

From the Society of which they were once ornaments, sent broken-hearted to an untimely grave, their hitherto spotless fame blackened with the foul stain of dishonor; even he, the author of all this misery, the foul-hearted wretch, who lives but to disgrace the name of man, will involuntarily shrink back humbled and abashed in the presence of a virtuous and modest female, whose every movement is characterized by modesty.

There is not in human nature a more repulsive and soul-sickening object, than a young female destitute of modesty; though she possess more than mortal beauty—though her mind be stored with the gems of literature, yet if she be not adorned with modesty, her attractions will fail to captivate, and she will be a revolting and disgusting object to every person possessed of a pure heart and a refined mind. If such then be the power, such the attractions which modesty gives to the female sex, let every young lady prize and cultivate it, as a gem of the rarest beauty—let it be seen in all her actions and grace her every movement—let her beware how she permits the least approach to immodesty in those who wish to gain her affections—let her frown down every attempt at immodesty in those with whom she associates; for modesty is a flower of so delicate a nature, that once sullied its beauty is gone forever; and modesty once gone, virtue will soon follow; for they are inseparably connected in the female heart, and one cannot long exist without the other. There is something so unnatural, so abhorrent to every correct feeling, in a young female exhibiting a bold and forward demeanor in her words and actions, that every person of the opposite sex, possessed of the least refinement of mind or heart, involuntarily feels a sentiment of disgust arising in his bosom towards the female who is so lost if not to virtue at least to the appearance of it.

Let modesty then be the chief ornament of every female, as she would deserve and command the respect, the esteem and love of the wise and good—let it be a shield to guard her from the least taint of impurity—for female purity is a garment of so delicate a texture that the breath of suspicion once resting upon it, however unjustly, leaves a stain in the eyes of the world which time may fail to remove. How all important, then, to every young female, who is about forming a character, that shall influence her happiness through life, that she possess that retiring and modest deportment, that will render her lovely in the eyes of all—that she cultivate that kindness of heart and amiability of manners that will endear her to the hearts of all who reverence female purity, and love goodness.

POLITICAL.

THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commended from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. Harrison, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against a soldier.

The authors we present against the puny attacks of loco foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable against all opposition, are no less than the Congress of the U. States, the Legislatures of Indiana, and of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Col. R. M. Johnson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Chees, Simon Snyder, Governor Shelby, Commodore Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies and others, including in the illustrious catalogue even Thomas Ritchie himself!

We begin with the testimony of Colonel R. M. Johnson, now Vice President of the U. States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress) "Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave of his fortune, life and sacred honor, to secure the liberties of his country."

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak—the history of the West is his history. For thirty years he has been identified with its interest, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field."

During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, often in action than one then, and never sustained a defeat.

James Madison, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 1811, said

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

James Madison in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said

An ample force from the States of Ken-

tucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Harrison who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers; among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits.

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec. 1813, the compliment was extended as follows:

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy; the officer commanding the Northwestern army, transferred the war thither, and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the save force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared.

The following tribute of praise was paid to Gen. Harrison, 1811, by a eleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe:

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame."

Joel Cook, R. B. Burton, Nathan Adams, A. Hawkins, H. Burchstead, Hosea Blood, Josua Snelling, O. G. Burton, C. Fuller, G. Gooding, J. D. Foster.

Extract of a letter from Col. Davis, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe, Aug. 24, 1811.

"I make free to declare, that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first of the two."

Message of Simon Snyder Gov of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1713.

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant army."

In the Legislature of Indiana, on the 12th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

"Sir—the House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your Excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when we see displayed in behalf of our country, not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and when we take into view the benefits which must result to that country from those exertions, we cannot, for a moment, withhold our meed of applause."

22d FEBRUARY,

Harrison & Tyler, Great Meeting of the People.

In pursuance of public notice, given in the "Hollidaysburg Register," a large number of the citizens of Huntingdon county assembled at the public house of Joseph Hamer, in Hollidaysburg, on the 22d February, inst. for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the approaching Presidential election. The meeting was called to order by John Brothertine, Esq. by nominating Maj. Jeremiah Cunningham as President, Wm. Smith, Esq. Peter Hewit, Seth R. McCune and James S. Hamilton were then chosen Vice Presidents; and John Davis, Wm. Shomo, and D. B. Williams Secretaries.

On motion the president then stated the object of the meeting, as being for a twofold purpose; that of commemorating the birth day of our glorious Washington, and urging the claims of the "Farmer of North Bend" to the Presidency, who in many respects resembles the "Father of our Country," and to whom the people owe a debt of gratitude.

On motion a committee of forty persons were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of their views of this meeting, as follows

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|--------------------|------------------|
| Jno. Brothertine | James Galespie |
| Thomas Johnston | John Engle |
| J. P. Jones | John Cooper |
| Joseph Hamer | George Port |
| John Ullery | John Lowe |
| Wm Donaldson | A P Baker |
| Nicholas Hewit | James H Page |
| Joseph Smith | Wm B Hall |
| John James | J E Foster |
| Samuel Baird | T L Longenecker |
| Joseph Dysart | Joseph Jones |
| Joseph Allen | James Brown |
| A L Holliday | Daniel Ullery |
| Emanuel Bigham | Jacob Cruse |
| David Armstrong | Robert R M'Kee |
| John Buel | Joseph Shannon |
| Michael Hileman jr | Wm H M'Clintock |
| N W Green | Abraham Vantries |
| P T Hamilton | James Lang |
| | Jonathan Rhule |

After an absence of a short time, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, in a Republican country, it is of vital importance that the administration of our Government should be conducted

wisely, honestly and fairly; with a view to secure and preserve respect and credit for it abroad, and peace, plenty and comfort at home, we conceive it to be the right, as it is the duty, of the people, wherein these legitimate objects of government are forgotten or disregarded, as they have been by our present rulers, to assemble for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation, and to take such measures as to them may seem best calculated to remove the evils; and whereas, when the present party came into power, the people of the United States exhibited in all their affairs, both foreign and domestic, an instance of prosperity and happiness unexampled in the history of any other nation. The government then extended her fostering hand to all branches of industry—our commerce, manufactures and agriculture flourished—a sound currency prevailed over the whole Union—the faith, honor, and credit of the National and State government had been hitherto inviolate, and the people were happy and contented in the enjoyment of these blessings, which a kind and overruling Providence had bestowed upon them.

And whereas, the present party in power, have obstinately persisted in a system of measures, through a series of rash experiments and miserable expedients, until the fostering hand of government has been completely withdrawn from all those branches of industry, to which it had been extended—our commerce crippled, our manufactures mired, the constitutional currency overthrown, and confidence between man and man destroyed. The faith, honor, and credit of the government is tarnished at home and abroad; the laborers deprived of employment, and the people rendered unhappy and discontented.

And whereas, this policy, so disastrous to the public welfare, is still adhered to by the National Administration, we feel called upon to take some measures calculated to remove the evils, which it is believed can alone be effected but by a change of rulers; and whereas, by the nomination of Gen. HARRISON, as a candidate for the Presidency, we may remove the calamity under which we now suffer, and restore confidence in our free institutions, if we but make a proper exertion for its accomplishment; we feel bound from a recollection of the wrongs we have endured under the present rulers, to enlist under the banner of HARRISON and TYLER, with a determination to resort to every means that are fair and honorable for their election.

And as Gen. Harrison's policy and principles are calculated to bring our government back to its purity, simplicity and economy, as in the days of Washington, Madison, and others—from whom he received various appointments of honor and trust, in testimony of their unlimited confidence in him; there is every reason why the freemen of our country should be aroused to action, and endeavor again to establish those principles of government which are now disregarded, and to restore that peace and prosperity which have long been destroyed. Be it therefore by this meeting

Resolved, That we will now cheerfully and cordially give our support to Gen. Harrison for the office of President of the United States, believing by that means alone we can succeed in restoring our country to its former prosperity, and in again establishing her honor and credit abroad.

Resolved, That in Gen. Harrison we recognise a soldier and a statesman, whose military fame is identified with many of the noblest victories and triumphs of the last war, and whose civil qualifications were attested by the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and by a long list of illustrious services, as Governor of the North Western Territory, in the councils of the nation, and as her representative at a foreign court.

Resolved, That the claims of Gen. Harrison to the confidence and gratitude of the people of the United States, cannot be denied, until some of the brightest pages are blotted from the history of our country; for having commenced in our service in youth and affluence, filling many stations that were high and responsible, spent his life in toil and fidelity, and retired in poverty without reproach.

Resolved, That the poverty of Gen. Harrison, though a subject for the sarcasm of the pampered office holders of the government, when viewed as the consequence of sacrifices in the cause of the country, endears him more to a grateful people.

Resolved, That in JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, we recognise a Democrat of the old school, who during a long period as Governor of that great Commonwealth, and as her Representative and Senator in Congress, was consistent and firm in maintaining sound republican doctrines and measures; a distinguished statesman, and a gentleman in private life, of moral excellence and spotless purity of character, which render him worthy of our cordial and hearty support.

Resolved, That we view with feelings of pride, the popular enthusiasm with which the nominations of these two distinguished individuals, have been received throughout the Union; and rejoice that the fear of confusion in our ranks has been dispelled, and that a lively hope now animates our friends every where, indication of better times.

Resolved, That while we every day have evidences of the increasing popularity of Gen. Harrison; and see the zeal that is manifested by our friends, we feel that it is not becoming in us to remain inactive—we have the same interest at stake, we endure the same evils, and, if successful, we hope to enjoy the same blessings of a reformed administration. But while we

remain idle, we are not only unworthy of the enjoyment of such blessings, but deserve the evils under which we now suffer.

Resolved, That while our country is laboring under her present evils, to which there has scarcely ever been a parallel; the National Administration, instead of patriotically putting itself to the retrenchment of expenses, the improvement of the currency, and the restoration of confidence, is employed in the miserable intrigues, to retain and increase the power it has already so much abused.

Resolved, That while the government has brought ruin and insolvency upon our business men, and deprived thousands of peace and plenty, the President and his followers have treated us with absurd discourses upon the Republicanism of the Subtreasury and the political tendency of associated wealth.

Resolved, That we look upon the unconstitutional act of the Loco Foco members of Congress, in depriving the State of New Jersey of her lawful representation in that body, as a gross infringement upon the rights of a sovereign State.

Resolved, That we look upon the Subtreasury, as a measure, that is iniquitous and absurd, which unites the sword and the purse in the hands of the Executive; and which seeks to separate the interests of the people from the government; and that we look upon its passage by less than a majority of votes of the Senate, as a vile disregard of the rights of the States.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of such "wise, salutary and thorough reform of the Banking system, as will protect the interests of all classes of the community, and secure to the people, the restoration of a sound currency."

Resolved, That men who can support measures which they believe will produce "a scene of unparalleled ruin and disaster from the centre to the circumference of the commonwealth," are unworthy representatives of a free and enlightened people, and do not possess one spark of honesty or patriotism; and are proper specimens of Loco Foco servitude.

Resolved, That we approve of the convention which is to assemble at Harrisonburg this day, and believe that it is calculated, greatly, to advance the cause of Harrison and Tyler.

Dr. J. A. Landis was then called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a happy manner, and rivetted the anxious attention of the meeting, in advertising to Gen. George Washington, and the history of Gen. Harrison, as having both won laurels in the battle field, and in the councils of the nation.

When he had concluded, on motion the following persons were appointed a committee of vigilance for the "Big District," with power to add to their number. J. P. Jones, Seth E. McCune, George Weaver, and J. A. McCahen, for Blair township; Wm. Smith, Esq. Jesse Moore, and Capt A. M'Vicker, for Frankstown township; Joseph Allen, David Robeson, and John Gwin, jr. for Allegheny township.

On motion, resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of drafting a constitution and by laws for the government of a society to be called "The Tippecanoe Club," and that a meeting be called on Thursday next, for the formation of such society. The committee were Samuel Calvin, John Brothertine, Joseph Dysart, Wm. Shomo, John Boushlogh, and P. T. Hamilton.

On motion, Resolved, That the President be requested to address John Blanchard, Esq. of Bellefonte, for the purpose of ascertaining when he can be in this place to address a meeting; and upon ascertaining the time, that a meeting be called.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Hamer for the use of his commodious room.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in the "Hollidaysburg Register," "Huntingdon Journal," "Harrisburg Telegraph," and "Chronicle."

On motion adjourned.

[Signed by the Officers.]

Orphans' Court SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Friday the 20th day of March next, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Joseph Cornprobst, deceased: a certain tract of land situate in West township in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of H m Foster, John Stewart, John Hall and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared thereon erected a cabin house and cabin half barn and stable.

Terms of Sale; one half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in one year thereafter to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

Henry Cornprobst, admr.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the Estate of Jacob Keller, late of Morris township, deceased are requested to make payment to the undersigned; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

John Keller,)
George Keller,) Adm.
Feb 26, 1840.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1840.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WM. H. HARRISON
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

One 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 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.

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|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1st District | JOHN A. SHULZE,) Sen'to'l |
| | JOSEPH RITNER,) Selectors |
| 2d do | LEWIS PASSMORE, |
| 3d do | CADWALLADER EVANS. |
| 4th do | CHARLES WATERS, |
| 5th do | JOHN GILLINGHAM, |
| 6th do | AMOS ELLMAKER, |
| 7th do | JOHN K. ZILLIN, |
| 8th do | DAVID POTTS, |
| 9th do | ROBERT STINSON, |
| 10th do | WILLIAM S. HINDEU, |
| 11th do | J. JENKINS ROSS, |
| 12th do | PETER FILBERT, |
| 13th do | JOSEPH H. SPAVD, |
| 14th do | JOHN HARPER, |
| 15th do | WILLIAM MELVAINE, |
| 16th do | JOHN DICKSON, |
| 17th do | JOHN M'KEEHAN, |
| 18th do | JOHN REED, |
| 19th do | NATHAN BEACH, |
| 20th do | NER MIDDLESWARTH, |
| 21st do | GEORGE WALKER, |
| 22d do | BERNARD CONNE'LY, |
| 23d do | GKN. JOSEPH MARKLE, |
| 24th do | JUSTICE G. FORDYCE, |
| 25th do | JOSEPH HENDERSON, |
| | HARMAR DENNY, |
| | JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, |
| | JAMES MONTGOMERY, |
| | JOHN DICK. |

An Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice is wanted at this office, one of good, steady, and industrious habits, and that can come well recommended; none other need apply. One from the country would be preferred.

We are requested to state that Mr. George Black will not be a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace.

Meetings.

We have received the proceedings of a meeting, opposed to party nominations for Justices of the peace. The proceedings speak a spirit of good feelings and independence. They are late for this week, they shall appear next week.

We regret also, that the proceedings of the meeting of the members of the bar, to express their regret at the decease of Col. Crawford, came too late for this week. They shall appear next week.

Early on Monday morning is the latest that any copy should be sent in for our paper.

One Honorable Opponent.

Since Gen. Harrison has been before the people, we have often listened to abuses and malignant slanders heaped upon his head, by men who have no birth right claim to our soil, who would speak of his deeds of valor as if they really yet hated him; for his glorious triumph over the brutal Proctor, we have heard these things; and we have seen American citizens applaud the slang which they were ashamed to utter themselves against the man they know full well has done so much for their country, both in the field of deadly strife, and in the councils of the nation. We have seen more, we have seen the virulence of party prejudice lead an American editor to calmly write and publish the vilest of these vile slanders. We have seen epithet upon epithet, heaped upon his head because he was a candidate of a party opposed to him.

All these things have we seen, and they can be seen daily by any observer. Every man conversant with the history of this country, knows, that Gen. Harrison signalled himself even while a youth, in the battles of our country, under that intrepid old soldier mad Anthony; and

from that day until peace spread her wings over our suffering country, Harrison was in the camp, fighting the enemies of our country, yet HE NEVER LOST A BATTLE. They know it, and if they loved the guardians of our frontier, as love of country should teach, they would blush for themselves when they use one syllable to disparage his honor or his glory.

We rejoice, however, to see that their disgraceful and wicked course is not only exciting the indignation of every honest man; but is arousing even among their own partisans, their gratitude and patriotism. They have listened until they can remain silent no longer, to hear the old warrior of the Thames and Tippecanoe, called "an old granny," "a coward," "petticoat General &c." and they feel called upon to rebuke their wicked or misguided partisans.

The following extract from the Berwick Sentinel, a Van Buren organ of Columbia county, shows, that their mistaken policy excites among the honorable of their party—feelings of censure or regret. The editor announces his determination to sustain Van Buren, yet he will yield General Harrison an honorable opposition; and then adds:

"To traduce and slander the character, as is too often the case of a great and good man, SUCH AS GEN. WM. H. HARRISON, who it is not denied has rendered eminent services in the field of battle and the councils of the nation, is not only unbecomingly and disgraceful, but is an open insult to the goodness of that portion of the American people, who have named him as their candidate. If we cannot defeat his election without, we hope we never shall wish their aid."

Let the vilifiers go on; they may traduce, and slander as long as they please. But as long as there remains one honorable opponent like this, they will find that they are adding fuel to the flame which will consume them. The people know Harrison, and they will show their gratitude for his toil and suffering, and services, by electing him President in 1841—mark that.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Monday, 17th in the Senate, a paper was laid on the table, showing the condition of the banks, and containing a resolution of the banks, that the banks could not resume before February 1841. It excited the ire of some of the Loco Focos. Caldwell said the banks were driving the party about from pillar to post, and he did not like to be knocked about like a shuttlecock. There is some truth in it; the poor anti-bankites have been obliged to change their politics, to suit the whim of their master. A resolution was offered and laid on the table, in favor of drawing the money (loaned last summer immediately out of the Berks county bank. Another was offered by J. M. Esq., ordering the Internal Improvement board to state whether any of the money had been drawn—and whether the Commonwealth had to pay interest for the money before it was received. The bank resumption bill was then discussed until adjournment.

In the House the same paper and resolution of the banks was read, and referred to the committee on banks. A resolution was adopted directing the committee to inquire whether the high rate of toll on our public works did not drive trade to other States. The remainder of the day was spent in the reports of committees and on a bill to divorce a wife from a divorced husband.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, they discussed the resumption bill, and finally sent it again back to the committee.

In the House some action was had on the court bill of Philadelphia, and was finally passed—the Senate agreeing with the amendments of the House. An amendment to a bill was passed, making it stockholders of all bridge, turnpike, ar coal companies, and corporations liable.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, numerous petitions and remonstrances were presented; among them one by Mr. Beagles against the division of this county. Some debate was had on a resolution authorizing the issuing of State stock to pay the laborers on the "tape worm."

In the House, a resolution was offered, inviting Gen. Jackson to visit this State as the guest of the Commonwealth. For five sections of the bank bill passed first reading.

On Thursday, a petition was presented asking the Commonwealth to hire out motive power on the Columbia rail road and that the banks may be allowed to issue small notes. The resolution relating to the Berks county bank, occupied