

THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. V, No. 22.]

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1840.

[Whole No. 230.]

TERMS

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.
The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at two dollars a year, if paid in ADVANCE, and if not paid within six months, two dollars and a half. Every person who obtains five subscribers, and forwards price of subscription, shall be furnished with a sixth copy gratuitously for one year.

No subscription received for a less period than six months, nor any paper discount until all arrears are paid.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents per square will be charged. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Important Discovery.

The public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. H. H. H. H. Celebrated COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC, and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, which are a Medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. H. H. H. a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This Medicine consists of two kinds, viz: the GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, and the COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC PILLS. They are each put up in small packets, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using. A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all Stomach Complaints; pain in the SIDE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Nervous Irritability, SICK HEADACHE, Female Diseases, Spasmodic Affections, RHEUMATISM, Asthma, CONSUMPTION, &c. The GERMAN APERIENT PILLS are to cleanse the stomach and purify the BLOOD. The COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PILLS are to STRENGTHEN and invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give tone to the Stomach, as all diseases originate from impurities of the BLOOD and disordered Stomach. This mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical PHYSICIANS, which experience has taught them to be the only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only recommended and prescribed by the most experienced Physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases, in which they know them to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be understood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely by purifying the blood—this they will not do; but they certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recommended by the directions which accompany them, will cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for DR. H. H. H. H. COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC, and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS.

Principal Office for the sale of this Medicine, is at No. 19 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

Also—For sale at the Store of Jacob MILLER, in the Borough of Huntingdon, Pa., who is agent for Huntingdon county.

RHEUMATISM.

Entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. H. H. H. Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester co. Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially his hip, shoulders and ankles, pain increasing all ways towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time unable to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. H. H. H. H. pill of which he sent to the agent—West Chester and proceeded to use the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months; for the benefit of others afflicted he wishes those lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal office, 19th North 8th Street, Philadelphia.

Also—For sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon, Pa.

RICHES NOT HEALTH.

Those who enjoy Health, must certainly be blessed when they compare themselves to those sufferers that have been afflicted for years with various diseases which the human body is all subject to be troubled with. Diseases present themselves in various forms and from various circumstances, which, in the commencement, may all be checked by the use of Dr. O. P. H. H. H. Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, General Debility, Female Diseases, and all Diseases to which human nature is subject, where the stomach is affected. Directions for using these Medicines always accompany them. These Medicines can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate Female, as they are mild in their operation and pleasant in their effects.

Principal Office for the United States, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, agent for Huntingdon county.

SYMPTOMS.

Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea, sometimes bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and prurulent eructations, water brash, pains in the region of the stomach, costiveness palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental despondency, flatulency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, salowness of complexion, oppressing aching head, general languor and debility; this disease will also very often produce the sick headache, as proved by the experience of those who have suffered of it.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Medicines.

Mr. Jonas Hartman, of Sumneytown, Pa. entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acid eructations, sometimes vomiting, and pain in the right side, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benefit he received from the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German aperient pills. Principal office No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia. Also for sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects to be kept in view are 1st, to free the stomach and intestines from offending materials. 2d, to improve the tone of the digestive organs and energy of the system in removing noxious matters from the stomach, and obviating costiveness. Violent drastic purgatives should be avoided and those agents should be used which act gently, and rather by soliciting the peristaltic motions of the intestines to their regularity of health, than by irritating them to a laborious excitement. There is no medicine better adapted to the completion of this than Dr. O. P. H. H. H. GERMAN APERIENT PILLS. To improve the functions of the debilitated organs and invigorate the system generally, no medicine has ever been so prominently efficacious as Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening Pills, whose salutary influence in restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action, and re-establishing health and vigor in enfeebled and feeble constitutions; have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and unprecedented public testimony. Remember Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening Pills, they are put up in small packets with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, is No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia—where all communications must be addressed.

Also for sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, who is agent for Huntingdon County.

CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease often originates from a habit of overloading or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the muscular fibres or mental faculties, fear, grief, deep anxiety, taken too frequently strong purgative medicines, dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and syssmotic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spirituous liquors.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills Mr. Wm. Richard, Pittsburg, Pa. entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side, loss of appetite, vomiting, acid eructations, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians, but received no relief, until using Dr. Harlich's medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

Principal office, 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

For sale at Jacob Miller's Store Huntingdon.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs; attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach;—there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a pale or citrine color or yellow, like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally the disease terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability is far beyond the power of human skill. Dr. Harlich's compound tonic strengthening and German aperient pills, if taken at the commencement of this disease, will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect cure will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.

Certificates of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Also, at the Store of Jacob Miller, who is agent for Huntingdon county.



POETRY.

From the Intelligencer.

FORT MEIGS.

By S. M.

'Mong yonder range of towering hills:
Where chrysal brooks and gurgling rills
Speak many a sadly pleasing tale,
Of hero's tread and foeman's trail,
Where trunks now clov'n, their summits rear'd,

And wigwags, interspersed, appeared,
The banner of Fort Meigs was waved
By one whose valour is engraven
High on the monument of fame,
'Twere to immortalise his name—

Whose sword drank many a copious draught
Of British gore, and whose bright shaft
Ofl'claved the red man's heart in twain,
And wrathfully dispersed his train
Beside you slowly tapering height
Was Proctor's flag-staff reared in sight,

And Royal bands and savage spear
Clad you ravine from far to near,
And bay'nets, guns, and sabres bright
Were there displayed in brilliant plight,
And unsheathed falchions' brightness gleamed,

A foe invulnerable they seemed.
"Go! banckerman," said Proctor, "go,
Tell you brave man I wish to know
If a surrender cannot save
His phalanx from a bloody grave.

Here—take this billet—speed you on!
Nor spare your steel till you return."
His messenger than sped him fast,
You eastward corps he quickly pass'd;
His reins he slack'd: whipped with the same
Until hard by the Fort he came.

A place was opened with courteous greet,
Through which he reached the scribbled sheet.
The hero read with flashing eye,
Then hung the impious insult by,
His val'rous blood, with rage was fired,
His boiling brow, great drups perspired,
Resentment darkened his bright form,
Like tokens of approaching storm,
His unsheathed sword he waved between,
Then uttered in indignant men:

"Go, tell the basest of mankind,
My blade his heart's remote shall find
Or his sword's edge shall cleave my frame
Ere base surrender spots my name!
Go! basely live! I'll nobly die!
Ere with such mockery comply,
His schemes I scorn: tis not to save
Our phalanx from a bloody grave.
Such pusillanimous excuse
Of shedding blood: I deem abuse.

And now return: ply whip and spur,
Nor e're return with insult more."
He went, and suddenly were seen,
Broadsword and bayonets glittering sheen,
And prancing steeds and battle clang,
In sudden bursting echoes rang.

'Twas Proctor's host, fast pressing on,
To storm the place, with sword and gun,
The Hero's troops: chargin'd and wrath
At previous insult: sallied forth:
Then armo on arms impetuous clash'd,
With thund'ring noise the powder flash'd
And war whoop yells and death-like sighs,
Terrific groans, and hideous cries,
And prancing steed, and file and drum,
Were heard in one promiscuous hum;
And bonnets, caps, and swords were flung,
The bay'net, spear, and falchion rung;
And hundreds wallowed in the gore
'That warmed their hearts a while before
And Proctor's host's in anguish fled
Leaving their dying with their dead,
Thus Britain's chief, (he well knew why,
Gave HARRISON the Victory!

From the Union Star.

TIPPECANOE.

Tippecanoe has no chariot to ride in,
No palace of marble has he to reside in,
No bags of gold eagles, no lots of fine clothes:
But he has a wealth, far, far better than those;

The love of a nation, free happy and true,
Are the riches and portion of Tippecanoe.

Proud Martin rides forth in his splendor and pride,
And broad are his lands upon Kinderhook side,
And the roof of a palace is over his head
And his table with plate and with dainties is spread;

But a log cabin shelters a patriot true:
'Tis the home of our hero, bold Tippecanoe!

The demons of war shouted loud on the gale,
The heartless Van Buren grew frightened and pale
He aided the foe with his pen and his voice:
But our Hero made freedom and danger his choice;

Through the wilds of Miami, like lightning he flew,
And conquered the savage at Tippecanoe!

Our Hero has never grown rich on the State
No sneaking Sub-Treasurer's bow at his gage;
No fat office holders he keeps in his thrall;
But millions of freemen will rouse at his call.
Then shout every lover of liberty true:
Huzza for the Hero of TIPPECANOE!

From the Ohio State Journal.

GENERAL HARRISON'S MILITARY CHARACTER—SLANDERS REFUTED.

(CONTINUED.)

Cincinnati, 29th February, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter, of the 17th inst., was forwarded, under cover, to Major Chambers, at Washington, Kentucky, and sent by him to my residence after I left home, which must be my apology for the delay of this answer.

I can state that you have been correctly informed that "I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of General Harrison, from the commencement to the termination of the engagement, and that I personally know what part General Harrison took in it." I was a Captain in the army of the United States, and had the honor to act as a regular Aid-de-camp to General Harrison, during the active operations of the campaign, after the capture of the British fleet; and was by his side in the battle of the Thames, with the exception of the time when, after the capture of the British Troops, he directed me to proceed to Gov. Shelby, and order him to bring up Simrall's Regiment and reinforce that portion of Johnson's Regiment and the left of Trotter's Brigade, which was pressed by the Indian force.

You say "it has been openly avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives of Ohio, now in session, by member in their places, that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson: that he led the troops to conquest, and that General Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." From my personal knowledge of the plan and events of that battle, I have no hesitation in stating, that these declarations in relation to General Harrison's position and conduct in that battle, are destitute of any foundation in truth. General Harrison has correctly stated, in his report to the War Department, the position he occupied just before the commencement of the action; and he might have added, that he in person gave the word of command to the mounted Regiment to "charge"—he having, with his Aids-de-camp, passed from the right of the front line of infantry, to the right of the front of the mounted column, and not only ordered the charge to be made: by pronouncing the word, but called upon his Aids to repeat and pass the word along the line. I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy, that their fire cut down the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads.

As soon as the British troops had surrendered, and after I had been sent to Gov. Shelby with the order already adverted to, General Harrison passed to the point where the Indians were annoying the left, and personally directed the operations in that quarter, to the close of the action. I met Gov. Shelby, bringing up Simrall's Regiment, he having anticipated the General's wishes as to that movement. In this way, Gov. Shelby and General Harrison with his Aids, met at the point where the Indians had made their most desperate effort, and from which they soon after retreated.

The first arrangement for the battle, as well as the subsequent change, which was predicated upon the important information obtained by the military eye of Mr. Wood, was planned alone by General Harrison. The execution of this subsequent plan, was confided to the Regiment commanded by Col. R. M. Johnson, who led in person the 2d Battalion, aided by Major Thompson; which, in its extension to the left, brought some portion of it in contact with the Indian line. The 1st Battalion was led by Lt. Col. James Johnson, aided by Major Payne. This Battalion, to the right of the front of which General Harrison and his staff advanced, and where he personally gave the word, "charge," captured the British line, and having thus turned the Indian left, decided the fate of the day.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper. Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.
C. S. TODD.

MOSES B. CORWIN, Esq.

House of Representatives,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Richmond, March 6, 1840.

SIR,—Your letter of the 17th ult. was received on yesterday, in which you state that "it has been openly avowed that General Harrison was at no time in the

battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops on to conquest, and that General Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep, that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity abound to an extent, to render such baseless assertions available, bespeaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van, and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true; but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, "the entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Colonel Johnson, will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to elude additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to form and manner of charge, from General Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the Regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge the General started for the line of Infantry, which was drawn up in order of battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his Aids then with him,) he said, "Pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed—see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward with the front of the Infantry. Upon reporting, that Col. Johnson had broken the enemy's line—that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession—he exclaimed, in an animated tone, "Come on my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours." Soon after this, an officer, (I believe the late Judge John McDowell, of Ohio,) rode up and reported, that the left wing, at or near the crotchet, was suffering severely, and in great disorder. This communication was made in the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicted the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner—but giving order to the next in command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the contest pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's Regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot and mingled with the Infantry—which had been, to some extent, the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, (which formed the crotchet,) under the personal supervision of General Harrison. In the meantime, some of our soldiers were shot with less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict here was sharp and animated, and continued so for some time. With the exception of the charge made by Col. Johnson's Regiment, General Harrison was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle.

It is due to the occasion to relate the following incident. The day before the battle, the army was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across a branch of the Thames, up which it was moving, at or near the mouth of the branch Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross this stream at some two or three miles above its mouth. The road led him by the bridge. A portion of his regiment had a brush with a party of Indians, posted in cabins, on the opposite side of the Thames and the branch, and also under the thick covert along their banks, to dispute the passage of the stream, and harass all attempts to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Perry was one. When I arrived, I found General Harrison, Commodore Perry and other officers, (I think General Cass was one,) in an open piece of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his Regiment, previously dismounted, under the command of Captain Benjamin Warfield, and some Infantry which had hurried up; were carrying on the skirmish. Major Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged Gen Harrison to withdraw, as he was too much exposed for the Commander-in-Chief. If I mistake not, Gen Cass united with the Commodore, and offered to remain and see his orders executed. The General, with Perry and the residue of his suit, started off; but General Harrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the cannon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven, the bridge repaired, and the army put in motion to cross. During

this whole time he was as much or more exposed than the soldiers, being on horseback all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing, "that in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy."—The General justified his conduct by saying the "Generals who command Republican volunteers, in whose ranks the best blood of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard of personal danger." Hardihood itself has never denied Perry's courage. Chambers and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other Aids of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Harrison left the conviction on my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier, and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always voted.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obt. serv't.
J. SPED SMITH.

M. B. CORWIN, Esq.

We certify, that we have carefully compared the letters as above printed, with the originals, and that they are true copies thereof. The originals can be seen by calling on Moses B. Corwin, Esq., of Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, to whom they were directed.

Alfred Keilley N. M. Miller
F. Stewart, Robert Neil,
Irene Starling, jr J. L. Miner,
John W. Andrews, Lewis Heyl,
State Central Committee.

March 21, 1840.

Letter of Ex-Governor Trimble.
OAKLAND, HIGHLAND Co., Feb. 15th.

It appears that the almost forgotten affair of the "Ohio militia and General Harrison," has been revived by the minions of power, for political effect. Many of the actors in the proceedings at the grand camp of the Ohio militia, in August 1813, have paid the debt of nature, and slept with their fathers." They were "good men and true," patriots and soldiers peace to their memories. With some of them I was intimate, as I am with many of the survivors, and I make the assertion, though unauthorized, without the fear of contradiction, (being one of the number,) that the majority of the officers whose names are attached to the report and resolutions adopted at the grand camp on the 29th of August, 1815, soon as the excitement which produced the act subsided, viewed the whole proceeding with deep regret, as well on account of its un-military character, also from the apprehension that in their anxiety to justify Gov. Meigs, they had too hastily censured Gen Harrison.

For myself I go further, and declare, that I have always (since the excitement of the moment was over) looked upon the proceedings of the officers on that occasion, as uncalled for, unwise, and highly improper, and considered my participation in it the most imprudent act of my life.

I was afterwards fully satisfied we had done Gen Harrison great injustice, and have long since so assured him, I had supposed nothing further on my part; but the effort now making by party politicians, through these proceedings, to injure, in the estimation of the people, one who so justly merits their admiration and confidence, one who has rendered to his country, as a civilian and a soldier, such essential service. And lest my silence be construed into an adherence to the justice of the proceedings referred to, and acquiescence in the use attempted to be made of them, I regard it as an imperative duty, so far as it lies in my power, to disabuse the public mind upon the subject, and voluntarily make my acknowledgment as we made the proceeding of the 29th August.

Respectfully,
ALLEN TRIMBLE.

WHAT HAS MARTIN VAN BUREN DONE?—A country paper asks, "what has Martin Van Buren ever done in the course of his life that was calculated to benefit the farmer; mechanics and manufacturers of Ohio." We cannot answer the question, unless it is to say, nothing; but we can tell what he did do for the State of New York. Martin Van Buren once voted against giving the WHITE MEN the right to vote unless they owned a certain amount of taxable property.—(See Journal of proceedings, page 202.)—Cincinnati Rep.

Nothing more infallibly indicates the want of common sense than foppery.