of Gen. Harrison's claims to admiration and gratitude. On his return from this embassy, he again returned to his farm, where he has resided ever since, following the useful labors of the plough, and is said to be one of the most practical and judicious farmers of the West; and from which we trust and believe the gratitude of the people will call him in 1840, to preside over their government, and to bring back its administration to the rectitude and purity of principle of its original framers.

Of Daniel Webster, the length to which this address has already extended, leaves us room to say but little. His name, wherever it is known, is identified with that Constitution of which he is and has been, the most able champion. As a lawyer, or a statesman, as a legislator and a scholar, he has no superior and but few equals; and in firmness, inflexibility of purpose, and honesty and purity of principle, he is excelled by no man that ever lived. At home and abroad, his name is spoken of with praise; and America may well be proud of such a son. While such men continue to exist in the Republic, all cannot surely be lost; they must be designed by a gracious and overruling Providence, to redeem the errors, crimes and follies of the past, and should that Providence will that this arduous task shall be allotted to them, we hazard nothing in the prediction, that the associated names of Harrison and Webster will shine on the page of history as the renovators of the Constitution, with a lustre but any, inferior to that of its found-

Thus, fellow citizens, we have endeavored to give you a brief outline of the character and services of the men whom this Convention, responding to the voice of the National Convention, respectfully present to your consideration as candidates for the most important offices in your gift. But little remains to be added. We do firmly believe that the very crisis of our country's destiny is at hand.—The fair fabric of Liberty which our ancestors reared, has sustained many rude shocks. The Goth and the Vandal have been in its halls, desecrating its sanctuaries, defacing and mutilating its columns. Some are rent entirely away—others are shaken and moved out of their places—the edifice seems nodding and tottering to its overthrow. A few more rude assaults, a single blow, perhaps may cause its destruction; and oh! when it shall fall, "how great will be the fall of it!"—Your liberties—those of your children—the precious legacy of your fathers, bought with sweat, and toil, and blood, and the offering of their precious lives—the heritage of millions—the world's last hope, will be buried in the vast and mighty ruin; and Tyranny, leaping from her iron-bound throne, and Despotism clanking with wild exultation the shackles that are to bind in everlasting fetters the freedom of the world, and hasten to rear out of its fragments, the castle of Liberty!

Awake then to the urgency of the danger. Be up and doing, as men whose all is at stake. Let not the last prop be knocked from the already tottering fabric, but address yourselves to repair, to strengthen, to uphold and rebuild it. Let all engage in the work that is to be finished in November, 1840; and let Harrison and Webster be the master builders of your choice: Then will the beautiful Temple of Liberty again rear her magnificent front and towering spires to the sky, bidding defiance to the storm and the breeze, and surrounded and protected by bulwarks impregnable to every attack; the strong bulwark of a redeemed, disenthralled, enlightened and regenerated people!

The following Committees of Correspondence for the several counties were reported.

Berks county.—Geo. G. Barclay, Abraham Mingle, John Klapp, John W. Frill, Henry Rhoads, Isaac Adams, jr., Daniel Beiber, Dr. D. Banner, Wm. Feather, F. A. M. Heister.

Cambria county.—Robert Lipton Johnson, D. H. Roberts, John Williams, Moses Canon, Peter Leverage, Fleetwood Benson, Gideon Marlett.

Chester county.—John B. Brinton, Jacob M'Connell, M. V. Pennypacker, Esq. Dr. F. M. Heckle, Jas. M. Hughes, J. C. Baldwin, S. A. Painter, William Underwood, Anthony Taylor.

Dauphin county.—Abraham Bombaugh, S. H. Clark, Daniel Kepner, John A. Wier, Solomon Landis, Henry Omitt, Wm. Murray, John Lynch, Joseph Lynch, Joseph Hummel, Geo. Dalsbaugh, David Todd, Conrad Peck, J. P. Rutherford, J. T. Irwin, Michael Lutz, John Mackley, Henry Shaffer, Daniel Hoffman, Esq. Daniel Reigle.

Jefferson county.—Jas. Corbit, Esq., Benjamin M'Creight, Enoch Hall, Samuel Craig, Thomas Bar.

Lebanon county.—J. B. Weidman, Joseph Reinhard, John Essler, Samuel Becker, Wm. Lick, John Stine, J. G. Stine, Geo. Sheltzer.

Lancaster county.—John C. Van Camp, Samuel Eberle, William Shirk, John Neff, Jr., James Wilson, John Long, Dr. E. E. Kinzer.

Mercer county.—Thomas S. Cunningham, William F. Clarke, William Stegelson, Jas. R. Wick, Jas. Sheriff, Ezekiel Stankey, James George.

Philadelphia city and county.—John Gest, Andrew Garrett, John Caldwell, J. P. Trimble, Jacob Duck, H. G. Jones, C. T. Jones, James Rittenhouse, William Bowers, Wm. Metcalf, Samuel H. Fisher, John Evans, Jas. Buckman, Gen. David Miller.

Perry county.—John R. M'Buttock, James Marshall, Henry H. Etter, John Fertig, Amos A. Jones, Robert Elliot, A. W. Munroe.

Somerset county.—Geo. Mowry, Esq., John L. Snyder, Jonas Keim, Gillian Lint T. W. Pearson, Jacob Myers, R. B. Conover, George Pile, A. Beam.

Washington county.—John H. Ewing, Esq., Wm. H. Cornwell, Joshua Dickerson, Robert Patterson, John M'Coy, Aaron Kerr.

Westmoreland county.—John Row, Esq., William Ramsey, Esq., John F. Beaver, Esq., John Elder, Dr. B. K. Marchand, Henry M'Kervey, John Cochran, Alexander Plumer, C. P. Harkle, James Paul, Robert Graham, B. B. Smith.

The Convention adjourned sine die. [Signed by the officers.]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

TAKE notice that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of D. P. Tussey, & Co., in Sinking Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., was dissolved by mutual consent, in March last.

HENRY M'ULLEN, ARMSTRONG CRAWFORD, DAVID P. TUSSEY. Sinking Valley, May 29, 1839.

The books are now in the hands of Armstrong Crawford for settlement, and all those whom this notice may concern will do well to call on or before the first day of September next, and settle their respective accounts.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, June 12, 1839.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Electoral Ticket.

1st District	JOHN A. SHULZE, } Sen'to	JOSEPH RITNER, } Electors
2d do	LEWIS PASSMORE,	CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d do	CHARLES WATERS,	JON. GILLINGHAM,
4th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,	JOHN K. ZELIN,
5th do	DAVID POITS,	ROBERT STINSON,
6th do	WILLIAM S. HINDEU,	NEB MIDDLESWARTH,
7th do	J. JENKINS ROSS,	GEORGE WALKER,
8th do	PETER FILBERT,	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
9th do	JOHN HARPER,	WILLIAM M'ELVAINE,
10th do	JOHN DICKSON,	JOHN M'KEEHAN,
11th do	JOHN REED,	NATHAN BEACH,
12th do	NEB MIDDLESWARTH,	GEORGE WALKER,
13th do	BERNARD CONNELL,	GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
14th do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
15th do	HARMAR DENNY,	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
16th do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
17th do	HARMAR DENNY,	JOHN DICK.

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 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.

Next Week is Court Week!

Pay the Printer, pay the Printer, All remember his just due; In the summer, or in winter, He wants cash as well as you.

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 only knew how much we need it, 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 exceedingly glad if they do, as Bob Acres says "if you love us don't forget it."

The Plunder Fund.

Some weeks since we gave our readers the information that the present State Administration had asked for a repair fund of two millions of dollars, or nearly so; for one year; and that it was reasonable to suppose that they intended it for the special purpose of partisan plunder. The Senate appointed a committee to go and examine the condition of the Improvements, and report their condition and the amount necessary to keep them in repair.

The following is the plain exposition of the matter by the committee.

Upon Reading the report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, Dated March 11, 1839 your committee were struck with the anxious desire; evinced throughout that report, to impress upon the public mind the belief that through "negligence and inattention upwards of one million and a half of dollars" was necessary to render the public improvements "adequate to transact the business which may and should be done upon them." If this were the fact, it would be right that the Legislature and the whole people should know it; but evidence of a contrary character, sufficient to satisfy your committee that the amount required for repairs was greatly exaggerated, than had been developed before the report was appointed, and a personal examination has only confirmed what concurrent circumstances had previously rendered evident. The sum of one hundred thousand—dollars had not been expended in repairing the improvements when your committee passed along the lines, and found them in a condition (except in a few places that will be hereafter noticed) to accommodate the most active business that has ever been transacted upon our canals. This then was indubitable evidence that it did not require "one million and a half of dollars to render them adequate to transact the business which may and should be done upon them."

The following is the estimate of the committee, as sufficient to keep the whole in repair, and also the amount expended during the whole three years of Ritner's administration. Our readers will observe that the present board demand nearly twice as much for one year.

Eastern division,	\$40,000
Junia division,	80,000
Portage rail road,	25,000
Western division,	35,000
Beaver division,	30,000
French Creek feeder,	15,000
West Branch canal,	40,000
North Branch canal,	65,000
Susquehanna division,	35,000
Delaware division,	40,000
	\$405,000

If to this be added \$50,000 for ordinary repairs on the Columbia rail road, and \$192,000 being the amount applicable to repairs this year out of the \$300,000 appropriated by the act of February 9th, supposing that the \$78,000 which has been drawn by the old supervisors to have been applied to the payment of old debts, we would have the sum of \$647,000 appropriated to repairs for the present season, a sum much larger than has ever been devoted to that object in any one year heretofore.

By a report made by the Auditor General to the House of Representatives on the 20th of February last, it appears that there has been expended for ordinary repairs, during the three preceding years, the following sums, viz:

1836,	\$324,551 40
1837,	399,026 24
1838,	302,217 13
	3) 1,025,794 77

Making an average of 341,931 59

The estimate of the present canal commissioners was sixteen hundred and seventy-six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars, for one year—nearly five times as much as was ever expended in one year before. The committee thus refers to the difference.

The committee cannot overlook the fact, that in the late reports made by the Engineers, occasion seemed to be taken, and a disposition was strongly manifested to swell the estimate to an unreasonable amount. This circumstance taken in connexion with the expressions used by the Canal Commissioners, evinces an earnest desire to create an impression upon the public mind that under the late Administration the public improvements had been neglected, and had suffered from the want of timely repairs. Of such negligence, the committee take occasion to say, that they have, upon inquiry and observation found no evidence. The repairs which are now necessary, are incidental to the common wear and tear of the works, and the natural decay of the materials of construction. In some instances there may have been a defectiveness in the original construction, but that took place long before the late Administration came into power; consequently it was not chargeable with those deficiencies. The only officers under the late Administration that only expended the whole appropriation made for repairs, but incurred a debt of \$137,000 in making necessary repairs to keep the improvements in proper condition. The fault then, if any there is, would seem to rest upon the Legislature, who had neglected to make the necessary provisions for keeping up repairs.

Your committee regrets the necessity of advertising to these things. They deprecate the introduction of any thing like political or party feeling in the prosecution or management of our internal improvement system; but the inference was too glaring to escape observation, and too palpable to be permitted to pass unobserved.

Here then our readers can see that we spoke not without reason, when we declared that they asked for this money to squander among the corrupt and venal of their partisans; and thus try to buy

votes for the election of Prothonotaries next fall. We ask our honest readers to examine this matter with an unprejudiced eye and see if they do not discern the iniquity.

The report goes on to enumerate many items included in their estimate of money required; and shows clearly that some of them have already been provided for by special appropriation—some have no connection with repairs. The committee finally and justly remark, that the improvements were kept in as good repair as ever they have been, by the late canal board. We observe however, that they have no where made a reference to the great number of lock gates, left by the late officers, already framed, on the canal bank. It is a considerable item, and has been furnished by the last administration, which is the cause of the debts still existing against them. During the three years they were in power, they expended but little more than half as much as the present demands for one year alone. In another part of this article will be found the amount expended—and the debt incurred is but \$137,000. The whole of which is only two thirds the amount demanded by the present board, cannot our readers see what it is intended for? It is for "PLUNDER"—They are determined to have the means to keep their ruffians, dog keepers, thieves and perjurers in heart. They can riot on the public funds, and the people must pay the piper.

We cannot but notice an extract in the report said to be taken from the communication of the supervisor on this division. In reference to the amount of debts returned by him, as due by the old supervisor, he says "I would suggest that some at least of the claims would before payment be the subject of proper investigation."—Now, we have no objection to the "investigation," but as for Mr. Woods making the suggestion; he never did! It is the petty spite that fills the pins' head heart of the guilty thing that fills the executive chair, aye! But why dont they investigate? A committee has long since been appointed, yet nothing is done, nor will be; they will keep the money appropriated to pay these debts, and squander it among the profligate and unprincipled of their own party! Would it not have been more ingenious in the author of that suggestion, to specify which claims he meant, in order that the remainder might get their pay! No, no. It was the money he wanted.

Why did he not go a little farther with his "suggestions,"—and suggest an investigation into the accounts of a late Treasurer of Venango Co.—he could have found the "present auditor general" particularly useful in hunting out the delinquents. Or why did he not suggest an inquiry into the state of an old prothonotary's account since his removal—but we forgot—a man is not obliged to give testimony against himself.

We cannot leave this subject without making a "suggestion" or two of our own. We would suggest to the people an inquiry into the causes which render it necessary to this administration to have nearly two millions of money for one year, when Ritner's administration used but a little more than one million in three years. We would suggest too an inquiry why the present canal board have appointed a new officer on this line, when they bawled so loudly against Ritner's officers; and why that officer is allowed to keep in his hands fifty thousand dollars.—and then ask themselves if this is not for "plunder."

Dr. T. W. Dyott.

This notorious individual has at last arrived at the end of his swindling career. When his Manual Labor Bank shin plasters were in circulation, we warned our readers against receiving them. We knew him. For years he was struggling by all kinds of venality and corruption, to secure a Bank charter, but always failed. Finally in 1836, we believe, he embarked in plunder speculation; under the auspices of General Jackson, that hater of monopolies, his individual banking concern was ushered into the world. And as a savings bank, he managed to get into his clutches the hard earnings of some thousands of industrious poor. The widow's mite and the orphan's scanty morsel, were alike the subjects of his plunder. When he had filled his coffers, he attempted to conceal and hide it, and then take the benefit—& leave the victims of his knavery to seek consolation where it might be found. He failed, and was ordered to jail to await a trial as a fraudulent insolvent. That trial has been had; and after five weeks of patient investigation, he is found guilty on every count in the indictment.

The following are the several charges in the bill. We have not heard his sentence yet.

1—The first count charges the defendant with colluding and contriving with J. B. & C. W. Dyott, for the concealment of merchandise to the value of \$100,000 with intent, &c.

2—The second count charges defendant with conveying to J. B. & C. W. Dyott, merchandise etc. to the value of \$50,000.

3—The third count charges him with colluding and contriving with T. W. Dyott, Jr., for the concealment of merchandise to the value of \$50,000.

4—The fourth, with conveying to T. W. Dyott, Jr., merchandise to the amount of \$20,000.

5—The fifth count, with colluding and contriving with Michael B. Dyott, for the concealment of merchandise to the value of \$50,000.

6—The sixth count, with colluding and contriving with Wm. Wells, for the concealment of \$840 in money.

7—The seventh count, with conveying to Julia Dyott, household furniture; value \$1000.

8—The eighth count, with fraudulently concealing merchandise, value \$50,000.

9th—The ninth count with fraudulently concealing \$300,000 in money.

10th—The tenth count, with concealing \$100,000 in money.

11th—The eleventh count, with concealing \$10,000 in money.

The Crops.

The appearance of the crops in our county, is subject of much gratification to all. Not for many years has the husbandman had such a glorious earnest of a rich and abundant harvest. The fields already groan with the tall grown crop, and every indication tells, that the harvest will be unusually plentiful. This is not merely the case in our neighborhood, but from every section of our county, we hear a general rejoicing at the prospect of an early and overflowing crop. The farmers have much cause of rejoicing when they see nature pouring back into their granaries, a hundred fold, for the labor of their hands. It would almost seem that no matter whether the seed was sown on "good ground" or "among thorns," still it yields forth abundantly to repay him for his toil, and to gladden the hearts of those who have suffered from the scarcity of past years.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Friday, May 31st, in the Senate, Alexander M'Calmont was confirmed as President Judge, in the place of A. H. Reed, not concurred in. The remainder of the day was spent discussing the bill regulating elections. Nothing was done in the House, except some preliminary steps, and the passage of several local bills.

On Saturday the Senate still kept up the discussion on the bill regulating elections. In the House they passed a bill authorizing the Governor to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canal. No other business of importance was transacted.

On Monday in the Senate, a report was made as to who was the author of Miller's (of Adams), speech. It appears that a Mr. J. H. Dimmock swore before the committee, that he was the author, thus stripping the poor jack daw of his borrowed plume, and the honorable senator has to submit to the mortifying contempt of being a senator, and obliged to have speeches written and published which he never made. Must not his constituents feel the indignity of having the pot-house slang of a strapping bar room politician, laid before them as the speech of their senator. A motion not to pay the witnesses on the part of the canal commissioners, relative to their conduct, was lost. In the House, the proceedings of a meeting held in Pittsburgh, relative to the conduct of the House in refusing to admit Mr. Stevens, were read, and owing to their not using milder language, to express their horror of the base robbing of the people of representation, they were rejected. Mr. Hopkinton, it seems, refused to lay the proceedings of the Cumberland people before the House, because the tone censure did not suit his Loco Foco Speakership, (the proceedings were relative to the payment of their troops ten days, while the Philadelphia troops were paid for a month).

On Tuesday in the Senate, the bill providing for the election of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace passed. In the House, a resolution to increase the pay of the Philadelphia county troops to two months was lost. A lengthy discussion was had on the subject of granting the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company privilege to extend their road through this State to the Ohio river; but no final action was had on the bill.