

who carried him to their rendezvous on an unfrequented island, where, amongst many other captives, he met with the man for whose supposed murder he had lost his civil rights, and had on his account been hung and gibbeted.

Explanation on both sides followed. The elder man said, that when sleeping in the same chamber at Gravesend with the youngest, he was awakened by his groans, and apprehensive, from his remaining below stairs so long, that he was suffering severely and that he required assistance, he slightly dressed himself and proceeded down stairs through a doorway which opened into a lane. At that moment a press gang was passing, who, supposing that he was endeavoring to escape from press, took him with them, notwithstanding his representations, and carried him to the receiving ship, where he was drafted to a frigate, which proceeded to a foreign station, where he found an opportunity to escape, and then he engaged himself on board a merchantman, which was almost immediately taken by the pirates.

The two friends determined to endeavor to effect their escape from the pirates, which, after much difficulty, and experiencing many privations, they effected, and landed in England, where, under legal advice, the younger applied to the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, for a reversal of the judgment past upon him, at Maidstone, which was granted, and the records of the court bear witness to his having in this miraculous manner recovered his civil rights and liberties.—*Liverpool Mail.*

INSURERS' SALE

UNSEATED LANDS

Huntingdon County, 1840.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the Treasurers in the different parts of this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the second Monday in June, A. D. 1816, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if necessary so to do, and make Public Sale of the whole or any parts of such tracts of unseated lands, situated in the proper county, as will pay the arrearage of the taxes, any part of which shall then have remained due and unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency; therefore, I, David Blair, Treasurer of the County of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice, that upon the following tracts of land which are situated as herein described, the several sums stated, are due on each tract of land, respectively, for county, road, and school taxes; and that in pursuance of the aforesaid act of Assembly, I shall at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the eighth day of June next, commence the

PUBLIC SALE

of the whole, or any part of such tracts of the Unseated Lands upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due, and continue such sale by adjournment until all the lands upon which taxes remain due and unpaid, are sold.

DAVID BLAIR,
Treasurer of Huntingdon County.

Treasurer's Office,
March 3d, 1840.

Amount of taxes due and unpaid on the following tracts of Unseated Lands up to and including the year 1838.

AC. PR.	WARRENTORS OR OWNERS.	TAX.
Allegheny Township. \$ Cts.		
324	John Moore	37 48
400	Lazarus Black	48 20
"	Daniel Black	48 30
"	Jeremiah Black	48 107
"	David Black	48 286
408	Richard Nollman	49 100
299 66	David Hannan	55 12
190	John Montgomery	24 38
200	William Steel	24 50
338 96	John Harris	40 133
400	John Black	48 400
214	John Cummins	52 166
Antes Township.		
493 153	James Lamb	24 250
"	Ether Moore	24 266
"	Sarah M'Ewin	24 200
"	Elizabeth Hamilton	24 180
"	James M'Cracken	24 600
"	Alexander Spear	37 350
"	Othner Spear	37 162
"	Thomas Hamilton	48 300
"	Richard Miller	48 150
"	Polly Williams	48 300
403 23	William M'Adams	05 150
401 66	James Smith	11 378
406 29	Daniel Hurley	10 388
401 53	John Long	11 11
402 124	Daniel Rodgers	23 23
599 40	John Moyers	10 409
400 90	Gill Robins	1 76 402
400 51	James Burns	44 158 72
423 153	Daniel Smith	28 400 152
103 82	Samuel Fetters	24 441 84
Barre Township.		
400	Adam Buchanan	1 94 12 147
do	George Hill	23 392 5
do	Thomas Russell	94 454 48

Thomas Ralston	94	Tell Township.	
David Ralston jr	94 438 116	Samuel King	49
David Ralston	46	Simon Potter	59
George Green sen	64 555 129	John Pease	44
Henry Ruble	14 414 30	Adam Clow	40
George Hess	94 481 30	George Truman	44
John Spencer	94 395 113	John Caldwell	17
William Robb	06 344 31	Tod Township.	
Robert Dean	94	John George	6 75
James Dean	98 246 41	Henry Hubbell	68
Stephen Drewry	48 60	William Wright	1 71
John Russell	94 256 133	Augustus Hornach	87
John Ralston	94 233 59	William Harris	56
Henry Cannon	94 432 144	George Buchanan	4 24
John Adams	94 311 57	Robert Irwin	5 04
William Johnston	46 447 145	Peter Benson	2 94
Robert Johnston	94 453 56	Mathew Atkinson	1 74
Charles Caldwell	94 236	"	76
James West	94 100	John Phillips	48
Henry West	94 350 26	Union Township.	
Alexander Johnston	94	Margaret Jones	1 87
Hugh Johnston	94	Christian Snyder	2 01
Thomas M'Cune	94 300 10	Jacob Snyder	1 30
Samuel Henry's heirs	34 324	Benjamin Elliott	20
William Watson	50 212	Samuel Steel	2 75
George Irwin	67 26 28	John Harrett	1 30
James Fulton	46 405 121	Peter Kelly	24
William Steel	54 274 135	Robert Cox	74
John Watson	1 92 100	Alexander McClelland	53
Robert Watson	1 88 300	Alexander Moore	49
James Watson	1 88 222	John Johnston	26
Samuel Cannon	1 99 403 76	Ann Morrison	51
George Betts	70 420 84	Jacob Steinhausen	6 09
Jacob Widensall	31 429 44	Joseph Highland	4 90
Henry Johnston	14 465 85	J. Riddle & D. Duncan	2 72
Cromwell Township.			
Rubama Calhoun	44 409 149	William Steel	2 98
James Hunter	34 377	Daniel Newcomer	1 03
John Duffey	29 435 109	Abraham Myerly	2 46
Joseph Grubb	29 100	Hoodberry Township.	
Edward Ridgely	27 60	Michael Bossler	09
Dublin Township.			
Thomas Blair's heirs	1 57 29	John Shoensfelt, part	46
do	87 200	John Patten	34
John Forrest	99 300	West Township.	
Titus Harry	97	James Watson	1 37
do	30	William Watson	1 58
Walter Hudson	47 379	John Watson	1 41
John Lacy	32 425	do	2 39
John Phillips	89 402	William Long	73
John Law	17 100	William Bell	98
Joseph Hudson	17 100	John Dorland	1 03
Frankstown Township.			
William Nesbitt	72 180	John Evans	1 19
Michael Crate	06 173	John Haining	66
Samuel Armstrong	15 100	James Potter	91
John Stewart	28 412 81	Robert Young	78
John Porter	2 13 353	Robert Watson	2 85
Michael Wallace	80 379	Warriorsmark Township.	
Henderson Township.			
Thomas Cummins	2 08 233	Ann Massey	1 54
J J C Fox	3 20 333 49	James Craig	2 20
William Young	1 39 400 128	Samuel Marshall	2 72
Joseph Webb	1 02 433 153	Thomas Goodfellow	2 85
Charles Smith	22 419 47	Daniel Stroup	2 77
Thomas Brown's heirs	09 452 62	Francis Gardner	2 97
boro. of Huntingdon	433 153	Daniel Turner	2 86
David Ott	2 45 " "	James M'Cracken	2 86
Benjamin Gibbs	1 50 90	Peter Graffius	79
Andrew Bingham	2 44 50	Hardman Phillips	78
Samuel Ayres	2 40 5	"	28
Hopewell Township.			
David Lapsley	44 153 153	Israel Pennington	2 01
Stephen Lowry	1 68 " "	John Hastings	2 86
James Steel	12 " "	Sarah Hastings	2 86
Adam Lynn	30 30	Hannah Turner	2 86
Proprietary's tract	48 48	Walker Township.	
Porter Township.			
Robert Irwin	1 17 13	Alexander McConnell	84
Thomas M'Ilroy's heirs	35 400	George Catwatt	13
Adam Gahagan	2 25 200	William D Smith	1 36
George Brimer	97 76	part of Wm Wallace	44
Peter Swoope	13 436 54	William Orbrison	09
Dorsey & Higgins	1 29 80 50	Richard Smith	96
William Smith	6 84 79	Charles Smith	17
do	110 110	William Smith	17
do	446 446	Samuel Findly	24
do		John Carson	1 51
Shirley Township.			
Peter Werts	21 21	COMMON SCHOOLS.	
James Armstrong	17 17	The following statement exhibits the	
John Doss	26 26	number of taxable inhabitants, within the	
James M'Mullen	28 28	several common school districts of Hun-	
Francis Bailey (part)	17 17	tingdon, and is made for the information	
Thomas G. Pollard	16 16	of the directors in compliance with the	
Jacob Sharer	17 17	10th section of the school law of June	
Galeb Jones	18 18	1836.	
David Potts	20 20	The amount which each accepting	
James Haverley	18 18	school district is entitled to receive the	
Robert F. Ellis	18 18	ensuing year, commencing on the 1st	
do	25 25	Tuesday of June next, out of the annual	
do	26 26	State appropriation, is a sum equal to ONE	
do	17 17	DOLLAR for each taxable inhabitant in the	
do	26 26	district.	
do	17 17	The amount of school tax required to	
do	26 26	be levied to entitle a district to its share	
do	17 17	of the State appropriation, must be a sum	
do	05 65	equal to at least sixty cents for each tax-	
do	58 58	able inhabitant in the district.	
DISTRICTS. ENUMERATION of 1839.			
Allegheny,	895	Franktown,	301
Antes,	347	Henderson,	237
Barre,	459	Huntingdon	268
Cromwell,	268	Hopewell,	262
Dublin,	168	Holidaysburg,	493
Franklin,	519	Morris,	301
Frankstown,	301	Porter,	560
Henderson,	237	Shirley,	504
Huntingdon	268	Springfield,	235
Hopewell,	262	Tell,	209
Holidaysburg,	493	Tyrone,	235
Morris,	301	Union,	180
Porter,	560	Walker,	176
Shirley,	504	Warriorsmark,	391
Springfield,	235	West,	469
Tell,	209	Woodberry,	650
Tyrone,	235	Tod,	203
Union,	180	Blair,	150
Walker,	176	By order of the county Commission-	
Warriorsmark,	391	ers, 17th Feby. 1840.	
West,	469		
Woodberry,	650		
Tod,	203		
Blair,	150		



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, March 25, 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 SHIN PLASTERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs.

Tired of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the sublimity of WASHINGTON and the disciple of WASHINGTON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—*L. Gazette*

Electoral Ticket.

JOHN A. SHULZE, 7 Sen'to' 1st District

JOSEPH RITNER, 23 Selectors

LEWIS PASSMORE, 25

CADWALADER EVANS, 25

CHARLES WATERS, 3d do

JON. GILLINGHAM, 4th do

AMOS ELLMAKER, do

JOHN K. ZELLEN, do

DAVID FOLTS, 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 MELVAINE, 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 CONNELLY, 19th do

GEO. JOSEPH MARBLE, 20th do

JUSICE G. FORDYCE, 21st do

JOSEPH HENDERSON, 22d do

HARMAR DENNY, 23d do

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, 24th do

JAMES MONTGOMERY, 25th do

JOHN DICK, 25th do

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.

HARRISON & TYLER.

YOUNG MEN'S COUNTY Meeting.

The young men of Huntingdon County friendly to the election of GENERAL HARRISON and GOVERNOR TYLER to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, are requested to meet at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 14th of April, to elect delegates to the Young Men's National Convention which will meet in Baltimore on the first Monday of May next—and for other purposes.

By the County Committee.

The House of Representatives adopted a resolution, on last Saturday, to adjourn sine die on the 31st of this month.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract from the Address of Judge Blythe, President of the Loco Foco Convention, 4th March, at Harrisburg.

After stating that "the party," (originally Anti-Federals, that is, opposed to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, then Republicans, next Democrats, now Loco Focos), had been effectually organized more than forty years, he goes on to say, "we have the satisfaction to reflect that the conduct of that party through its representative agents, has been such as to secure to our country a degree of prosperity, which is unparalleled in the annals of Nations!" Proof, as regards the General Government as now administered—an expenditure, or rather squandering, of nearly forty millions annually, by "the party," amongst its parasites, such as Swartwout, Price, &c.—the consequence of such extravagance, the issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, and an application by "the party" for five millions more at the present session of Congress—the utter derangement of the currency, the prostration of credit, and ruin, temporarily at least, of

the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests—a war carried on for years in Florida, against a handful of Indians, hitherto unsuccessful, and likely to be so, unless our new allies, the Blood hounds get us out of the swamp—a prospect of war with England about the Maine boundary—and last, though not least, the attempt of "the party" to make abolition a political party question, which now convulses, and threatens a dissolution of the Union. Now, if these facts which we all know, and some of which we feel, to be true, do not prove "a degree of unparalleled prosperity," what can convince the incredulous?

Again—speaking of Pennsylvania, he adds: "We," (the above named party) "have also, during almost the same period had the management and administration of the affairs of our own State; and we can with pride and satisfaction compare our institutions, our laws, our civilization, and security and happiness of our citizens, and their general prosperity, without any danger of disparagement, with any of the neighboring States of the Union."

If in addition to the facts and proofs of general prosperity above enumerated, and justly claimed to be the handy-work of "the party," the following should not be deemed satisfactory, we must consider the Judge's address bitter irony, or a mere "flourish," and utterly destitute of truth.

Additional instances of the prosperous situation of "our own State." A successful war waged by "the party," aided by their leaders at Washington and friends of New York, against the Banks, which has produced a suspension of specie payments—the insolvency of the State, and its inability (as stated by the Executive), to borrow money, except from broken Banks, to pay the expenses of Government and the interest of a debt of upwards of thirty millions of dollars, increased by the boasted "forty years" management of "the party"—the necessitous offer to legalize the suspension of specie payments, on condition that the Banks loan to the State the further sum of three millions of dollars, the additional issue of which amount of notes will doubtless greatly facilitate an "early resumption!" The reduction in prices, of fifty per cent., on our agricultural products, wheat, corn, &c., which of course must reduce the price of labour to the same standard, and oblige the laborers to forego the enjoyment of their daily beverage, coffee and tea, and the use of all foreign goods, the price of which we cannot control, and confine themselves to the use of "our own products." This course would certainly be beneficial to their health, and would add fifty per cent. to the value of money in the possession of office holders, and those who have money at interest.

Our "civilization" and "security" may be inferred from the frequency of our mobs—such as burning the "Hall" in Philadelphia; the political mob of "the party" at Harrisburg, in December 1838; the manner in which our elections have been conducted, and many other instances of the "love of liberty" evinced by "the party."

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE?"

Ten years ago the country was not involved in difficulty, embarrassment, and distress, as it now is. We are not as we were. A popular party has hurried us to the verge of national bankruptcy. Even those who have thus wildly and blindly driven the car of state down the "road to ruin," are becoming sensible of the common danger. Opening their eyes—staring around them in astonishment and dismay—they wildly exclaim what shall we do? Hear one of them! We quote from the Ohio State Bulletin—a high toned V. Buren writes:

Our taxes are enormously high. All kinds of produce have sunk one half in price—and money is almost impossible to be had at any rate. Even men of wealth cannot pay their taxes. Property is valueless as a means of raising money—those who have lands, property, stocks, are worse off than those who have nothing; for they are compelled to stand by and see their property sacrificed, without the power of helping themselves—while those who have no taxes to pay and no property to sacrifice, may laugh at the tax gatherer, and rest in peace until their change comes. What shall be done? From what source shall we expect relief? And what will the end of these things be? For ourselves, we cannot answer.

How humiliating to a great party, who once possessed the almost unbounded confidence of the people, thus to see their measures tending to the prostration of the country, and thus helplessly to cry aloud for help! "What is to be done?" Turn out the mal-administrators of government and put in those who will retrace the steps of their predecessors, and lead the land back into the "old paths." "From what source is relief to be expected?"

From the people—They have solemnly resolved no longer, to submit to the abuses of power, but to take the public affairs into their own hands. And as a first step, they have determined to thrust Martin Van Buren, and his "evil advisers and abettors, from power, and place William Henry Harrison, and other good men, in their stead. "When will the end of these things be?" Hard upon the heels of the present. Already do we hear a million of echoes to the voice that proceeded from Harrisburg. The end is not yet—but the idea of March 1841, will witness it.—*Spring Rep.*

RESUMPTION.

Well! the Legislature is still in session and have done nothing, absolutely nothing, in the way of legislation. The bank bill, or resumption bill, is tossed about like a football, and the game of bamboozling and humbugging the people, is going forward. They hold the weapon of destruction over the banks, and threaten what they will do, and are yet afraid to adjust the rope "and play the executioner!" The banks, of course, are gathering their robes about them, preparing to die as decently as they can, while the business of the country is bleeding at every pore, and the times are getting worse and worse.

Alas! and alackaday, for this democratic (!) Legislature. Would that they had never assembled to curse the state, and grind down its citizens, with their timid, vacillating, half hearted, do nothing ruinous attempts at legislation. If they intend to make the banks pay specie, and consequently destroy them, let the people know it. If not, say so, and in the name of the prostrate credit and business of the state, adjourn and go home, and no longer disgrace the seats they occupy. We hope some Whig will move from day to day, an adjournment, sine die.—*Wil. Rec.*

HARD TIMES.

No money, produce falling, commerce perishing, manufactories stopped, industry and business broken down, laboring men by thousands out of employ, and taxation coming! Every thing tends toward destruction and ruin. Our rulers wage on the sub treasury project, and the jackal cry is heard amid the surrounding desolation against banks; paper money and the credit system. The people are now told money was too plenty, the country was too prosperous, wages was too high,—we must come down to the standard of the despotisms of Europe.

How is the farmer to pay rent or his interest money, or his mechanics, or his high taxes, if the products of his labor bring but a song? How is a mechanic and laborer to support his family, at a shilling a day, when his tea and coffee, sugar and clothing, and many of the necessities of life, which we import, will remain as high as ever. When general stagnation prevails, and little money is in circulation, the Lawyer and the Sheriff may flourish—he rich man grow richer, by buying with his money, the sacrificial property of his neighbor,—the office holders with salaries undiminished may be unharmed amid the general wreck of bankrupt merchants, broken farmers, and beggared mechanics.—To your tents, O Israel! Let us change our rulers, our affairs cannot be made worse.—*V. Recorder.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—Some five or six weeks ago, a Mexican, named Fernan do Diez, who lived in Magazine street, between Mellicerte and Bartholomew streets, was arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of having murdered his wife, also a Mexican. Suspicion was excited in the first place by a little child, some six or seven years of age, the daughter of the suspected man's wife, having suddenly fallen into the street, and cried out that her mother had been murdered by her father. The neighbors, thus alarmed, entered the house, and, after a strict scrutiny, found a handkerchief and some bits of wool, covered with blood. No trace of the child's mother, however, could anywhere be discovered. Under these circumstances, the authorities arrested the father, and conveyed him to prison, where he has ever since been detained, in the belief that something would come to light conclusive either of his guilt or innocence. Yesterday, a disagreeable stench, proceeding from the house in which the missing woman formerly lived, led to another examination of the premises, when the officers discovered, concealed under the kitchen floor, the body of a dead female, which was recognised by the neighbours as that of the prisoner's wife. It was wrapped in a merino shawl, and on being examined, both legs were found to have been taken off at the hip joint. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, that the woman had been strangled; and the lopping of