

All were surprised that he did not mention his name, and hence anxious to know who this stranger might be. At length he arose and addressed a prayer to heaven, in a tone that thrilled the hearts of his hearers. I at once recognized James Patterson in the minister before me as did the whole congregation. His mother sat at my side, and burying her face in her hands, sobbed "my son, my son!" His text was the parable of the prodigal son, and never before had I been so moved by such a fervid and true discourse. Every eye in the house was swimming with tears. He drew a lively picture of his own past life in such a manner that all felt the force of what he said.

His voice which was always musical, at first trembled; but soon regained its even tone, and swelled into an eloquence which was doubly felt by the varied incidents connected with the speaker, and found its way to the melted hearts of his congregation. Never shall I forget the mortal sublimity that was pictured in that scene.

Having finished the duties of his calling, he descended from the pulpit and the congratulation of all, and conducted his aged and fond mother, overcome with joy to her long stricken home. I need not picture the rejoicing that spread through the circle of his former acquaintance. That indeed will require no such stretch of imagination to portray. Soon afterwards the following appeared in the only paper published in the place:

"MARRIED, on—by the Rev. — the Rev. James Patterson, to Miss Julia Wilmot, both of this borough.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and to the members thereof.

WHEREAS, The constitution of this Commonwealth confers upon the Governor the power of convening the General Assembly, on extraordinary occasions: AND WHEREAS, No provision has been made by law for the payment of the interest now due, and falling due on the State debt, between the present time and the meeting of the next Legislature, and for the repair and current expenses of the canals and railroads of the Commonwealth, nor for the prosecution of the public works now under contract, and in a state of approaching completion: AND WHEREAS, If these several objects be left in their present condition, unprovided for, the faith and honor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be deeply tarnished, and the canals and railroads now in a state of completion, and in the construction of which, our enormous State debt was mainly contracted, must, in a great measure, if not altogether, cease to be of use, whereby not only will the public suffer great loss and inconvenience, but the character of our improvements itself for stability and usefulness, will receive a heavy blow from which it will not soon recover, and the revenue of the Commonwealth, already so lamentably inadequate to meet the demands upon it, will be reduced little short of three-fourths of a million of dollars within the ensuing year; and the public works, now in a state of approaching completion, in the undertaking of which the Commonwealth has a very large sum of money already invested, must remain idle and useless, to the serious diminution of the public revenue, and to the detriment of those sections of the Commonwealth, especially through which they pass: AND WHEREAS, By the Act passed the 3d day of April 1840, entitled a "resolution providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for other purposes," the sum of three millions of dollars is provided for the purposes herein mentioned, in case the Legislature enacts the appropriate laws, applying it to the same: AND WHEREAS, One of the principal reasons for giving the banks so great an extension of their present suspension of specie payments, as until the 15th of January, 1841, was to obtain this fund of three millions of dollars, for the relief of the Commonwealth from the financial embarrassments by which she is at this time beset; AND WHEREAS, A failure to provide for applying the same to the purposes for which it was designated, is an entire surrender of this important advantage, secured to the public by that law, and is a total release of the banks from an essential part of the consideration, on which the indulgence they are enjoying, was granted, which appears to me to be a course of policy neither wise nor just.

AND WHEREAS, The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with her vast resources, and her magnificent system of public improvements, owes it to her own character for steadfastness, strict observance of engagements, and a high sense of state pride and public faith, to pay with punctuality the interest becoming due on the public debt—the respective debts due to those who labored to construct and keep her improvements in repair—and to exert her energies to continue those improvements in a fit condition to transport upon them, whatever products her own citizens and those of neighboring states, may have created or purchased on the faith, and with the expectation and assurance, that these improvements were to be and remain their highway to and from market; AND WHEREAS, should there be no remedial legislation in the present emergency, the confidence of the world in the engage-

ments, and legislative constancy of this great Commonwealth, must be deeply shaken, if not ultimately lost. Therefore, I have felt it to be my solemn and imperative duty, to convene the General Assembly again on this extraordinary occasion, to hold a session on the seventeenth day of the present month.

