

cers' particular friends; aye, and who knows but it was done with the poor laborers' own money. We ask you laborers on Pennsylvania's canals, are not these things true?

Are you a farmer? what has made the downward progress of your prosperity for the last few years? Why have you been ground by oppressive taxes? why has the price of your produce failed? why are you so fearful of a bank note? Is it not because something has been done which has destroyed confidence?

To you all we say, you are governed too much. You think to little, and allow the cunning politician, and greedy office hunter, or office holder, to tell you some flattering tale, which benefits him, and injures you. The whole expenses of the nation come from the people—not one cent is there of it that they do not pay. They pay postage; and the merchant adds to the price of his goods, the tariff he paid. If our Legislature spend months at Harrisburg, doing nothing, the people pay the piper, and the members pocket their pay; and every year it is getting worse. For instance, take the present session, and that of last. Farmers, mechanics, and laborers, you have had to pay those men hundreds of thousands of dollars—for nothing—it would have been better if they had been at home. Yet they tell you they are all for the people.

What is the cause of all these things? It is an established law of nature, that for every thing there is a cause. One of the causes is the fact, that the people, (and when we say people, we mean the millions that work for their bread,) have not attended to their own rights. They have paid too little regard to their own interest; and too much to the lies and nonsense of demagogues, who have persuaded them that they must vote for the d—l, if he was the candidate of their party. That man who is willing to sacrifice every thing for party; is not, nor cannot be, a friend to his country. This party madness, party folly, and party wickedness, must be broken down, and the people must do it.

When a man of wealth, in the Senate of the United States, boldly advocates the reduction of a poor man's wages to SIX CENTS A DAY, and we see poor men supporting him in it, we think that he would sacrifice his country for his party. Yet this has been done. Another man has said that "a laborer can afford to work for eleven cents a day; and wheat should come down to 16 cents a bushel"—and for party's sake, men will support such things. One thing is clear as the sun at noon-day, that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day laborer, must awake to their own interest. They must shake off the shackles of factions, and do as did many amid the revolutionary thunders, "fight on their own hook" until they do so; and select men because they know they are honest, instead of belonging to this party or the other; so long will they find that they are the dupes, and in a fair way to become the slaves of men in power.

We shall next week attempt to show the cause or causes (more at large) that have brought about this strange contrast, between the past and present condition of our own country. We ask nothing but a careful perusal of our remarks, and we are confident that neither their truth or justice can be denied.

COMMUNICATED.

Another Falsehood Nailed.

In looking over the last week's number of the Loco Foco paper, of this town, I discovered that the calumniators of the war worn veteran of North Bend, are still busily engaged at their work of defamation. Among the many falsehoods and misrepresentations of that filthy sheet, was one that had never before met my eye. I allude to the story of General Harrison having favored and procured the passage of a law while Governor of the Territory of Indiana, establishing a freehold qualification to entitle citizens to the right of suffrage. Whether this slander originated in ignorance or malice, it is not for me to determine. My intention is merely to correct it.

Agreeably to the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, Indiana was constituted a territory in the year 1800, by an ordinance of Congress, the provisions of which ordinance had all the force of a constitution, forming its fundamental laws, to which all territorial legislation must conform.—[See 3d vol. 367th page of the laws of the U. S. arranged and published by authority of Congress.]

The said act of Congress, constituting Indiana territory, contained the following provisions:

"Provided, that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND within the same; provided also, that a freehold in FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative."—[See 1st vol. 477th page of laws of U. S.]

Thus it will be seen, by the above quoted law of the 7th of May 1800, that Gen. Harrison, (who was appointed Governor of the newly constituted territory) had no part in making the election law of the territory of Indiana; that a more liberal one could not be passed—and that Gov. Harrison had no more right to recommend any other law than a Governor of a State has to recommend a law expressly forbidden by the constitution of the State which he governs, for it must be recollected that the act of Congress supplied the place of, or in fact was, the constitution of Indiana.

If the conductors of the "Advocate" were not strangers to honor and destitute of honesty, it might be expected that they would examine the books and pages referred to, and then correct their statement. The article alluded to is perhaps not original with them; and if they wish to be faithful instructors of the public mind, they are in duty bound to undeceive their readers; for although they may say that it is not false that such laws were adopted in Indiana, it is dishonest and fraudulent to withhold from the public the material facts that these laws were not passed when Indiana was a State and a member of the Union, but when a veto power could not be exercised.

This, I think, is sufficient to refute this new slander; the others which fill the papers have all been refuted a thousand times over.

JUNIUS. June 8th 1840.

From the Lewisville Journal.

A Calumny Refuted.

SELLING WHITE MEN FOR DEBT.

This infamous charge against General Harrison, which has again and again been shown to be destitute of a particle of truth is still, we hear, repeated by some of the unscrupulous demagogues in the service of the Administration. We, once again, at some inconvenience, republish a letter written by General Harrison himself in 1821, when the charge was first made, and nailing the falsehood to the counter.

To any man who shall hereafter repeat this calumny, we beg to say to him, as the Louisville Journal does—"Imagine us at your elbow, and whispering in your ear, 'what you have said is false, and you know it to be false.'"

TO THE CINCINNATI ADVERTISER—

SIR—In your paper of the 15th inst. I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the Senate and myself, for a supposed vote given at the last session for the passage of a law to "sell debtors in certain cases." If such had been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the Constitution of the State, which every Legislature is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives and twelve Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity, which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or ever thought of. That to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the collection of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offences" against the State; and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives and voted for by twelve Senators, under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended. It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of the criminal law which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment. The necessity of this is evident by the following facts—For several years past it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near \$20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some of our vigorous legislative measure. Two were recommended as being likely to produce the

effect; first, place the institution under better management; and, secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found, of course, to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of \$50 or upwards were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary instead of \$10, which was the former minimum sum. This was easily done. But the great difficulty remained, to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of \$50. By some, whipping was proposed; by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jails; and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these there appeared insuperable objections. Fine and imprisonment were adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative; and as it is well known these vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that, when they could not pay the fines and costs which are always part of the sentence and punishment, their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause that was passed, as I believe, by an unanimous vote in the House and stricken out in the Senate in opposition to the twelve who have been denounced.—A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to "unfortunate debtors of sixty-four years," but to infamous offenders who depredate upon the property of their fellow citizens, and who by the Constitution of the State, as well as the principles of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of a beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity; but I had supposed that a woman or a youth who, convicted of an offence, remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous, private family, whose precept and example would greatly lead them back to the paths of rectitude.

I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, sir, your humble servant,  
WM. H. HARRISON.  
NORTH BEND, Dec. 12, 1821.

ATTACK UPON MR. CARTER BY ONE OF HIS TIGERS.—

The Audience, from which we extract this account, gives the following details:—

"Application had been made to the authorities of Cahors for Mr. Carter to exhibit with his animals in an amphitheatre which had been constructed for the purpose. The magistrates, much to their credit, wished to be satisfied that no accident might happen, and therefore stipulated that a rehearsal should take place prior to the permission being granted. This performance took place on the 6d inst. in their presence, and the piece selected was the Lion of the Desert. It had no sooner commenced, and Carter assumed his position of lying on the stage in a feigned sleep, than the renowned tiger was let loose to perform his part. He made a spring, and a terrible conflict ensued; but this time the combat was in right good earnest, and but too fatal. The animal had seized Carter by the throat, and dreadfully mutilated him. In a few minutes the stage was flowing with blood, and the most piercing cries were uttered both by the man and beast, and re-echoed by those who were present. The tiger appeared for a time to have been beaten off, but renewing the attack, made another attempt to gripe his master by the shoulder, and would have, no doubt, devoured him, had not Carter, with indomitable courage, continued to drag him to the wings, and secured a banister, happened to be at hand, and with which he belabored the tiger until it laid apparently lifeless at his feet. Mr. Carter attaches great value to the tiger, and entertains strong hopes that it will recover. His own wounds, especially those in the throat are very serious, though not considered to be at all dangerous. The tiger is reported to have been drugged by one of Mr. Carter's men, who owed him a spite, and which was the cause of the awful event having occurred."

Most men know what they hate, few what they love.

NOTICE.—Bishop ONDERDONK, of the Episcopal Church, will preach and administer the Sacrament on Friday the 12th inst. in Huntington.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing or receiving a promissory note for fourteen dollars, drawn by Wm. Cummins in favor of John Gall, as the undersigned never received value therefor and is determined not to pay it. The note was given some time in October, and became due on the 1st of last January.

WILLIAM CUMMINS.  
June 3, 1840-p

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Foreign Merchandise in the county of Huntington as returned to January Sessions 1840 by the constables of the several Townships and Boroughs, and the classification of the same, agreeably to the act of Assembly, passed 7th April 1830, to wit:

- Allegheny Township. CLASS.
\*Allen Bird 8
Thomas M'Mamarra 8
Elias Baker & Co. 8
Antis Township.
\*Edward Bell 8
C. E. & A. R. Craine 8
Craham M'Arment 8
John Kratzer. 8
Borough of Alexandria.
\*John Porter 8
Porter & Gemmill 8
Henry Neff 8
Michael Sisler. 8
Barree Township.
Joseph G. Watson 8
James Ennis 8
John W. Myton 8
Miles Lewis 8
Love & Oyer. 8
Birmingham Borough.
William Galbraith 8
T. M. Owens & son 8
David Garrett 8
James Clarke 8
Dewy & Crawford. 8
Blair Township.
\*Alexander Knox 8
Robert M'Namara 8
John Dearment & Co. 8
John Bouslogh 8
William Anderson & Co. 8
James Conrad & Co. 8
Jeremiah C. Betts 8
John Keim. 8
Cromwell Township.
William Pollock 8
M'Arrell & Rutter. 8
Dublin Township.
John Blair & son 8
Franklin Township.
John S. Isett 8
\*Shorb, Stewart & Co 8
Christopher Wigton 8
J. & G. H. Shoemaker 8
John Ewing 8
Hileman & Hammond. 8
Frankstown Township.
David H. Moore 8
Daniel Hileman 8
Hopewell Township.
James Entriken. 8
Holidaysburgh Borough.
William M'cormick 8
John Cooper 8
John C. Bowers 8
Joseph Dysart 8
Robert Lowry & Co 8
S. & T. B. Moore 8
Edward M'Gintey & Co 8
Jacob Snyder 8
James Coffee 8
James B. Frampton 8
\*Thomas Johnston 8
Charles O. Friel 8
John Gourley 8
William W. Ward 8
Williams & Bingham 8
George W. Geir 8
James Orr 8
Lloyd & Gardner 8
Peter Hewitt 8
Andrew Martin 8
\*George Port 8
Henry Butler 8
David Goodfellow 8
Thomas M'Kiernan 8
Augustus Black 8
\*John Cox 8
Peter M'Nolly 8
Huntingdon Borough.
James & George Gwin 8
\*Peter Swoope 8
\*Fisher & M'Murtrie 8
Jacob Miller 8
C. H. & H. F. Newingham 8
\*William Dorris 8
\*Thomas Read 8
William Stewart 8
James Saxton jr. 8
William Steel 8
George A. Steel 8
B. E. & Wm. M'Murtrie 8
Robert Courcy 8
Henderson Township.
J. & J. Milliken 8
Matthew F. Campbell 8
Dorsey, Green & Co. 8
John Snyder 8
Morris Township.
Henry S. Spang (2 stores) 8
\*Henry & Lewis Mytinger 8
Hileman, Tussy & Co. 8
Petersburg Borough.
William Walker 5
\*N. & A. Cresswell 8

- Shirley Township.
David Frazier 8
\*W. & B. Leas 8
\*Blair & Maden 8
Samuel H. Bell 8
Springfield Township.
John & Dutton Madden 8
Tyronne Township.
Samuel Isett & Co. 8
John Maguire & Co. 8
John M'Gathery & Co. 8
\*Lyon Shorb & Co. 8
Tod Township.
\*John Hoover 8
Union Township.
Robert Spear 8
\*Cover & Henderson 8
Woodberry Township.
Peter Shoenberger 8
Samuel Royer & Co. 8
Royer & Schmucker 8
\*James M. Johnston 8
William Fouse 8
West Township.
Hartman, Love & Smith 8
Walker & Neff 8
Green, Dorsey & Co. 8
Walker Township.
John Swoope 8
\*James Campbell 8
Warriorsmark Township.
Abelnegro Steyens 8
Sisler & Diller 8
\*Wm. M. Lyon & Co. 8
Williamsburg Borough.
Adolphus Patterson 8
Simon Ake 8
James M. Kinkead 8
J. Hewit & Co. 8
Jacob Shoenfelt 8
Smith & Rhodes. 8

The following named persons made application for Licenses to Retail &c., previously to the 1st of May, viz:
\*George W. Patterson, Holidaysburgh.
\*Stevens & Wilson, Petersburg.
\*R. R. M'Kee, Holidaysburgh.
\*C. H. Leas, Frankstown.
\*Campbell & Given, James' Creek.
\*Jacob Fockler, Henderson Township.
John Nash, Huntington.

(\*) Those marked thus \* have lifted their Licenses.)
Act of 7th April 1830, relative to Licenses of Retailers &c.
"SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the proper city or county Treasurer, on the first day of June in each year hereafter, to make out a correct list of all those who have not paid the duty and obtained license, and it shall be the duty of such city or county Treasurer to institute a suit against such delinquents, under the second section of the act of 4th March 1824, referred to in the above section, among other things, directs that 'It shall be the duty of proper city or county Treasurer, to institute a suit before any alderman or justice of the peace, in the name of the Commonwealth, within the months of June and December, in every year, against each delinquent retailer as aforesaid for the amount of duty payable agreeably to law.' In pursuance of the above recited sections of the law, suits will be instituted against every delinquent whose license is not lifted before the last day of this month.

DAVID BLAIR, Treas.
Hunt. June 1st 1840.

STORAGE, FORWARDING, AND Commission Business

The undersigned having erected a new and extensive warehouse, in the Public basin at Petersburg, are prepared to receive all kinds of gain or merchandise; and upon the opening of the navigation, will have a convenient wharfe erected.

The following will be their rates of Storage.

- Merchandise per 2000 lbs 75
Smaller quantity 100 " 5
Fish per barrel 8
Salt " 6 1/2
Flour " 4
Wheat per bushel 3
Rye & Corn " 2 1/2
Oats " 2
Commission as per agreement

WHARFAGE.

- Blooms per ton (2240 lbs) 25
Plaster " 37
Pig Metal " 12 1/2
Bar Iron 2000 lbs 57 1/2
do stored 50 1/2
Weighing per ton 12
All charges to be paid before the removal of the goods.

All persons entrusting their business into their hands, may feel confident that it shall be attended to with care and punctuality; and any goods directed to their care, shall be forwarded as per order

Stevens & Wilson.
Petersburg, Hunt. co Pa. Jan. 1, 1840.3m

N. B. The subscribers have also opened a New Store in Petersburg. S. & W.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the Estate of Elizabeth Bussler, late of Woodberry township, Huntington Co., deceased, are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, who is duly authorized to administer; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. MICHAEL BUSSLER, Adm'r. May 27, 1840.

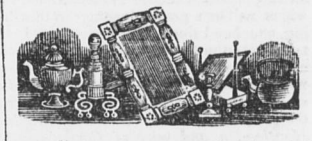
Charles Newingham } Summon demand
Henry Newingham. } not exceeding \$1-
vs. } 00, \$25 29, on due
Dr. James Coffee. } bill dated 18th No-
Justice 42 } vember 1830, is-
Const. J. Jones \$1- } sued 25th May 18-
} 38. } 40 to Constable J.
Jones to appear 1st June 1840 served on }
} 18th, and now 1st June 1840 G. Taylor
} appeared and suit continued 6th June inst
} and now 6th June 1840, George Taylor
} Esq. for defendant appeared and pleads
} non estumit infra sex annos, and on hav-
} ing judgment for defendant for costs.
} Huntington County S. S.

I Daniel Africa, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Huntington, do certify that the above is a true transcript of a judgment entered by me at the suit of Charles Newingham and Henry Newingham, against Dr. James Coffee, with the plea of Statute of Limitations as therein stated. Witness my hand and seal at Huntingdon, the 9th day of June 1840. DANIEL AFRICA.

JOHN BOGGS & CO. Commission Merchants

BALTIMORE, MD. Respectfully tender their services to the dealers on the Juniata. They are at all times prepared to make liberal advances on consignments. Refer to Jacob M. Halderman, Esq. Harrisburg; Messrs. Duncan and Foster, Aaronsburg, Centre Co.; J. C. McLanahan, Esq. Hollidaysburgh; David Loy, Esq. Hopewell, Bedford county. May 27, 1840.—2m.—p. The "Hollidaysburgh Register" will insert the above two months, and charge this office.

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received, at the old stand of H. and C. Newingham, in Market square, in the borough of Huntington; a fresh supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

DRY GOODS, A RDWARE

Queensware, Groceries, Gin, BRANDY, WINE, & HISKEY.

All of which will be sold for cash, or country produce, at very reduced prices. The public are invited to call and examine. H & C. NEWINGHAM. May 13, 1840.

ATTENTION!

HUNTINGDON INFANTRY!

YOU will parade on your usual ground, in front of the Court House, on the 2d Saturday, and 13th day of June next, fully equipped for drill, in summer uniform. By order of the Capt. W. B. ZIEGLER. O. S. May 27, 1840.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

All persons indebted to the estate of Job Templeton, late of Tyronne township, Huntington county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. Wm TEMPLETON, JAS. TEMPLETON. Executors. May 20, 1840.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

JAMES SAXTON, Jr.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and customers that he has just received a fresh supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Such as Cloths, Sattinets, Summer Cloths, Muslin de Leans, Calicoes, Brown and Bleached Mullins, and a complete assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, and QUEENSWARE,

And a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Articles, with the usual variety of Groceries & Confectionaries, together with many articles not enumerated above.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Huntington, May 6, 1840.—1f.

FEE BILLS,

NEATLY EXECUTED, ON GOOD PAP FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE