

REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.—The particulars of the following very striking incident were lately told us by a friend, as a fact within the range of his personal knowledge, and having the most perfect confidence in his veracity, we scruple not to give it as such to our readers.

In a seaport town on the west coast of England, some years ago, there was a notice given of a sermon to be preached on Sunday evening, in a dissenting chapel there. The preacher was a man of great celebrity in his calling; and that circumstance, together with the pious object of the discourse—to enforce the duty of strict observation of the Sabbath—attracted an overflowing audience. After the usual prefatory prayer and hymn of praise, the preacher gave out the text, and was about to proceed, when he suddenly paused, leaned his head on the pulpit, and remained silent for a few moments. It was imagined that he became indisposed; but he soon recovered himself and addressing the congregation, said, that before entering on his discourse, he begged to narrate to them a short anecdote. "It is now exactly fifteen years," said he, "since I was within this place of worship; and the occasion was, as many here may remember the very same as that which has now brought us together. Among those that came hither that evening, were three young men, who came not only with the intent of insulting and mocking the venerable pastor, but even with stones in their pockets to throw at him as he stood in his pulpit. Accordingly, they had not listened long to the discourse, when one of them said impatiently, 'why need we listen any longer to the blockhead?'—throw, but the second stopped him, saying, 'let us first see what he makes of this point.' The curiosity of the latter was no sooner satisfied, then he cried, 'ay, confound him! it is only as I expected, throw now!' But here the third interposed, and said it would be better altogether to give up the design which brought them there. At this remark his two associates took offence and left the church, while he himself remained to the end. Now, mark, my brethren," continued the preacher with much emotion, "what were afterwards the several fates of these young men. The first was hanged many years ago at Tyburn, for the crime of forgery; the second is now lying under sentence of death for murder in the jail in this city. 'The third, my brethren'—and the speaker's agitation became excessive, while he paused and wiped the large drops from his brow—"the third, my brethren, is he who is about to address you—listen to him!"—*The Hatch Tower.*

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Three or four weeks ago, a Mr. Ladd, who was travelling on foot in Iowa Territory, near Fort Madison, was fallen in with by three other men, to whom in the course of conversation, he imparted the knowledge of having four or five hundred dollars about him, which he was going to pay in at the land office. The three strangers instantly determined to obtain a part of the money, and on their reaching a part of the country, attacked Mr. L. with clubs and knives, killed him as they thought, robbed him, threw him into a ravine, covered him with brush, and then continued on their journey. A rivulet of water flowed down the ravine in which Mr. Ladd lay buried, and the cooling and refreshing element coming in contact with his wounded head, had the effect of cleansing the wounds and restoring him to animation. Knowing the route of the robbers, he instantly set out in pursuit of them—reached Fort Madison, where he heard they had descended the river—procured a skiff—reached St. Louis, and in an hour or two apprehended two of the ruffians. The third had not yet reached the city, and was arrested on landing a short time afterwards. The villains were the next day taken back to Iowa, and court being in session, were instantly tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary, one for five years; another 11 and the third for 23. How much of the money Mr. L. was able to recover we have not heard.

Their names, as we learn from the St. Louis Pennant, are James Guy, (sometimes calling himself Gordon,) Jacob Abdon, and James McGubbin. The name of the man robbed, according to the same paper, is not Ladd, but E. S. Gage. The Pennant says: Guy had "rascally" stamped in every lineament of his face, and he and Abdon, (a bold reckless man, unquestionably were the means of enticing McGubbin, who seemed to be a timid, weak minded man, into a participation of their crime.

GOOD.

We see it stated that a gentleman who visited Baltimore for the purpose of attending the Van Buren Convention, which met on the 5th of May, the day after, whilst standing on the pavement as the Harrison procession was passing, became so enraptured at the enthusiasm of the "Hard Cider Boys," and espying so many of his acquaintances in the New Jersey delegation, that he called for a Harrison badge and joined the procession, much to the mortification of his Loco Foco brethren—one of whom called out to know if he "had gone crazy?" "NO!" replied he; "I HAVE JUST COME TO MY SENSES." We mention this little "incident" to show the enthusiasm in behalf of the abused old Soldier by those who have been deceived by demagogues, as soon as they become convinced of their error, and of the real character and principles of Gen. Harrison.

AN ACCOMPLISHED VILLAIN.—Dr. Wm. H. Eldridge.—There has rarely been exhibited a more bold and daring attempt at fraud, than is disclosed in the career of the individual whose deeds of darkness we now propose to record. William H. Eldridge, who was arrested on Thursday last, on a charge of forgery, is a member of a very respectable family residing at Eversham, New Jersey, where it is understood he was born. After removing to the city of New York, he became a student in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, and there took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The evil propensities of his nature here displayed itself in his forging signatures of checks, which were given him to deposit in Bank. He thus obtained money to a large amount without exciting suspicion. The periods of his depredations appear to have been in the years 1834, 1836, and 1839. Dr. Mott having gone to Paris for scientific purposes, his former pupil, determined to finish his professional education in that city, soon followed. While residing in the French metropolis he contrived, by some means, to deiraud or rob the doctor of three thousand francs.

In the month of May, 1839, he returned, and soon came to Philadelphia, where he opened an account in twelve different banks. The names which he gave on these occasions, were Vanarsdale & Roberts, George M'Kea, Steiner, and Hood. In the month of August last, he absented himself from the city, but returned and renewed his accounts with the banks in September following. He kept an active account in the Western bank, until near the time of the recent exposure; a month previous to which he went round to the banks and presented his own checks marked "good" by different tellers. This system of fraud was commenced about the 30th of April, and on the same day he went to Baltimore, and there wrote and mailed four letters to as many cashiers in Philadelphia, enclosing checks on the banks, represented to be marked "good" by the several tellers, and requesting that the amount might be remitted in drafts, as Philadelphia funds were useless.

He then returned again to this city, when the plot began to unravel. A gentleman connected with one of the banks in New York, having learned that the letters in question had been written, was immediately reminded of the circumstance that Eldridge, after committing the forgeries in New York, had gone to Albany and written precisely similar letters. The letters in the one case were compared with those in the other, and were found to be the production of the same hand.

The man was now discovered, and on the intimation being given, Messrs. Cope, Sturgess and Paul went to New York on Tuesday evening last, and ascertained that on the following morning the doctor left that city for Philadelphia. On Thursday the indefatigable clerks of the different banks concerned, discovered him in his office, on Carpenter street, back of the Arcade. After being very closely watched through the day, by Messrs. Cope, Sturgess, and a clerk of the New York bank, in the afternoon about 4 o'clock, he was recognised by the clerks of the Western bank as the identical individual who had placed himself before the bank as Vanarsdale and Roberts. He was taken before Alderman Davis, where he was identified by several other individuals belonging to the different banks. After a full examination, he was committed to the Moyamensing prison.

In searching the premises, five thousand dollars in money was found, and other property to the amount of seven thousand dollars. There was a large quantity of jewelry, and a variety of elegant clothing. The most romantic part of the story is, that Dr. Eldridge was about to be united in marriage, with a young lady belonging to one of the most respectable families in the city. He has long pursued a regular system of forgery, and had about him letters purporting to be from individuals of high standing in New York, and he professes to have moved in the first circles of this city and Trenton, and his address is a gentleman of high style. Too much commendation cannot be given the clerks, for their activity in ferreting out this consummate villain.—*Philad. Messenger.*

IMPUDENCE REBUKED

The New York Courier says: "Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN" the hopeful son of the President of the United States, had the impudence a few days since, to declare in the public bar room of Congress Hall, Albany, that General HARRISON was a COWARD! Fortunately for the cause of truth, an officer of the army was present, who promptly required of the coxcomb an immediate retraction of the slander, at the hazard of being held personally responsible for his language. After a little clustering this promising son of his father arrived at the conclusion that "Discretion is the better part of valor;" and humbly withdrew his charge in the same public manner in which it was made.

"Well, this beats me out," as the rye said when the fellow hammered it over the head with the flail.

Why is a lady's hair like the last news? Because in the morning we always find it in the papers.

The LEGISLATURE of New Hampshire commenced its session on Wednesday last.

The Standing Army.

As the Government, now pressed with despair, seems determined to carry out a destructive measure, which it could have passed any time since its proposition, had it desired, (we allude to the Sub Treasury Bill) we may expect that it will immediately follow up that act by passing the other, viz, the Standing Army of the U. States, as proposed by the Secretary of War and approved by the partisans and partisan papers of the Administration.

The effect of the "re organization of the militia" is worthy of enquiry, and fortunately we have before us a sheet prepared for Accomac county, Virginia, which we shall make the basis of our remarks and calculations for Philadelphia city and county.

The plan proposes that every person of the age of twenty and under that of forty-five years (with the exception of the Vice President and a few other officers who are exempted from militia duty) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia; that every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; catridge box to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, etc.

We do not deem it necessary to enter into any minute calculation as to the exact number of male inhabitants of our city and county between the ages of twenty and forty-five years; but taking the census of 1830, and correcting that by the assessments made since that time, we come to the conclusion at which others more acquainted than ourself with such estimates have arrived, t at the number between these two ages may be fairly taken at thirty thousand white males; and these are called on by the proposed law to do military duty, with a few exceptions in favor of the officers of the U. States, court clerks etc. Now each one of this great number is called on to do military duty, and to provide himself with a musket, cartridges, and knapsack; the exact cost of which we do not know, but we imagine that good articles of that kind (and no individual will buy for his own use a poor gun, liable to burst at each discharge) would cost in the aggregate about fourteen dollars, and this multiplied by the number of conscripts would make four hundred and twenty thousand dollars—a very pleasant little tax for our community to begin upon, at a time when we are shrinking away from a proposition to pay one quarter of that amount towards meeting the debts of the state, and redeeming the pledged faith, the pledged honor, of good old Pennsylvania.

Are our citizens prepared at this time to assume such a tax? We think they are not, and we believe that the sense of justice by which our commonwealth has ever been distinguished will dictate to her citizens the propriety of relieving the state from its present grievous burthen before they assume others.—We stop not now to inquire into the effect of the proposed organization upon the military feelings and upon the moral character of our citizens; let that be discussed apart; but before our people suffer a standing army to be raised at their own expense, let them first count the cost. It may not be amiss to look at the amount of tax which this plan would impose upon Pennsylvania at large. Taking the number of inhabitants between the ages of twenty and forty-five throughout the state at 225,706, which would be about correct, according to the data upon which the other calculation was made, and multiplying that number by fourteen, the estimated cost of equipments, we have the gross sum of three millions, one hundred and sixty-three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four dollars—an amount that would relieve Pennsylvania at once from the most onerous of her difficulties. Look at the difficulty which the Legislature of the state now has in authorizing a tax for one quarter of that sum, and then judge of the propriety of adding this vast amount to that which must and will be raised to pay the interest on the state debt.—*U. S. Gaz.*

CAUTION!

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving a note of mine, for thirty five dollars, drawn by Wm. Houck, in favor of George Bailey, as the undersigned never received value therefor, and is determined not to pay it, until compelled by law. The note bears date about the 28th day of June, 1838, payable six months after date.

WILLIAM HOUCK.

Todd township, May 6, 1840.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of A. B. Long & Co in the manufacturing of Threshing Machines in the valley of the Juniata is dissolved by mutual consent. All those who know themselves indebted by Note or Book account, will please pay when due to the agent of A. B. Long at Huntingdon, or David Candor Esq. The business will be continued by Arthur B. Long at Huntingdon and Lewistown. His agents are Andrew McCombugh at Huntingdon and Noble Norton at Lewistown where farmers can be accommodated in the shortest Notice and most honorable terms.

ARTHUR B. LONG.

April 6, 1840.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.
Huntingdon, June 10, 1840.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE

17 A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.
17 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.
17 ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs.
17 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.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| | JOHN A. SHULZE, } Sen'to |
| | JOSEPH RITNER, } electors |
| 1st District | LEVIS PASSMORE, |
| 2d do | CADWALLADER EVANS. |
| 3d do | CHARLES WATERS, |
| 4th do | JON. GILLINGHAM, |
| 5th do | AMOS ELLMAKER, |
| 6th do | JOHN K. ZELIN, |
| 7th do | DAVID BOYTS, |
| 8th do | ROBERT STINSON, |
| 9th do | WILLIAM S. HINDEU, |
| 10th do | J. JENKINS ROSS, |
| 11th do | PETER FILBERT, |
| 12th do | JOSEPH H. SPAYD, |
| 13th do | JOHN HARPER, |
| 14th do | WILLIAM MELVAINE, |
| 15th do | JOHN DICKSON, |
| 16th do | JOHN M'KEEHAN, |
| 17th do | JOHN REED, |
| 18th do | NATHAN BEACH, |
| 19th do | NEWMIDDLESWARTH, |
| 20th do | GEORGE WALKER, |
| 21st do | BERNARD CONNELL, |
| 22d do | GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE, |
| 23d do | JUSTICE G. FORDYCE, |
| 24th do | JOSEPH HENDERSON, |
| 25th do | HARMAR DENNY, |
| | JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, |
| | JAMES MONTGOMERY, |
| | JOHN DICK. |

ADJOURNED COURT.

It is agreed that no Court be held for Jury Trial on the 3d Monday in June next. The Jurors and Parties, and Witnesses who have been summoned need not attend.
May 23 1840.
By the direction of Judge Burnside the above notice was forwarded to me for publication.
JOSEPH SHANNON Sheriff.
Sheriff's office Huntingdon }
June 2, 1840.

Harrison and White Slavery.

We have on one or two occasions alluded to the malicious falsehood and misrepresentation of the opposition papers relative to this question. Yet it would seem that the Loco Focos have become so excited with their prospects of defeat, that they have renewed the attack with redoubled fury. Perfectly wild with passion, they blazon forth their consummate slanders with glaring capitals, and with scores of guilty "hands" pointing to the evidence of their own infamy. Yet so wild are they, that they send with them the very evidence that they are wicked falsifiers.

The last "Advocate" has devoted an unusual portion to this stale and malicious calumny. The guilty fingers which can indict such articles, or the guilty hands which will lay them to the world, must needs have a passing notice. The article is headed "Horrible! more of Harrison's white slavery, and whipping to boot," and then is produced the testimony which is to prove that Harrison was in favor of "SELLING FREE MEN," these are the words. Before we make any further comments we shall extract the sections of that law as they are published in that paper, and then we shall proceed to ask, if the very law as they publish it themselves does not prove positively that they are traducing the old soldier without cause. Here it is.

"SEC. 30. When ANY PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL ON CONVICTION OF ANY CRIME, OR BREACH OF PENAL LAW, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the cost of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom each conviction shall be had to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted,

to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and cost for such term of time as the Court will think reasonable.

"And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, he or she so absconding, shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace be Whipped with thirty nine stripes! and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost.

This is the law that they say is the one for which Harrison voted, and which sells as slaves POOR DEBTORS.

HELLO! as these Yankee would say; you Loco Focos, what do you think of the stale lie? The Law says that it is for CRIME, not DEBT! Can you still reiterate your foul mouthed slander. You poor free debtor turns out by your own showing, to be a DETECTED GUILTY FELON. Yet to defame Harrison you call him a debtor.

There is a wonderful fellow feeling between these Locos and the UNPUNISHED THIEF. The tale is told every where, that Harrison voted in favor of selling poor debtors. Now, what is the Law? Simply this. When a CRIMINAL has been sentenced to pay a fine for some deed of VILLIANY, that he cannot, after he has served out part of his sentence in jail, go free, but that the guilty knave SHALL PAY HIS FINE; and for what else are they imposed? If the SWINDLER can refuse to pay a fine, of what use is the Law? By this Law he can go to work, and the work is found for him, and the public Treasury thus receives back the money, spent in detecting and convicting felons; and to render the payment more secure, the punishment for a runaway knave of this kind is the old law of "forty, save one;" and this to the delicate nerves of the Loco Foco editors is "Horrible," this "whipping to boot" they do not admire. We ask any honest man if this is not a more humane law which allows a service in the open field, instead of a servitude in a solitary cell? No one can doubt that it is, therefore we say that a man who would attempt to violate obliged to let the land sharks snatch off a part at every stopping place, on account of his money being uncurrent.—Now, let a mechanic earn his money in New Orleans, and travel to Boston, and at every city he must pay out a part of his hard earned means, in order to get money that will pass. In truth, every thing, for the last twelve years, has tended to make the office holder and the rich richer, and to make the poor man more dependent upon his bounty.

There is not a mechanic in our country, that does not know these things are true; and there must be a cause for the difference; and it is a duty that every man owes to himself, to candidly inquire what is that cause?

Reader, are you a journeyman mechanic? Can you not see the change that has so imperceptibly been brought about?—Fifteen years ago, a journeyman could find employment every where—his wages certain—and his money current every where. Now, there is but little or no work—less pay—and a worthless and uncertain currency. It may be good to-day, and good for nothing to-morrow. (How many poor men suffered by the Berks county and Schuylkill banks?) Is it not so?

Are you a laborer? and can you not feel that every tendency of your Government has been to bring down your wages, and make you more dependent upon the rich? Every year makes it worse. Even eight years ago, and the laborer was sure of his pay when his toil was done. Now, even the State of Pennsylvania, the proud Key Stone State, with all her wealth and resources—owes hundreds of poor laborers the paltry pittance of their daily toil.—Paltry, not to the poor laborer! but to a great State rich in every thing. To the honest digger with the mattock, it is his health—and often has been the price of his health. Yet this great State will bring misery, distress, and want upon the hearth stones of the poor, by neglecting to pay their just dues, even of a few dollars; and will in the midst of these sufferings pay, two already rich lawyers, the outrageous fee of one thousand dollars, for an hour or two of talk. And the advocates of this measure, tells you he is the friend of the poor laborer. Nor is this all; every officer who lives on the people's money, always makes sure of his pay—and sometimes more—while the needy and suffering laborer is told there is no money for him. Yet this is called friendship to the poor. Worse than all this, the poor man is sued for his debts, and his little earnings are eat up in cost; or perhaps to raise his money, his account is shaved to the tune of 25 per cent. by some of the offi-

you say is false. Now sir, prove that we know it to be false before you make such charges against your neighbors.

We shall make no charge against you; but this week you can find in our paper, PROOF positive, that your charges relative to Harrison's selling free white men for debt, and being favorable to a law requiring a property qualification for an elector, are both false. The substantial proof is there, and now let us see whether you are willing to correct your errors. Come, come now, be careful, that we do not prove that you are guilty of the charge you would lay, v at our door.

The Law of Congress signed by that apostle of democracy, Thos. Jefferson, quoted by "Junius" can be shown to any man in the law; as printed by authority of Congress. Perhaps you did not know this before, and were unacquainted with the facts. There is no excuse now; and rest assured that if you are now unwilling to correct the falsehood, you must admit that your charge against us will apply to yourselves with much more truth.

To the Farmers & Mechanics—No. 2.

Is there a farmer or mechanic in our country, that has not observed a marked difference between the condition of our country during the last fifteen years?—Fifteen years ago, every branch of industry prospered; there was work enough for all to do, and money sufficient to pay him. It is not so now. Fifteen years ago, the credit of every State in the Union was unimpaired, and a large surplus of the revenue of the United States was annually appropriated to pay the National debt. Now, the stocks of every State are bandied about among Banks, Brokers, and Foreign Capitalists, and none are willing to touch them; and the revenue is insufficient to meet the expenses of the National Government. Fifteen years ago, and the poor laborer, who received a bank note in pay for his toil, could travel from one end of the Union to the other, without being obliged to let the land sharks snatch off a part at every stopping place, on account of his money being uncurrent.—Now, let a mechanic earn his money in New Orleans, and travel to Boston, and at every city he must pay out a part of his hard earned means, in order to get money that will pass. In truth, every thing, for the last twelve years, has tended to make the office holder and the rich richer, and to make the poor man more dependent upon his bounty.

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