I have chosen this early period, before the members had dispersed and returned to their homes; to relieve them from the trouble of returning at a more inconvenient season, to save the Commonwealth from the large amount of expenses which she would necessarily incur in the recalling of the members from their several remote places of abode; and to secure the most speedy action of the Legislature on the subjects above referred to, that is practicable, because they are of a nature too pressing and important to admit much delay. It is a matter of unfeigned regret to me, to be obliged to arrest the return of the members to their families and homes, but the injunctions of duty, are too stern and unyielding to be disregarded—I obey them with readiness, and shall trust to the enlightened wisdom of the members of the General Assembly, and of our common constituents—the people to sanction the act, and to render it instrumental in promoting the public good, and in saving from impending reproach the faith and honor of Pennsylvania.

In the fund for the payment of the interest on the public debt, the deficiency within the next nine months will be not less than \$800,000

For the repairs made by the present officers, on the several lines of canal and railroad, there is yet due and unpaid, at least, \$360,000

For repairs to be made during the present year, it will require (exclusive of the Franklin line) at least, 400,000

There is due also for ropes, locomotives, &c., 75,000

Also for locks on Eastern Division, 7,402

Also, (over and above appropriations,) to contractors on the Erie extension, 204,000

On North Branch, 165,000

On Wisconsin, 2,000

On Sinnemahoning, 34,124

Gettysburg railroad, 145,807

Allegheny feeder, 1,100

Inclined plane at Columbia, 60,000

For new work on finished lines, pay of engineers, canal commissioners, &c., 50,000

For damages, 50,000

This large amount is now due, or will become due before the meeting of the next Legislature, or immediately thereafter; and it is manifestly impossible to postpone the providing of funds to meet it, with any proper regard to the contracts and faith of the State; and under this view of the subject, it seems to me there cannot be two opinions upon the course that ought to be adopted among honest men. This whole subject I have taken occasion to bring before you in my former message—ample time for reflection and investigation has been given, and under the dictates of a true spirit of conciliation and forbearance, it seems to me you cannot consume upon its consideration, much more than a single day of your time.

DAVID R. PORTER, Executive Chamber, } April 16, 1840.

Pennsylvania Legislature. IN SENATE. FRIDAY, April 10, 1840.

Mr. EWING moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting as a substitute, a bill providing for the payment of the debts of the Commonwealth, on all the lines of improvement, for the repairs of the Columbia railroad, and \$400,000 for the repairs of the other public improvements.

Mr. BELL said that he wished to have it distinctly and well understood at this stage of the improvement question, that until he had evidence that the money appropriated for the payment of debts, &c. was to be distributed by other agents than the present ones, and that the intentions and instructions of the Legislature were to be regarded and lived up to, he would not vote for the appropriation of a dollar, although he had exerted himself to place the means within the power of the administration.

Mr. B said he had the facts in his possession, in black and white on paper, that not one dollar of the sum of \$145,000 appropriated last year for the payment of debts, had been or could be obtained of the State officers. Not one cent of all this loan had been paid to those that the State owed; and he defied a contradiction of the fact. He had received information from all parts of the Commonwealth on the subject.

Mr. EWING said his object was to bring the subject before the Senate. The session was fast drawing to a close, and unless there was action upon this subject they could not dispose of it by the time of the adjournment—and he was opposed to prolonging the session beyond the day fixed upon. If the Senator from the city was desirous of introducing a clause into the bill in relation to taxation he might do it; but he did not believe that either in the Senate or the House, the party in power had the "nerve" to vote for a bill to lay a tax. He believed that the bill got up and voted down in the House, was merely a feeling, and that there was no intention

on the part of the majority to lay a tax. They would stave the responsibility off; they would stave the responsibility off; they would dispose of the stock, and all other public property, that the State possessed, before they would lay a tax.

Mr. BELL wished to be understood that he had taken his ground on this question with perfect coolness. That although he had done as much he might say, as any Senator, to provide means for the administration to pay its debts and prosecute its improvements—and although he was willing to provide for the repairs of the public improvements, and to appropriate a reasonable sum for the construction of the North Branch and Erie extension, yet, before he would vote one cent of appropriation he would have to be satisfied that the officers of the Commonwealth would conform to and carry out the instructions of the Legislature. He repeated what he had said before, that out of the \$145,000 appropriated last year for the payment of debts due up to the first of February 1839, not one dollar had been or could be obtained from the disbursing officers; he had the evidence of this in his possession. What had been done with the money he knew not. But not one dollar could be obtained for the purpose for which it was appropriated.

He had received from the Canal Commissioners written orders upon the supervisors to pay some of those debts, but whether these officers disregarded the instruction of the Board, or the orders were countermanded secretly, he knew not, one thing however all knew—the money could not be obtained even under the orders of the Canal Commissioners, that was specifically appropriated by law for the payment of debts.

Mr. B. was anxious that the faith of the State should be kept at home and abroad—and was willing to take the responsibility of any proper means of sustaining it—and one of the first things to be done was the payment of its debts. He was also satisfied that two lines of the public improvements should be carried on. But before his vote could be obtained for one dollar, he and the people must be satisfied that their directions would be regarded by those appointed to carry them out; that officers would be appointed who would comply with their directions, and not set themselves and their own will up as the law. Unless this was done, he would vote no more money, and no more power into their hands. M. B. was proceeding to state cases of tyranny and oppression, that the canal officers had been guilty of in refusing to pay debts with the money appropriated, where individuals had suffered greatly, when he was called to order by the Speaker, and took his seat.

To Contractors

THE Commissioners of Huntingdon county, hereby give notice that they will receive proposals at their office, in the borough of Huntingdon on Saturday the 9th May next, for the erection of a

BRIDGE over Stone creek, immediately below the said borough. The plan and specifications of the same will be exhibited at the time and place of letting.

PETER SWOOP, JAMES MOORE, } Commissioners. JOSHUA ROLLER, } Huntingdon, April 21, 1840.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following statement exhibits the number of taxable inhabitants, within the several common school districts of Huntingdon, and is made for the information of the directors in compliance with the 10th section of the school law of June 1836.

The amount which each accepting school district is entitled to receive the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st Tuesday of June next, out of the annual State appropriation, is a sum equal to one DOLLAR for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

The amount of school tax required to be levied to entitle a district to its share of the State appropriation, must be a sum equal to at least sixty cents for each taxable inhabitant in the district.

DISTRICTS.	ENUMERATION of 1839.
Allegheny,	395
Antes,	347
Barree,	439
Cromwell,	268
Dublin,	168
Franklin,	319
Frankstown,	501
Henderson,	237
Huntingdon,	268
Hopewell,	262
Holidaysburg,	493
Morris,	301
Porter,	360
Shirley,	504
Springfield,	255
Tell,	209
Tyrone,	255
Union,	180
Walker,	176
Warriorsmark,	391
West,	469
Woodberry,	630
Tod,	203
Blair,	150

By order of the county Commissioners, 17th Feby. 1840.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny. Huntingdon, April 22, 1840.

Democratic Antislavery CANDIDATES. FOR PRESIDENT, GN. 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 SHILL PLASTERS brought about by our present RULERS.

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

Freedom of Experiments and Experiments, 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.

- JOHN A. SHULZE, } Sen. to 1st District
- JOSEPH RITNER, } Selectors
- LEWIS PASSMORE,
- CADWALLADER EVANS,
- CHARLES WATERS,
- JON. GILLINGHAM,
- AMOS ELLMAKER,
- JOHN K. ZELIN,
- DAVID POTTS,
- ROBERT STINSON,
- WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
- J. JENKINS ROSS,
- PETER FILBERT,
- JOSEPH H. SPAYD,
- JOHN HARPER,
- WILLIAM MELVAINE,
- JOHN DICKSON,
- JOHN M'KEEHAN,
- JOHN REED,
- NATHAN BEACH,
- NER MIDDLESWARTH,
- GEORGE WALKER,
- BERNARD CONNELL,
- GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,
- JUSICE G. FORDYCE,
- JOSEPH HENDERSON,
- HARMAR DENNY,
- JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
- JAMES MONTGOMERY,
- JOHN DICK.

To Correspondents.

We have received "An Ode to Stone Creek." We inform our youthful correspondent, that it shall appear next week.

Our friend in Hartslog valley, we would inform, that we have lost or mislaid his communication. Will he be good enough to favor us with another copy?

We call the attention of our readers to the letter from Ohio, published in to-day's paper. It is a cheering account of the elections in that State. We have no hesitation in saying, that the days of Van Burenism are numbered.

The Meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting held at the court house, will be found in another column. It gave a "glorious and ominous" indication of the feelings of good old Huntingdon. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The meeting was addressed in an eloquent and impressive manner, by R. A. McMurtrie, Esq.; and John Blanchard, Esq. The speakers, throughout their addresses, were frequently stopped by the shouts of applause. The meeting struck terror into the hearts of the Van Buren men. They could not raise a corporal's guard for a meeting, and they "gave it up." Harrison is sure of a majority of 1500 in this county—mark that.

The "Advocate" has just come to the conclusion that it will expose the writer for the "Journal." Oh! now don't. You had'n't oughter do the likes of that ere.

A Trial

Of more than ordinary interest was had during the last week, in the court of Quarter Sessions. The circumstances are briefly thus. A young man, by the name of John R. Butts, became, some years since, a student of Dr. O. G. Scott. They got along quite well until some misunderstanding arose, when Butts left the Dr., and took with him his trunk, books and clothing, and went home. Almost immediately the doctor alleged that he had been robbed by Butts, and purposed making complaint. This however he did not do at that time. Some months subse-

quently, Butts' father sued Scott for a settlement for his son, and then the prosecution for theft was commenced, as almost all the community thought, with a most unrelenting determination to convict. A long train of witnesses were examined, and cross examined, and many of the most extraordinary contradictions were brought out. As the trial progressed, there seemed to be but one opinion, the perfect innocence of Butts; and not a very charitable sensation to be derived from the prosecution, or as some boldly expressed it, persecutor, or as some boldly expressed it, persecutor. The cause was most ably conducted for the defendant, by Messrs. Miles and Williamson—and with as much zeal and ability (by the counsel for the prosecution) as their case would admit of. The charge of the Judge was clear and distinct—characterised by candor and justice. The jury in about ten minutes returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Legislature

Has adjourned. But as will be seen by the proclamation of the Governor, they were called together again the next day; and then they adjourned again, having passed no bill of appropriations. A reference to the remarks of Mr. Bell, in another column, will satisfy every honest man as to the reason why they would not give any more money to these office holders.

Governor Porter has evidently mistaken his men, when he calls them together to furnish money for his knives to squander; they will not toe the mark to satisfy him, and the result is, that the poor laboring man must suffer. After having toiled all winter, he now finds that he cannot obtain his pay; and he must submit to have his claim against the State shaved (and we doubt not it has been done, with the very money of the state), to the tune of 25 per cent., or else let his few goods and chattels fall into the clutches of the law. This is Porter reform.

The banks now can declare dividends, and loan money, with perfect impunity. The late law allows it. Before its passage, silver could be got of them in three months, by making them endorse their notes. Now the note holder has no way but to sue a common debt; and then he may wander in law's labyrinth, years before he can get his money. True the banks bought this privilege, and were to pay for it. But without the passage of an appropriation law, they have it for nothing. In fact the people are at the mercy of the banks—and this is bank reform.

Legislating For Spoils.

Mr. BENEDEC: In these changing times, it is a matter of some difficulty with the people of country, to keep pace with all the ups and downs, the ins and outs of men in public stations. Therefore I send you this brief communication, and request its insertion in your paper, in order that the people may see how the latest change has been brought about.

John Kerr, Esq., was appointed Associate Judge for this county, under the old constitution, in 1835.

The 2nd. section of the schedule of the amended constitution ordains that "the alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect from the 1st day of January 1839."

Section 4. "The General Assembly which shall convene in December 1838 shall continue in session as heretofore; and shall at all times be regarded as the first General Assembly under the amended constitution."

Section 9. "The Legislature at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the Associate Judges of the State, into 4 classes. The commissions of those of the 1st class shall expire on the 27th day of February 1840; of those of the 2nd class, on the 27th day of February 1841; of those of the 3rd class on the 27th day of February 1842; and of those of the 4th class on the 27th day of February 1843. The said classes from the 1st to the 4th, shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several Judges."

So you perceive that the Legislature which assembled in the fall of 1839 was the first Legislature under the present constitution, the alterations and amendments of which, did not take effect until the 1st of January 1839; and it was made the duty of the first Legislature to classify all the Associate Judges in the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the last above quoted section, the Legislature during the session which commenced in 1838 passed a law classifying the said Judges agreeably

to the constitution, which law was approved by Gov. Porter on the 20th of June 1839.

The first Legislature, as was their duty, arranged the Judges according to the seniority of their commissions; which placed Judge Kerr in the 4th class, whose commissions would expire in 1843.

But the capricious party in power who carry out to its fullest extent, the principle, that "to the victors belong the spoils," have at the instigation of David R. Porter, who is endeavoring to procure Legislative enactments to authorize and oblige the judges to select the jurors, so that he can solely disregard the merits, have utterly disregarded the requirements of the constitution. These requirements, passed agreeably to the provisions, and re-classified the Judges, placing John Kerr in the 1st class, whose commission thus expired on the 27th February 1840.

James Gwin, who sues the Governor's views better, is appointed Judge in the room of John Kerr.

I do not wish to say any thing about the new Judge—he is already known to the people whom he is to judge. I do not know that he had any hand in bringing about his unconstitutional appointment, but I presume he believes fully as much in legislation for spoils as he does in the inviolability of the constitution and laws.

JUNIUS.

April 20, 1840.



IN OHIO.

Extract of a letter from Ohio to a gentleman in this place, dated, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, April 13, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—I have delayed answering your letter, until our spring elections were over. They took place on Monday last, for township officers, throughout the State, and the result, so far as heard from, and wherever the Presidential question was a test, has been great and glorious for the cause of old Tip. Indeed, the Harrison boys are so numerous, that in some towns, the Vanites shew no signs of life. I will state the result in a few towns, as samples of the whole State.

1st, In this town, our majority last fall was 54, now it is 286.

2nd, In Green township the majority against us last fall was 47, this spring our majority was 98. Our majority in Ross last fall was 179, in this spring election it is nearly 800. You may set down Ohio between 20,000 and 50,000 for the Hero of the Thames; of this there is no mistake. A leading Vanite told me yesterday, when we were talking over the astounding result of our election, "that the State was gone, but" said he "I did not think before, that you could beat us so far."

Cincinnati, our majority last fall was 800, now it is 1700 and upwards. In old Tip's township, below the city, there are no Vanites at all—They can't breathe in so high a region of intelligence, integrity and patriotism.

You may also rest assured, that our final overthrow of Van Burenism is certain in the following western States—Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, (don't be alarmed!) I say Missouri, for we are sure of Missouri; she is already redeemed—Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi.

I write these facts upon the most certain information, derived through correspondents of the most trust-worthy character.

Old Tip is in fine health.

I am Yours Truly,

Young Men's Meeting, IN FAVOR OF HARRISON AND TYLER.

The meeting was called to order by Jacob Cresswell, Esq. who moved that John Brotherline take the chair as President.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents, viz: Jacob Cresswell, Thomas E. Orbison, T. T. Cromwell, William Murray, Mr. Travis, and Jacob Elias; and L. H. Williams, R. A. McMurtrie, and John Steever, Secretaries.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were then appointed to prepare proceedings for the action of the meeting, viz: