banks the dangers of mismanagement, which impunity encourages them to repeat; and would teach all corporations the useful lesson that they are the subjects of the law, and the servants of the people. What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadequate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered

In the mean time it, is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congress may yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is incumbent upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to the safe and honored standard.

Our people will not be insensible to the extent of the burdens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrassments. The weight that presses upon a large portion of the people and states, is an enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our states corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity cut off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in debt from year to year. It is easy to see that the increase of this foreign debt must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the important trade. In lieu of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantic banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless rail roads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, an interest upon the capital borrowed to construct them, the surplus fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no adequate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before us; not so much in the return of confidence abroad, which will enable the States to borrow more money, as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and think of the means by which debts are to be paid before they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassments, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, of such as will yield a certain return Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard.

It is due to our national character, as well as to justice, that it should, on the part of each, be a fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us all to be more chary in pledging it hereafer. By ceasing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing obligations, buying less and selling more, and managing all affairs public and private, with strict economy & frugality, we shall soon see our country recover from a temporary depression, arising not from natural and permanent causes, but from those I have enumerated, & advances with renewed vigor in her career of prosperity.

Fortunately for us, at this moment, when the balance of trade is so greatly against us, and the difficulty of meeting it enhanced by the disturbed state of our money affairs, the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us, from the consequences of past errors. A faithful application of the immense results of the last season will afford partial relief for the prenent, and perseverance in the same course will, in due season, accomplish the rest. We have had full experience, in times past, of the extraoadinary results which can in this respect, be brought about in a short period, by the united and well directed efforts of a community like ours. Our surplus profits, the energy and industry of our population, and the wonderful advantages which Providence has bestowed upon our country, in its climate, its various productions, indispensible to other nations, will in due time, afford abundant means to perfect the most useful of those objects, for which the States have been plunging themselves of late in embarrassment and debt, without imposing on ourselves or our children such fearful burdens.

But let it be indeliably engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us abroad. Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary relief, they always invariably aggravate the eviv in the end. It is only retrenchment and reform, by curtailing public and private expenditures, by paying our debts, and by reforming our banking system, that we are to expect ef ectual relief, security for the future, and enduring prosperity. In shaping the institutions and policy of the General Government so as to promote, as far as it can with limited powers, these important ends you may rely on my most cordial co-operation.

That there should have been in the progress of recent events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated opposition in every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts are properly attendant on all reform; and it is peculiarly in the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetrate their power by means of the influence they have been permitted to acquire. It is their result, if not their object, to gain for the few the ascendency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependance which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and extravagance—to nourish, in preference to the many virtues that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for luxurious enjoyment and sudden wealth, which renders those who seek them dependant on those who supply them—to substitute for republican simplicity and economical habits, a sickly appetite for effeminate iddulgence, and an imitation of that reckless extravagance which impoverished and enslvaves the ludustrious people of foreign lands; and at last to fix upon us, instead of those equal political rights, the acquisition of which was alike the object and supposed reward of our Revolutionary struggle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdom add truth—to oppose the force which they concentrate in their support—all this was necessarily the work of time, even among a people so enlightened and pure as that of the United States. In most other countries perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements, which are too often found necessary to effect any great and radical reform; but it is the crowning merit of our institutions, that they create and nourish in the vast majority of our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remedy abuse which have elsewhere caused the effusion of rivers of blood, and the sacrifice of thousands of the human race.

The result thus far is most honorable to the self-denial, the intelligent, and the patriotism of our citizens; it justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and they will go still farther than they have yet gone in illustrating the important truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily abopting appropriate remedies, for every abuse, and submitting to temporary sacrifices, however great, to ensure their permanent welfare.

My own exertions for the furtherance of these desirable objects have been bestowed, throughout my official career with a zeal that is novrished by ardent wishes for the welfare of my country, and by an unlimited relirnce on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Impressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the constitution, desirous also of laying before my fellow citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conducive to their prosperity—and anxious to submit to their fullest consideration the grounds upon which my opinions are formed, I have on this, as on preceding occasions, freely offered my views on those points of domestic policy that seemd, at the presentment most promtly to require the action of the Government. I knw that they will receive from Congress that full and able consideration which the importance of the subjects merit, and I can repeat the assurance hereaftre made, that I shall cheerfully and readily co operate with you in every measure that will tend to promote the welfare of the Union.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington Dec. 2, 1839

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a precept to me directed dated at Huntingdon, the 17th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine under the hands and seals of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 4th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Clearfield, and Jefferson, and the Hon. Joseph Adams, and John Kerr his associate Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try, and determine all and every indictments, and presentments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital or felonies of death and all other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall be committed or perpetrated within the said county, or all persons which are or shall hereafter be committed or be perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make.

Public Proclamation.

Throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the court house in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 13th day of January, next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner, and Coustables within the said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and the 63d year of American Independence.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office Huntingdon, December, 25, 1839.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to John Savage will please immediately settle their accounts with the subscriber. And those having claims properly authenticated against him will present them for settlement to me at Mary Ann Forge, Trough Creek Huntingdon Co.

A. B. CREWIT, Agent for John Savage.

☞N. B. Bar Iron for sale at Mary Ann Forge.

Trough Creek, Oct 1839.

THE JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny"

Huntingdon, Jan. 8, 1840.

***Democratic Antimasonic* CANDIDATES.**

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

OF VIRGINIA.

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 SHINPLASTERS brought about by our presen 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 desciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers,—L. *Gazette*

Electorial Ticket.

JOHN A. SHULZE, } Sen'to'l
JOSEPH RITNER, } electors

1st Disirict LEVIS PASSMORE,
2d do CADWALLADER EVANS,
do do CHARLES WATERS,
3d do JON. GILLINGHAM,
4th do AMOS ELLMAKER,
do JOHN K. ZELLIN,
do DAVID POTTS,
5th do ROBERT STINSON,
6th do WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
7th do J. JENKINS ROSS,
8th do PETER FILBERT,
9th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
10th do JOHN HARPER,
11th do WILLIAM M'ELVAINE,
12th do JOHN DICKSON,
13th do JOHN M'KEEHAN,
14th do JOHN REED,
15th do NATHAN BEACH,
16th do NER MIDDLESWARTH,
17th do GEORGE WALKER,
18th do BERNARD CONNE' LY,
19th do GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
20th do JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
21st do JOSEPH HENDERSON,
22d do HARMAR DENNY,
23d do JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
24th do JAMES MONTGOMERY,
25th do JOHN DICK.

HARRISON & TYLER.

All who are opposed to the admlnistration of Martin Van Buren, are requested to meet at the Court House in Huntingdon, ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 14th OF JANUARY next, to respond to the nominations made by the late National Convention, and to appoint Delegates to the State Convention which will meet in Harrisburg on the 22d of February next; and for oth er purposes.

By the County Committee.
DAVID BLAIR, Chairman.

What we want!

We want money! *we want* to pay our debts—and *we want* those to pay us that owe us.

We want those of our subscribers, who are in debt to us two, three, and four years, to PAY UP. *We want* such as reside in distant parts of the State, to send us the amount they know is due us, by the next mail; because, *we want* to send them a receipt for the same. *We wan* those who are indebted to us for advertising, to PAY UP, for the best of all reasons, *we want* the money.

We want every man that is in arrear for either paper, job-work, or advertising to bring or send us our pay, on or before the *January Court;* and *we want* them to understand that we need it—*we want* them to remember this; and *we want* them to do what *we want. We want* to obey the injunction of St. Paul, "owe no man any thing"—and *we want* our patrons to live up to it also.

We want to be able to go into the campaign for Harrison, *able*, and anxious fo the strife. *We want a settlement* in our ccounts—and our subscribers and parsons may feel assured that we will fight hard for a settlement with our rulers, who have so long abused the confidence of the people. If our friends will bear in mind the beginning of the old catch—"*Hand over*"—it will all be right.

COMMUNICATED.

Distressing Occurrence.

It s ldom falls to the lot of any, to record an event, which in point of horror, exceeds the following:

About 2 o'clock on Thursday night of the 2nd inst. fire was discovered bursting through the roof of the kitchen part of the house, in this place, occupied as a dwelling and store house by J. and J. Brewster. The fire, it is supposed, originated from a quantity of wood laid upon the hearth, rather near to where some coals had been covered up, and thence communicated to the floor.—Upon the alarm being given by some of the inmates who first discovered it, seveal of the family made their escape. These with all possible speed circulated the alarm in their neighborhood, and though the citizens, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the night, soon assembled, and exerted themselves with commendable zeal, yet such was the headway when first discovered, and the fury of the devouring element, that three of the family perished in the flames!

The individuals were Mrs. Margaret Brewster, about 70 years of age, and a grandson about six, and Miss Margaret Mitchell about 28 years of age.

Blessed are they, who, when the Master cometh are found watching. Thus we trust it was with the deceased: Mrs. Brewster had been for may years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and endeavored to adorn the doctrine of God her savor Her respectability of character, and the interest she took in the Church of Christ—in connection with unfeigned kindness to all around, rendered her the object of general esteem while living; and of lamentation now she is dead. As to the little grand-son, we trust the Lord has taken him, to himself. And with respect to Miss Mitchell, who has been for some years a member of the Methodist persuasion, no conduct inconsistent with the christian character can, so far as known to the writer, be imputed. Thus it was with these individuals so suddenly hurried into eternity. Though their death was caused by means the most terrible to human nature, yet we believe it was peaceful. We trust that

"Far from this world of toil and strife,
They're present with the Lord."

Let these who are yet 'alive and remnin' derive instruction from this awful providence. Let the sinner [who can venture to lie down on his bed prayerless and theughtless, awake and tremble, and make his peace with God. And let us all be prepared for the terrible midnight annunciation, "behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him."

B. E. C.

Shirleysburg Jan. 3 1840

Proclamation.

WHEREAS by Precept to me directed by the Judges of Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon bearing test the 17th day of November, A. D. 1839, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a court of Common Pleas will be held at the court house, in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, on the third Monday and 20th of January, A. D. 1840, for the trial of all issues in said court which remain undetermined before the said Judges when and where all Jurors, Witnesses and suitors in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Huntinudon tne 17th day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, the 63d year of American Independence.

JOSEPH SHANNON, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office Huntingdon Dec. 25, 1839

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, is sued out of the court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Huntingdon, on the 13th day of January next, at ten o'clock A. M. the following property, viz:

A certain tract of land situate in Union township, adjoining land of Samuel Dill, Humphrey Chilcote, Daniel Young Smith and others, Containing about

300 Acres,

more or less, about 70 of which are clear ed, having thereon erected three houses, each one story high and two stables.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of John Quarry and Michael Quarry.

ALSO

A tract of land situate in Tell township. adjoining lands of James Ford, Jacob Heige, Robert Blair and others, containing

One hundred Acres more or less

about thirty five acres of which are cleared, and thereon erected a Cabin house & barn; Also, thereon an Orchard of about

60 Apple and other Trees.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Fitzimmons.

ALSO

A tract of land situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Mathew Gilleland, James Leonard & others containing about

17 Acres more or less

surveyed on a warrant in the name of Wm. Mares.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of Robert Fleming.

ALSO

A certain lot of ground situate in the new town plot lately laid out adjoining the old town of Hollidaysburg, lying and being on the northerly side of Blair street and in front on said street sixty feet, and extending in depth at right angles to the said street one hundred and four feet on the westerly side, and one hundred and sixteen feet on the easterly line of said lot to Mulberry street, being sixty one feet nine inches in breadth on said street as laid out on the ground, and known and designated on the plan of said lot, lately laid out as aforesaid by number 114.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Brown.

ALSO

A lot of ground situate in the town of Newry, adjoining a lot of Alexander Knox on the south, a lot of E. Ferree on the north, fronting 50 feet on Bedferd st. and extending 200 feet in depth to an ally, the same being numbered 14 in the plan of said town, and having thereon erected a two story log house.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of John Shoup.

ALSO

A lot of ground situate in the extension of the borough of Alexandria, numbered 9 in the plan thereof, adjoining on east a lot of John Itching, on the west a lot of Nicholas Cresswell fronting 60 feet on the turnpike road and extending back 180 feet to an alley on which are erected a two story log house and a frame tailor shop.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Itchinger.

ALSO

Aisctuate plantation or tract of land iertainn Cromwell township, adjoining land surveyed in the names of James Brown, and James Hunter, and other land of said Joel Pennock, containing

183 Acres and 42 Perches,

being part of a tract, surveyed in the name of Tempest Tucker, conveyed by John Potts and Wife, to Geo W. and Joel Pennock, on which is erected

Chester Furnace

with the buildings and improvements attached thereto, consisting of offices, houses for hands, coal houses and other necessary buildings. Also, one other plantation or tract of land, situate in the said township of Cromwell, consisting of two parcels of adjoining land, bounded by lands of Jonathan Doyle, of widow Sharer, land formerly owned by Charles Prosser and others, containing about two hundred and eighty three acres, be the same more or less, having thereunto attached & connected therewith a certain water privilege in the Aughwick creek on the said tract of land formerly owned by Charles Prosser, being the land sold by Samuel Carothers to the said Geo W and J Pennock. Also all that messuage and tract of land situate in Shirley township, bounded by lands of John Brewster and others, containing three hundred and twenty two acres more or less, on which there are a grist and saw mill and other improvements. Also, all the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock in and to all that tract of land, containing one hundred and sixty acres, situate in Cromwell township, adjoining lands in the name of James Hunter, Bussler, Buchanan, Hodge and Thomas T, Cromwell, on which is erected a frame house and saw mill; being the tract of land which James G. Lightner and David N. Carothers &co contracted and agreed to sell and convey unto the said Geo W and Joel Pennock. Also, all the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock in and to a tract of land surveyed in the name of John Cromwell, situate in Cromwell township, adjoining lands of Elijah Price and Ssmuel Stewart, and Jack's mountain, containing 245 acres and 73 perches; being the same land which Thomas T Cromwell contracted and agreed to sell and convey to Geo W and Joel Pennock. Also, all the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock in and to contain timber growing upon the land of John Brewster in Spring field & Shirley townships, in pursuance of certain articles of agreement between the said John Brewster & Joel Pennock recorded in Record Book Z, page 539. Also, all the estate, rights, titles and privileges, of the said Joel Pennock, of in & to all, & whatsoever Iron Ore banks, and Ore privileges attached to and connected with; and which have been contracted for or purchased for the use of Chester Furnace, aforesaid. Also, all the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock in and to a tract of land containing 100 acres, situate in Cromwell township, adjoining land in the name of John Cromwell, land of David Fleck and others, having a cabin house and ore bank thereon, with about 30 acres cleared; the same having been purchased by article of agreement on the 12th day of February last, from Samuel Stewart. Also the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock in about 160 acres of land situate in said township of Cromwell, called the Hunter tract (or Huntsman's delight) adjoining lands of Benjamin Bear Geo Swariz, and the tract on which the said furnace is erected; the same having been purchased by arii cles of agreement from Wm Pollock. Also the interest and estate of the said Joel Pennock of and in about 200 acres of land, situate in the said township of Cromwell, adjoing land of the heirs of Hugh Logan, and Elijah Price and Jack's mountain, about 30 or 40 acres of which are cleared with two cabin houses and cabin barn thereon erected; the same having been purchased by articles of agreement from Benjamin Renker.

Seized and taken under execution and to be sold as the property of the said *Joel Pennock.*

JOS. SHANNON, Sh'ff

Sheriff's office Hunt, Dec 26, 1839

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon 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, adjoinging 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 of 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.

☞The above sale is defered until Saturday, the 11th of January.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

TAKE notice, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County for the benefit of the laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of Insolvent debtors; and the said Court has appointed the 2nd. monday (13th day) of January next for the hearing of us and our creditors at the Court house in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where you may attend if you see proper.

David Long,
Jacob Myers,
John Gorsuch,
John Mason,
Isaac Ziegler,
Simon Brininger,
Peter Miller,
John B. Glass,
William Bice,
Mathias Power.
William Johnson,

c. 11, 1839.

☞ Last Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the estate of Peter Swoope, deceased, are requested to call and discharge their accounts, as the accounts will be left in the hands of proper officers for collection, if not settled before the 1st day of February next, without respect to persons.

JNO. SWOOPE,
PETER SWOOPE, } Exe.
Wm SWOOPE.

Huntingdon, Dec, 25, 1839.