

From the Ohio Confederate.
GENERAL HARRISON
"A superannated and pitiable dotard."
—O. S. Bullitt.
"As the petticoat General passed through the town," &c.—Democratic Spark.

If we did not entertain a high respect for the papers from which we have made the foregoing quotations, we would avoid the liabilities to which we know we are exposing ourselves when we take exceptions to these expressions. But it is precisely because we esteem them influential and worthy journals that we are not at liberty to forbear the objections which we have against them, or the imputation of a fault-finding disposition.

Can it be, brethren, that the cause which you espouse, the principles you advocate, or the success even of the man whom you prefer, can only be secured by the use of such means as this?—Are the truth and the beauty of republicanism to be established by delectable assertions of individual character? Are Mr. Van Buren's claims to the respect and confidence of the people, and his title to the highest honor of the public service, only to be maintained, or in any degree assisted by contumacious treatment of his rivals in popular favor? Surely there is error in this thing. Dives yourself, if at a moment, of the excitement (we had almost said of the phrenzy) which allow your party attachments and animosities to engender; assume the cool and generous frame of mind which so well befits the free and enlightened citizen, (and such you are) and calmly answer the inquiry, "Who is he whom you are describing as the petticoat General—a superannated and pitiable dotard?" Yourself will answer—and that not on compulsion—political aspirations out of view, yourself will answer most frankly, he is a *tried patriot and a worthy citizen*; ay, "seven times tried is he"—in the ordeals of fire and water.

While yet a stripling, you will say, he gave himself to the arduous service of his country; he exchanged the joys and the safety of family and home, for the hardships of a dreary wilderness and a savage enemy. For forty years thenceforward, did he devote himself to the service of his country; in peace and in war, in danger and security, in the camp and the closet, in the Senate and in the battle field, did he serve that country in true fealty and untarnished honor—until, even now, grown grey in the hard service which has brought him nothing but a glorious reputation and a conscience void of offence against the obligations of patriotism, he stands in his old age, among the millions who surround him, a model of official *purity and uncorrupted integrity*. And this is the toil-worn soldier and honored citizen who is described as a "superannated and pitiable dotard," and a "petticoat General!"

Brethren, if we believe another to be the better statesman, let us say so. If we think the aged patriot entertains opinions and sentiments adverse to the important interests of our country, let us canvass unreservedly those sentiments and opinions—but in the name of humanity and gratitude, let us not taunt the war-worn veteran with the decrepitude of years, which come to all human kind, nor touch with rude, unfeeling hand, his hard-earned garlands, won on many a bloody field, where brave men fought. Gentlemen, there is a vast difference between the goose quill and the death-dealing sword—a mighty contrast between the sufferings and the dangers of a tented field, and the soft and easy life of a critic who depises it.

When under the impulse of political acerbity, one feels prone to disparage the just claims of Gen. Harrison to the consideration of the People, there are two circumstances, the recollection of which ought, it would seem, to arrest the incipient purpose. It should be remembered, in the first place, that the two years have just gone by, when a majority of the citizens of Ohio would have raised him to the loftiest post of responsibility and honor—and that such an expression of popular opinion is entitled to some weight, in estimating individual character. And in the second place, let it not be forgotten, (by future generations it will not be) that from the service of the State, continuing through all the active years of a lengthened life, he retires in *poverty*. When the fact becomes so common as no longer to be remarkable, let his countrymen cease to hold it as a token of HARRISON'S worth; but while as yet it remains the solitary instance, save one, in which the love of money has been totally lost in the noble love of country and honor, let it be acknowledged as the proudest monument of his greatness, and the best memorial of his virtue.

From the Ohio Confederate.
General Harrison.—He lay the following communication before the world, with a full and perfect apprehension of the responsibilities which we incur by the act. There is a class, and a large class, too, composed of men, denominated, on a certain occasion, "political traders," who cannot find it in their hearts to believe a man honest in politics. Such persons see design dark and sinister, in any proceeding which does not correspond with their own selfish and mercenary motives of action, or which may not contribute to the attainment of their own peculiar interests and ends. How can such men appreciate the feelings of an aged soldier and patriot, who has earned by a long life of toilsome and honorable public service, nothing but an irreproachable and unblemished name? How can they excuse his

sensibility to the ruthless defamations of his character, or justify his anxiety to protect it from the hand of the assassin? They cannot—knowing no riches but money, and no honor but power—they cannot comprehend the priceless wealth of a pure mind, nor estimate the worth of a spotless reputation.
As to yourself, could we have done so without doing injustice to the writer of the letter, we would, by the suppression of all that refers to us, have avoided the suspicion of any censorious spirit who may be inclined to ascribe to us the idly vanity of being pleased by a compliment from so high a source.—We know, however, that men of sense and feeling will understand, and men of virtue will approve, the sentiments that influence us—for others, neither their smiles nor their frowns can affect our conduct.

Although, as our readers know, our position and relations, in a political point of view, are to Gen. Harrison—a position and relation not assumed at pleasure—nor at pleasure to be altered—we should consider ourselves unworthy of the country whose institutions we both love, which he has contributed so much to cherish and preserve, if we could be unmindful of his distinguished merit, or treat with disrespect his high claims upon the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

North Bend, Oct. 18, 1839
DEAR SIR: The article you wrote in reply to some abusive remarks, made upon me by the editors of two of the Ohio newspapers, is still going the rounds of publication in the journals of the Atlantic cities. It is at least once a week brought to my notice; and yet I have delayed to execute the intention I formed when I first saw it—to express, in a letter to you, my deep sense of gratitude for the exalted terms in which you have been pleased to speak of me, and my admiration of the generosity and nobleness of soul which prompted you to become my defender under the circumstances in which you stand in relation to those by whom I was assailed. I can give no other reason for the delay than the apprehension, that I should not be able properly to express my feelings on an occasion where they had been strongly excited. They are, I trust, such as they ought to be—and such as a heart like yours will readily believe to exist in the bosom of another, who owes a debt of gratitude that he despairs of ever being able to repay. But, however highly I may value the approbation, coming from a source, the purity of which no one can doubt, can draw oblige me to say that you have done me more than justice, in attributing to me uncommon merit in my disinterested management of the public funds submitted to my control, and in the execution of the important powers with which I have been clothed, at different times, by the Government of the U. States.

As it regards the first, how could I act otherwise, considering the tutorage received in my youth, and which is common to all brought up in the part of the country from which we both come? There were circumstances in my situation, too, which would have rendered the guilt of any dereliction of duty in me of deeper die than in most of the other public officers; I allude to the great confidence (manifested by the extraordinary powers conferred upon me) reposed in me by the great statesmen and patriots under whom it was my good fortune to act. Take a sample or two: I was Governor of Indiana; (at the time it comprised what is now Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin) ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and by the constitution, (the ordinance) vested with the power to appoint all the officers, (and under the first grade,) to lay off counties and fix seats of justice. Under the second, a complete control over the Legislature. I was moreover, vested, by a law of Congress, with a complete control over the public domain at Vincennes, and in the Illinois country, for the settlement of all the claims to land made by the French and British Governments, or by courts or court-mandants claiming the right to make such grants, the whole of which was granted, or as much thereof as might appear to me to be reasonable and just.—By these great powers in my hands, President Jefferson, in 1804, sent me a commission, constituting me sole Commissioner for treating with the North western tribes, with the power to draw for any money I might think necessary for the accomplishment of the objects committed to me. My compensation was fixed at \$6 per diem and my expenses, when I was acting as Commissioner, but I was left entirely to myself to determine when I should be considered as acting under commission, or the ordinary one of Superintendent. I hope I erred on the right side. I have no means near me of ascertaining the whole amount of compensation charged for the thirteen treaties I negotiated, in the course of the eleven years that I acted under this commission; I am persuaded however, that it did not exceed \$4,000, at most \$5,000.

As soon as Louisiana was acquired, it was made by a law of Congress, (at the suggestion of Mr. Jefferson,) ex-officio Governor of Upper Louisiana. I do not positively know his motive for this singular arrangement. But I do know, that he had it much to heart to convince the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory of our Government and the corrupt one they had so long suffered under. Under this impression, I declined receiving the fees for Indian licences would have brought me two or three thousand dollars—and refused to purchase any property

although I was tempted by the proprietor (A. Choteau) of three-fourths of St. Louis and all the adjoining lands, with an undivided moiety for assisting him to build up the town.
In the war of 1811, and that which commenced in 1812, I received almost a carte blanche as to appointments, organization of the army, expenditures, etc. Was it possible for me to bring dishonor upon the administration of these distinguished men, by using their unqualified confidence for any other purpose than that for which it was given?
I have only room to add, that I am, Most truly, yours,
W. H. HARRISON.
Mr. Miller, Editor of the Ohio Confederate.

My hog when dressed, will weigh nearly 400 lbs. worth

40 00
\$80 00
Throwing in the time of tending him and the slop he has had from the house, and the cost of keeping him has not exceeded
\$10 00
Cost of pig in the first place 2 00
Work of making manure and tending garden 10 00
\$22 00
58 00
Leaving a gain of \$50 00

In the estimate, I have put the value of the hog at the present time and the garden sauce very low, and rated the amount expended for hog feed and the labor in the garden, higher than I think they really cost, because I did not wish to make things any better than they really are.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntington county, Pa., John Bumbaugh, administrator of the Estate of Jesse Johns, late of Union township, in the said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the 28th day of December, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, five certain tracts and parcels of land situate in Union and Henderson townships, in said county.

No. 1. One certain tract and parcel of the said land situate in Henderson township in the said county, adjoining lands of on the north, the Juniata river and Canal on the south, Jacks mountain on the east, and lands claimed by the heirs of Abraham Vandevander it all on the west, containing four hundred and thirty-seven acres and forty perches, be the same more or less, about ten or fifteen acres of which are cleared. The turnpike road and Juniata canal cutting the same, including the improvement in the name of John Long—on which is erected the three story

FRAME TAVERN HOUSE, now occupied by Thomas Wallace; with other improvements, known by the name of Jackstown.
No. 2. Another tract of woodland, situate in the same township, adjoining the above described Jacks mountain, the Juniata river, and lands of James Drake, sr., containing thirty-two acres and ninety perches, and allowance, more or less, and patented.
No. 3. Another tract and parcel of land, principally woodland, situate in Union township in said county, adjacent to the easterly side of Jackstown aqueduct, adjoining land in name of Samuel Drake, or land now claimed by Thomas Airs, jr., the Juniata river on the north, land in name of or claimed by William Brewster, Young or Campbell, and Campbell and Corbin on the south and west; containing three hundred and eighty acres, and twenty-six perches, and the usual allowance.
No. 4. Another tract in name of Robert Irvin, situate in said Union township, containing four hundred and forty-seven acres, one hundred and forty-five perches, more or less, being woodland.
No. 5. Also another tract of woodland surveyed in name of Frederick Bell, situate in said Union township, containing four hundred and thirty-eight acres and thirty-nine perches. On the first described tract is situate the valuable tavern stand at Jackstown.
By order of the Court,
T. P. CAMPBELL, Clerk.
The sale will commence on the premises at Jackstown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., where due attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

JOHN BUMBAUGH, Administrator of Jesse Johns, deceased.
A. P. WILSON, Attorney.
November 27, 1839.

Huntingdon Academy.

The Trustees having procured a suitable school room and competent Teacher, pupils will be received at the following rates of tuition a quarter, viz:

Greek and Roman Classics, \$4 00
Philosophy, Mathematics, Geography, 3 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, 2 50
Reading, writing and spelling attended to by all the classes. No subscription taken for less than one quarter. A strict adherence to the regulations of the Academy, will be required, and expulsion for misconduct rigorously enforced. Payment of tuition at the end of each quarter will be exacted. The price of tuition is above stated will commence the first of next month. Any of the pupils now in attendance, who intend to withdraw at that time will please give previous notice. Application for admittance to be made to the teacher, or to Dr. John Henderson, John G. Miles, and Wm. Orison, a committee appointed for that purpose.
By order of the board,
JNO. HENDERSON, Pres't.
Attest Wm. Orison, Secretary
Nov. 27, 1839.

THE JOURNAL.
"One country, one constitution, one destiny"
Huntingdon, Nov. 27, 1839

Democratic Antimasonic 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 SHILL PLASERS 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

Electoral Ticket.
JOHN A. SHULZE, 2Sen'to
JOSEPH RITNER, 1Selectors
1st District LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d do CADWALLADER EVANS,
3d do CHARLES WATERS,
4th do JON. GILLINGHAM,
5th do AMOS ELLMAKER,
6th do JOHN K. ZELIN,
7th do DAVID ROY,
8th do ROBERT STINSON,
9th do WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
10th do J. JENKINS ROSS,
11th do PETER FILBERT,
12th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
13th do JOHN HARPER,
14th do WILLIAM MELVAINE,
15th do JOHN DICKSON,
16th do JOHN M'KEEHAN,
17th do JOHN REED,
18th do NATHAN BEACH,
19th do NER MIDDLESWARTH,
20th do GEORGE WALKER,
21st do BERNARD CONNELLY,
22nd do G. W. JOSEPH MARKLE,
23rd do JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
24th do JOSEPH HENDERSON,
25th do HARMAR DENNY,
26th do JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
27th do JAMES MONTGOMERY,
28th do JOHN DICK.

Temperance Meeting.

The friends of the Temperance cause, are requested to meet on Monday evening next, at half past six o'clock, at the German Reformed Church, to take such measures as may seem advisable to further the cause.
Huntingdon, Nov. 27, 1839.

Rural Repository.

We have received a copy of the above named publication, and take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to its general character and merits. Fifteen years ago we were a subscriber, and regular reader of this interesting Literary Journal; and we unhesitatingly say, that no publication have we ever met that so much interested us, as did the Repository. Perhaps much of the interest and attachment were awakened, by our then budding fondness for reading. But, be that as it may—We discover in the present number more to interest the readers of the present day. It is much enlarged and improved, and there is evidently more care and labor bestowed upon every department.

It is published by Wm. B. Stoddard, Hudson Columbia County N. York, for the moderate sum of \$1.50 per annum.

Burton's Magazine.

We neglected to notice the last No. of this interesting monthly magazine. We observe that the enterprising Editor and conductor, has offered premiums to the amount of \$1000 for articles written expressly for the magazine. No periodical of the present day is more deserving of support than this. Every care, toil, and expense is borne to render the magazine interesting, and useful, and its workmanship superior. The last year contains nearly fifty superior Engravings; and the one in the November No., "The Capitol at Washington," is worth the price of subscription.

Our friend Alexander, of the Weekly Messenger, requested us to publish his advertisement. He will see by four columns that we are now over stocked. But we can inform our readers, that his prospectus is replete with promised improvements, and we can tell our readers that his promises will be fulfilled. If then, they need a large interesting family paper, they will



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find the messenger "that thing," and afterwards, subscribing for our "Journal," then take the messenger.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.
Has terminated in the election of Geo. M'Collock, to fill the place of W. W. Potter dec'd. His majority is said to be between one and two hundred. The official returns are not yet in from the whole district.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

	IRVIN	M'COLLOCK.
Allegheny,	95	55
Antis	44	75
Barre	59	158
Blair	155	151
Cromwell	91	25
Dublin	52	14
Frankstown	150	54
Franklin	71	70
Henderson	118	209
Hopewell	37	15
Morris	115	56
Murray's Run	23	10
Porter	85	93
Roxbury	40	52
Shirley	87	67
Springfield	40	10
Tell	23	46
Todd	39	20
Tyrone	90	32
Union	103	18
Walker	81	77
Warriorsmark	66	62
West	66	89
Woodbury	40	25
Williamsburg	125	102

1836 1546

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Journal.
Mr. Benedict—In your paper of the 12th ult., you gave an estimate of wool growing, from which, I make the following deduction from one acre of land; and also add the proceeds of one acre in the silk culture.

Dr. SHEEP.
Interest on 1 acre of land at 25 dollars \$1 50
1 1/2 tons of hay at 6 dollars 10 50
Attendance, shearing &c. 20 00
15 sheep at 2 dollars 30 00
\$53 00

CONTRA CR.
By wool of 15 sheep at 4lbs would be 52 lbs at 50 cts \$26 00
Stock of sheep at 4 dollars 26 00
Loss on sheep 6 00
\$58 00

Dr. SILK.
Interest of one acre of land at 25 dollars 1 50
Manure, ploughing & planting 25 00
Wages for picking leaves, feeding worms, reeling silk, &c., &c. 200 00
Interest on cost of buds and fixtures 60 00
Profits on one acre in silk 3544 20
\$2650 70

CONTRA CR.
By product of one acre of silk say 335 lbs at \$5.50 1851 50
Premium from the State at 240 dollars per lb of raw silk 799 20
\$2650 70

calculated from undeniable facts, the feeding on the Moris Multiflucis tree; but suppose only the one eighth, (293 dollars) could farmers produce as much at any thing else? This subject is one of great interest, and the adaptation of our country to the production of silk of a superior quality is no longer a matter of doubt.

FOR THE JOURNAL.
IDLENESS.
Some people complain they have nothing to do,
And time passes slowly away;
They saunter about with no object in view,
And long for the end of the day.
In vain are their riches, their honor or birth,
They nothing can truly enjoy;
They're the most wretched people that live on the earth,
For want of some pleasant employ.
When folks have no need to work for their bread,
And indolent always have been;
It never so much as comes into their head,
That wasting their time is a sin.
But man was created for useful employ,
From earth's first creation till now;
And 'tis good for his health, his comfort and joy,
To live by the sweat of his brow.