

keeping other folks digging and hammering to feed and dress him. That is natural; and that is just in the nature of things we are come to, if we let things go as they are now going.

It is easy to say "I'm a good democratic republican," and "my doctrine is the true democratic doctrine," but words are wind; for I know that every scamp who has turned out a rafe tyrant and oppressor and his party with him, begun by talking democracy and his great regard for the people, and especially the poor people; and afore he is done with it you find that something has compel'd him to take matters in his own hand to cure evils; and afore we know where we are, one law after another, which the poor people made for their own security, is put under, and these few scamps are Law, Judge, Jury, and Hangman; and all for our good; for they love us so much they can't bear to leave us have our own way.

But Mr. Moderator I feel it's almost time to go to dinner, and I'm willing to stop here and leave this matter of credit currency to the good sense of the convention; I will only add a few notions. If we are to be a *hard money* people, I am content, but every body must understand it; it won't do no how and no way in the world, for office holders to be paid their present wages. If we come to *hard money* prices every thing must come to it; pork, beef, cotton, wheat, labor, every thing must come down to *hard money* prices. Nothing must represent value but gold and silver—all property and things, not gold and silver, must be measured by gold and silver. Now if I was an office holder, and had my wages fixed by a standard of what I called *credit currency*, which is a currency that represents all kinds of property—I would be as willing as any other office holder to say "down with all credit currency and pay in *hard money* only?" but if folks say, "well, so be it, then come down with your wages," the shoe would pinch and I'd understand it. Now how would matters stand? If folks git under a *credit currency* one price, and under a *hard money* currency, not one-twentieth part out, would it be fair and just for office holders not to be cut down too? The President gets \$25,000 a year, or seventy dollars a day for his services, including Sundays and house rent and postage free, and all other office holders besides, and all office holders pretty good pay—all on a *credit currency* system, amounting together to many millions every year, and this is all to be paid in *hard money*. Now isay a good honest democrat, as the President says he is, and all his party say so too, and so it must be true, should say—"Fellow Citizens, *hard money* is the only money—my pay was regulated when we had a *Credit Currency*; and that kind of 'Currency' is wrong—it has inflated prices, and led folks to borrowing and building railroads and other ruinous plans; and I and my party are determined to put a stop to it. Prices of all things I know must come down, and wages must come down, and to set a good example I cut down my wages to the true standard. Mr. Woodbury will make a calculation and hand it to Congress, showing that my wages and all office holders wages shall be according to the *hard money* basis." I think his Message will say this, and if don't it is because he has forgotten it—for he has a good deal to think of—just as Mr. Bellowsiphe has forgotten to offer a resolution about taking off the duty on lead as well as salt.

Here most of the members from Illinois and Missouri rose together, and said it was quite dinner time, and the Major said he was quite willing to stop here.—And the Convention adjourned.

Useful suggestions to young men—In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising and fine youth gradually led to dissipation, gambling, and ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly. I earnestly advise any youth who quits that a mode of purity, peace and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, either in England or on the Continent, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible; for he will find a little extraordinary expense so bestowed at the beginning, to be good economy at the end; let him read the best books in the language of the place in which he lives; and above all, let him never retire to rest without writing at least a page of original comments on what he has seen, read and heard in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate; for a man ceases to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night.—*Clayton's Sketches by Ography.*

Contented Poverty—Do not sigh for this world's goods, nor lament the poverty of the meanest hovel is obtained as far as a sight of heaven, as from the most gorgeous palace.

STRAY STEERS.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber some time in November last, 2 steers, one red and white, the other black with a white stripe on his back, and rising two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
EDWARD PLOWMAN.
Mill Creek, Feb. 12, 1840.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Feb. 12, 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 SHIP 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 sublunary of WASHINGTON, and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—*L. Gazette*

Electorial Ticket.

1st District	JOHN A. SHULZE, Sen. to 1
2d	JOSEPH RITNER, Selectors
3d	LEVIS PASSMORE,
4th	CADWALLADER EVANS,
5th	CHARLES WATERS,
6th	HARMAR DENNY,
7th	AMOS ELLMAKER,
8th	JOHN K. ZELLIN,
9th	DAVID POTTS,
10th	ROBERT STINSON,
11th	WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
12th	J. JENKINS ROSS,
13th	PETER FILBERT,
14th	JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
15th	JOHN HARPER,
16th	WILLIAM MELVAINE,
17th	JOHN DICKSON,
18th	JOHN MCKEEHAN,
19th	JOHN REED,
20th	NATHAN BEACH,
21st	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
22d	GEORGE WALKER,
23d	BERNARD CONNELL,
24th	J. JOSEPH MARKLE,
25th	J. JOSEPH G. FORDYCE,
	HARMAR DENNY,
	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
	JOHN DICK.

To Our Patrons.

We owe it to our friends, as well as to ourselves, to explain the cause of the non appearance of our "Journal" last week. We had ordered our paper, as usual, but unfortunately, the day previous to the arrival of our letter at its place of destination the person who brings it to us, had started for our county, and as our order had not been received, of course came without it. The consequence was that we were obliged to fulfill the object of that trip before he could return for our paper; and we were thus left without paper. The fault was neither his nor ours, it was one of those accidents that sometimes will occur despite of our efforts to the contrary. He, however, made every exertion to expedite his business, and made a second trip without delay; and we can tell our readers that we are once more in a situation to go on regularly.

The Message!

This celebrated document is at length concluded; and we are desirous of directing the attention of the people to its arguments on the subject of Banks. Let them be carefully read; and then see what is profession and practice. Porter's recommendations on the subject of the Banks are nearly the same as those of Governor R. In fact, at that time Mr. Porter was a violent Anti-Bank man, (in profession,) and led his party to think if he had the power he would close up all the rascally banks if they did not resume at once. Now he is in the Chair, and what does he do? why just the same thing as Ritner! Why in fact, we would almost call him a member of our party, so far as the Banks are concerned, did we not dislike to cast dishonor on our friends by associating them with a man of such a peculiar reputation.

There is one other thing that shows how near alike are his precept and example. A very considerable portion of his message is occupied in proving the importance of rigid economy in the expenses of Government. This is a most excellent precept, but what is the practice? Why in direct violation of Law, which says

"no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, except by appropriations by Law," he draws with his own hand an order for two thousand dollars in favor of James M. Porter, his brother, and Ovid F. Johnson his prosecuting attorney, for each of them making a speech an hour and a half long, or thereabouts, in the Supreme Court. A \$1000 Fee is a very good fee for a short argument—don't you think so farmers? Would you not like to work a month for the same pay? And how do you like to pay for such things? He tells you that he RECOMMENDS TAXATION, so that he can have money enough in the Treasury to squander this way. Yes, dear people, your own honest Davy R. wants the most rigid economy practised; so he says, but this is what he does. Will you submit to it? He wants the laws supported. Yes he has sworn to see that they are faithfully executed. Yet on his order, he draws money in express violation of his oath; he draws money, too, out of the people's purse to give to his own brother, and a man who has a salary already, for playing Lawyer for the State. As for his disregard of a solemn oath we are not astonished—as the fellow said of his horse, 'its a trick he has.' But to prate about economy, and then throw away \$2000, upon a couple of his partisans; and for ought we know, partners in this speculation; it seems to us, that even honest, cunning Davy, over stepped the mark.

Our readers will all see that he recommends the passage of a Law for a direct tax. Just exactly what we said before he was elected that he would do. We were then scouted at. Now we ask these honest Loco Focos, if they believe it? If not, wait until the tax-gatherer calls on you for money for the State Robbers to squander and then answer us!

The State Robbers.

Last summer our town and county was enlivened and honored by the presence of one Espy, Auditor General for David R. Porter, who came up with the expressed intention of examining the accounts of the disbursing agent on the big break—but with the real intent of hunting up some political bug-a-boo for the next election contest. The depraved and venal parasites of power were gathered in hordes to prove the mighty robberies which had been committed. And when they found a witness of the right twill, he was transported around from one depot to another, in order that the people of all sections could hear with their ears the deeds of wickedness enacted by the villainous Anti-masons; and when they detected a witness conscientiously telling the whole truth, he was carefully checked in a course which must, consequently, cause conflicting testimony. By this admirable conduct, they succeeded in proving almost anything that was needed on one side. To illustrate what we mean, and the disinterestedness evinced by this excellent gentleman, Dr. Espy; better known as the dis-interested Treasurer of Venango county, we will mention a case. It was all important for Porter that the Stonebreakers should be brought to the same level of character as himself; and to do so, it was necessary to prove that they could do up an oath in the most approved style. To effect this, a witness was brought to prove that John H. Stonebreaker stole eight barrels of flour, belonging to the State. He did swear that Stonebreaker did take eight barrels of flour, that was said belonged to the Commonwealth, and hauled it home. But when Mr. Stonebreaker asked for a subpoena to bring the man who sold him the flour, to prove that he had paid for the flour for himself, with his own money. The plan adopted by this Espy, of course excluded all testimony of that kind, and consequently, Espy was willing to give certified copies of this testimony, that the flour was stolen, and Stonebreaker perjured.

With such exparte testimony, and extolling that he done his master's will, this petty tool of Porter's, hastens back, exulting in the service he had rendered; and distorted falsehoods of the gang, were spread out to the world as "the evidence" of robbery on the break. But there was some danger that they would be condemned for a dereliction of duty, and all their lies disbelieved, unless they took immediate means to bring to condign punishment these hardened plunderers of the people. Whereupon suit was commenced against Stonebreaker and others, & the news was heralded forth they all were, or would be in jail. Bail of an enormous amount was demanded, and when it was ascertained that bail would be obtained by all we believe they sent messengers to Stone-

breaker advising him to go to Texas, or some other place, for he would most assuredly be convicted of Fraud, Perjury, Robbery, and for ought we know Bigamy and that he would most certainly be sent where some others ought to have been, if he did not escape at once.

All would not do, Stonebreaker would not go to Texas, because, so many of the Loco Foco Treasurers have gone before, and he did not like to be seen with such company; but he said bigger rascals than him had escaped the penitentiary, and he would stand his trial—for he knew that a jury of honest men would need something more than the oath of Davy himself, much less his pensioned hounds to convict an honest man.

Court came on, no Bill was sent before the grand jury; the court reduced the bail—another court came on, no bill sent up again. The election was now over; and the bail was reduced again—another court came on, and J. B. Anthony was sent up to make a show of fight—every thing was ready. Two Bills were sent up against Stonebreaker, both were returned ignominiously, and on one of them the prosecutor to pay the cost, on the other the county.

So here has ended the humbug about State robbers. They could not even find testimony enough to give the grand jury cause to find a bill. And the best part of the whole is, that though the jury were nearly equally divided as to parties, they agreed nearly, if not quite unanimously.

The Second Message.

The second message of Governor Porter on the subject of the Banks and the loan, will be found below. It is well called by the party of the Governor, an "extraordinary document." Yet we freely admit, that we agree with the measure, though we dispare as much as ever the man he was elected as the Anti-Bank candidate; and, to his friends, he openly declared his detestation of all monied Monsters; and on all occasions he joined in the general cry against Ritner, for not compelling them to resume. There is hardly a man in this county, that does not know it. Yet what does he do now? In the very teeth of his professions, in violation of the avowed principles of his party, he says the Banks must not be compelled to resume. And to show farther that he feels what he says, he tells his party, he does not care for "their denunciations." For once we glory in his spunk; and we care not whether it was the love of money or the love of country or the hatred of his party's jacobinism that made him for once do right. If the love of country actuated him, we admit that we never believed it was in him. If it was the love of gold, we can only say that he has always declared that the Banks did bribe all the traitors of his party, and his natural love of the filthy lucre, has shown, that he could not always resist temptation; and it may be that anchor of his hope, made him sneer at the denunciations of his friends—As the mountebank said to his audience who laughed at his foolish tricks—"you may laugh and be d--d, I have the quarters." But no matter, he has done the deed, and merits at least our praise for the action; even if it was purchased at the price of some of the Monster's gold; for we hardly believed that he could be bribed to do right.

We ask, however, all to examine the subject fully. He says the Banks would not take the loan—that is, not true! If the legislature had demanded of the U. S. Bank, the money, she was bound by her charter to loan it at four per cent; she could not escape. Then why did he not call on her?—she has taken it now at five per cent, when they could have forced her to do it at four, without any regard to the resumption. Thus, he not only violates his professed principles, but he makes the people pay 5 per cent instead of 4.

The party may explain as much as they please, every candid man must admit that weighty reason has made him go in favor of the Whig measures. We shall refer to this subject again.

Governor's Message.

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

GENTLEMEN—By the provisions of the act approved on the 23d ultimo, entitled "an act to authorize a loan," the Governor is authorized to negotiate a permanent loan for \$870,000. He is also authorized to negotiate a temporary loan for the same sum in anticipation of the said permanent loan.

As \$600,000 of the sum authorized to be borrowed, is required to supply a deficit in the internal improvement fund, for

the payment of interest this day due, I directed the Secretary of the Commonwealth immediately upon the approval of the said act (on the 23d ultimo), to write to the banks of Philadelphia, and the Harrisburg Bank, inquiring of each of them whether they would agree to make a permanent or temporary loan to the Commonwealth of six hundred thousand dollars, or any part thereof, upon the terms specified in the said act, the same to be placed to her credit in the Bank of Pennsylvania on this day.

Answers have been received from all the banks. The Bank of Pennsylvania proposes to lend on temporary loan \$100,000. Some others offer to take proportional parts on certain contingencies, and several others appear to manifest a desire to meet the emergency, but have not the ability. Copies of the correspondence on the subject are herewith transmitted.

It will be perceived that, not having the means so to do, the interest this day due by the Commonwealth to her creditors is unpaid, a circumstance which the Executive anxious as he has been for maintaining unsullied the credit of the Commonwealth, has been able to avert. I cannot too often or too impressively urge upon the Legislature the paramount duty of maintaining at all hazards the public faith and credit. Whilst urging upon them the adoption of such wise and judicious enactments as may prevent the recurrence inevitable from the revulsion growing out of the unnatural and exhausted system of credit with which our business community has been inflated, I beg leave to recommend as the best alternative which can present itself, the passage forthwith of a joint resolution authorizing the issuing of State stock for the interest falling due this day, to be delivered to the holders of the stock for the amount due them respectively, as an earnest of our determination to make provision as soon as the necessary Legislation can be had, to meet the exigency and redeem the credit of the Commonwealth.

I trust I may be excused in this communication, for saying to the Representatives of the people in the Legislature, that whilst they owe a duty to the wants and wishes of their immediate constituents, there is a paramount duty to the Commonwealth at large, to maintain its credit, to meet its engagements, and to prevent its character for good faith from being sullied. No man, were he concerned alone as an individual, would go further to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by the banks than I would, if by so doing the desirable results would be produced. But, placed as I am, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, to preside over her interests, I feel bound to say, regardless of any denunciation, which may be poured forth from any quarter, that I believe it too vigorous a system of measures be adopted to coerce the payment of the liabilities of the banks, immediately, the credit of the State must and will be seriously and disastrously affected. Let an assurance be given to the public that at a certain and fixed day, within a reasonable time, such resumption will take place, and that it will then be permanent. Let them understand that the indulgence to their debtors by the Banks, is rendered absolutely necessary by the existing pressure and the enormous public debt with which the State is loaded, and no one can doubt but that in a spirit of patriotic liberality they will waive the immediate exercise of a positive right, for the more certain and ultimate accomplishment of what we all so much desire. I refer to the message communicated to you at the commencement of the present session for my views in detail; and, aware of the responsibility I have assumed, I leave the subject to the calm and reflecting consideration of the Legislature.

When I took upon me the duties of the station assigned me, I assumed all its responsibilities also; and, having never shrunk from the performance of any duty, I have felt myself imperatively called upon to make this communication to you in the fullest confidence and belief, that the patriotism and good sense of our common constituents will bear us out in our honest and anxious endeavors to extricate the State from the financial difficulties and embarrassments encountered on entering upon the discharge of our public duties.

DAVID R. PORTER.
February 1st, 1840.

The Third Message.

Below we have given the third message announcing the fact that the loan is taken; and that the Monster took the greatest share of it. Now in all conscience, we ask, does it not seem strange, that so soon after the first message, the loan was taken; if there really was not an understanding between Porter and the Banks. If the passage of the resumption resolution was the reason that the Banks would not take the loan, how does it come that they have taken the loan before they knew the date of that resolution, unless they have got Davy's promise to veto it if it should pass—we shall see.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

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

GENTLEMEN—I have to communicate to the Legislature, that the loan authorized by the act of the 23d January last, has been taken as follows: \$100,000 by the president, directors and company of the Bank of Pennsylvania; \$100,000 by the

Girard Bank; and the remainder by the Bank of the United States; by reason of which the Commonwealth is now able to pay off and discharge \$650,000 of the interest which fell due upon the 1st instant, upon her loans.

The amount provided by the Legislature for the payment of interest in the said act of the 23d of January last, was evidently fixed by the report of the State Treasurer on the subject of finances, of 9th January.

From a statement now furnished by that officer, it appears that the whole amount of interest due on the 1st instant, was \$718,610 78
Deduct the appropriation of
23d January \$650,000 00
Pd. from Treas. 27,750 00

677,750 00
\$40,860 78

Thus there is a balance of \$40,860 78 for the payment of which immediate provision should be made by the Legislature.

It may not be improper to add, that the other action of the Legislature on the subject of the joint resolution recommended in my message of the 1st instant, is now unnecessary.
DAVID R. PORTER.
February, y 5 1840.

"As near the Truth as common."

The "Standard" says we are near the truth than common, when we insinuated that the Democratic meeting did not like J. B. Anthony's notions of taxation. To prove that all was "hushed as the grave" as we said, Mr. Standard man says, "as the speaker in question touched on the subject of Taxation, the alarm of fire was given,"—a most superior, double-milled falsehood—Tul, wicked and intentional; and we exclaim at once, "as near the truth as common." The facts are these: at the time of the cry of "fire!" George R. McFarlane, Esq., principal writer in, and part owner of the "Hollidaysburg Standard," was speaking—Mr. Anthony having concluded, and Mr. T. McDowell having spoken after Anthony. Now we unhesitatingly say that either the man who penned the articles, was the same G. R. McFarlane, who knew it was false when he wrote it; or it was written by some one who knew nothing of the facts. Be it which it may, they are alike intentional falsehoods; aye! intentional and willing.

"Their legs are faint with haste To propagate the lie their souls had framed."

The man who willfully utter known untruth, is much more fit to mingle among the vicious and depraved, than to be the conductor of a press, which should be the companion of truth, and guardian of morals.

The insinuations that truth in our paper is an "angel visit," may answer for a pleasant joke, but we defy him of the "Standard" with all his masters and coadjutors, to point to one untruth, while we can pin his lies to his garments that will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of the Centaur, and cover him like a mantle.

On the subject of the exertions made by the Democrats, as he is pleased to call them, at the fire, we can only say, that he displays the "littleness of his pin's head heart," when he would draw any comparison between one party or the other, on an occasion of that kind. For our part, we return thanks to all for their exertions; and we can say, we saw members of both parties active in every post of danger; and the thought that any one differed with us in politics never occurred to us, while we united our feeble though willing aid, with some of the Standard's friends, to rescue the property of our neighbors from the devouring flame, and that too in situations where it required more nerve than Speaker Hopkins said he had.

If the "Standard" wishes to get along honorably, we should think it would do for variety to have an "angel visit" of truth in its columns occasionally.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

But little has been done in the legislature yet, even of that little, many of our readers are unacquainted; and we shall in as short a space as possible, endeavor to inform them. †

A resolution to compel the Banks to resume on the 15th of this month, has occupied nearly their whole time. The resolution passed the House by a large majority, and was sent to the Senate, and by that body referred to the committee on Banks. In the mean time the Governor ascertained that a loan of \$800,000, to pay interest on the State debt had not, and could not be taken, whereupon he sends the message, which will be found in another column, to both Houses. This "extraordinary paper" threw the Anti-bankites into convulsions. Their own Governor had come out the friend of the banks. A