

never been a stockholder in anyone, and wishing only to do, in the situation in which we were placed, that which in my judgment would be most beneficial to the whole people, and would most advance and protect the great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the State, without wishing to enquire and determine, at that time, which, or whether either of the great political parties were most in fault, in producing the present state of things, or which of them would be most benefited by any particular course, subsequently offered & succeeded in having carried the resolutions alluded to, as the best which could be got done in the existing state of things. I then believed and yet believe, that those provisions which I have detailed, added to those resolutions, would have been satisfactory to, and deemed sufficient by the great mass of the people of the State who are in favor of the reform, and regulation of our banking system. That they were not adopted is blameable alone to that influence, coming at the time, from beyond the bounds of our State, to which I have alluded, and to those who were most loud in their declamations in favor of bank reform, and bank regulation. Reflection at the time, and subsequently, has however satisfied me, that those resolutions alone, will put an end to, and effectually prevent hereafter the principal cause of complaint, of the majority of the people;—that is, the repeated suspension of specie payments. The principal inducement to the banks to suspend was, that they could not be compelled to pay specie until 90 days after the first presentation and demand of their liabilities. The hardship to individuals was, that but few could afford, or were able to lay out of the use of their money for that length of time, and therefore the great majority were compelled to put the notes in circulation again. Combining those two together, doubled the inducements and security of a suspension, and rendered the right to enforce the payment of specie but merely a nominal right in the great majority of cases, which could not and would not be enforced. Those resolutions reduced this period from 90 to 10 days. It can seldom, if ever, be any object to a bank to refuse payment in specie for ten days only; and but little inconvenience to the holder of its liabilities to wait that length of time. The practical result will be that after the 15th of January next, no bank will refuse payment of its liabilities in specie without contemplating the winding up of its affairs; or if not, they will in a short time be wound up for it.

Another subject of importance was the customary annual appropriations for the repairs and continuation of the public works of the State. The principal difficulty on the subject was created and caused by the embarrassed situation of our finances, and the principal question was whether the work under contract on the Erie extension and North Branch division of our canals, should be directed to be suspended at the present time, or not. At the commencement of the Session I myself doubted on the subject for some time. But on reflecting that the abandonment of those works did not seem to be contemplated by any one, but only the suspension of their completion for a period; that by the suspension of the work in its present half finished state, even for a year, it would suffer injury and damage equal to a considerable proportion of the customary annual appropriation; that those works were already half, or more than half finished, and the State had already expended half or more than half the amounts necessary to complete them, and if they were suspended, during this period, while the works were going to destruction, the State would have to pay the interest on those sums without any benefit or advantage being derived either to the State or individuals, and on the contrary they would be a positive damage, in their half finished state, to those through whose lands they passed; that if they were suspended, the contractors and those through whose lands they were located would be claiming and be entitled to damages from the State; and that the probability was that they would be recommended by a log-rolling bill, engaging the State in new works of an unknown amount of expense and extent: I came to the conclusion that true policy and economy dictated that they should be proceeded in to completion without any suspension.

No inconsiderable degree of surprise and dissatisfaction was felt and evinced by many members on discovering the amount of money alleged to be expended and indebtedness incurred, on the faith of the State for repairs of the public works, by the present Canal Commissioners, during the last year. On the 9th of February 1839, \$300,000 were appropriated for the repairs of the public works, and by the act approved 2nd July 1839 \$405,000 more was appropriated for the same objects, and the present Canal Commissioners informed the Legislature, when required, that they had incurred an indebtedness for the repairs of the public works, on the faith of the State, after expending those sums, of between \$274,000 and \$275,000, making in all near a million of dollars. When this discovery was made, it astonished many of the members, (myself among others), and of course begat an indisposition in some members to place any more money in the hands of the same officers. Especially when the last Legislature had refused to authorize the expenditure of such an amount, and this amount so greatly exceeded what had been found sufficient in preceding years, I could not myself, by any means within

any power, get to understand, how this large amount of money had been expended, or why this large amount of indebtedness, contrary to law, had been incurred; and I was, as I thought with good cause, dissatisfied with a member in which the money appropriated by the previous Legislature, had been disbursed by the present Canal officers. I will not undertake positively to assert that the conduct of the present Canal Commissioners cannot be satisfactorily explained; but it seems to me strange and incomprehensible, if not worse, and that it cannot be justified. But even if the course of conduct of the present Canal Commissioners had been and was wrong, I could not bring my mind to believe that was sufficient to justify the refusal to make such appropriations as the situation of the public works obviously required. On the Legislature meeting in May last after the adjournment, and the opinion of a majority of the members seeming to be that appropriations should be made to continue the works on the Erie extension and North Branch division of our canals; with the view effectually to put an end to the log-rolling system which has caused so great (in many instances useless) an expenditure of money, and so large an indebtedness on the part of the State, by the hitching on to every improvement bill of company and new works, and making the granting an appropriation to such company and new works a condition of allowing the State to procure and have any money for the works in which she was already engaged, and also with the view of procuring the speedy and certain completion of this extension and this division of our works, I exerted myself to procure the prospective appropriation to each of those works of a certain fixed sum in each year hereafter until they were completed. A number sufficient to constitute a majority in the House and a decided majority in the Senate were favourably disposed to this proposition and promised to me to vote for it. But subsequently, and especially after it was discovered that the amount and sums I have mentioned were alleged to have been expended, and of indebtedness incurred for repairs during the last year, many of those members refused to vote for the proposition, alleging their dissatisfaction with the course and conduct of the Canal Commissioners, and fears as to their future course, as their reasons. Many of the members expressed themselves willing to vote for a prospective appropriation for these works if the Canal Board was re-organized and differently constituted, but not otherwise. This dissatisfaction with the course and conduct of the Canal Commissioners and a majority of their officers under their control, (not including the engineers, against whom of late I have not heard any complaint), I am satisfied was alone the cause of preventing the adoption by the Legislature of this proposition. And this will illustrate the extent of that dissatisfaction. Another illustration of it is, that when, near the close of the session, the Bill to reorganize the Canal board and create it in a different manner was offered in the Senate as an amendment to another Bill, there were, if I recollect aright, (I have not the Journal before me), twenty-one Senators who voted for it, and but eleven who voted against it, and I know that of those eleven, about one half would not have, to say the least, exceedingly regretted if the Bill had become a law.

Some persons expressed fears, that the requirement in the resolutions alluded to of the banks to loan \$3,000,000, for public improvement purposes, would compel them to expand their circulation and thereby retard, or endanger, the resumption of specie payments. Such however will not be the effect. The contractors on the public works in progress, and the hands and others employed on the finished lines have been paid no money, or but very little, since October last. During this period they have been principally sustained and enabled to continue working by the merchants along the different lines who had purchased goods in our principal cities on credit. The money or bank notes when obtained from the banks will be paid to the contractors, and others entitled to it, who will pay it, in discharge of their debts to the merchants along the lines, pay it to the merchants of our cities, and they will return it to the banks to pay what they owe to the banks. Thus the money obtained from the banks, or the greater part of it, will be returned to them again during this fall, and the banks in lieu of unavailable debts due from individuals, will have available State stock I will merely add, that the fears of those who anticipated that if time was given to the banks, they would expand their circulation, is unfounded, as I am happy to learn from all quarters, that our banks have of late, pursued and yet are pursuing a prudent, steady and regular course, with the view of resuming at the time fixed.

The providing the ways and means of paying the debts due by the Commonwealth to her citizens and others, and maintaining her faith and credit inviolate, was another important subject. To do this requiring some means of a permanent character, and the present general Government having clearly indicated that so long as it was constituted as at present, the thirteen old States, the original owners of the public lands, would not be permitted to receive any share of their proceeds, and the probability was, that unless the present general administration was changed, those lands would be given away, or what was, except in name, tantamount to it, to the new States, either by

piece-meal or wholesale, or their proceeds sunk in the swamps of Florida and otherwise squandered, so that there was no hope from that quarter, for the present, he only resort left in our present situation, was the disagreeable one of a direct tax. The only alternative, the only choice, was, that of State degradation, or direct taxation.

A majority of the Legislature chose the latter, and passed, unpleasant as it was to do so, a direct tax bill—one it is believed as little objectionable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Having extended my remarks to a greater length than I contemplated at the commencement, I have only in conclusion to say, that having never had any taste for public exhibitions and displays, nor any inclination to participate in them, unless when absolutely necessary, I respectfully request of you to excuse me from attending the public dinner you propose to have. But as I may fairly presume that one of your inducements in requesting my attendance at a public dinner, was to ascertain my views and opinions on some of the present subjects which have lately engaged public attention, I have deemed it due to you thus to give them.

I remain, very respectfully
Yours, &c.
J. M. BELL.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the sheriff of said county Greeting:

Whereas James Clinger hath filed a claim in our county court of Common Pleas, against David Barr, for the sum of one hundred and seven dollars and thirty eight cents, for work and labor as a plasterer and carpenter, done, performed, and bestowed in and about the erection and construction of the certain building to wit: all that house and superstructure, erected upon the farm of the said David Barr, twenty-eight feet by twenty-eight, with a kitchen attached thereto, about 18 feet square. And whereas, it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said James Clinger: now we command you, that you make known to the said David Barr, and to all such persons as may hold or occupy the said building, that they be and appear before the Judges of our said court, at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Huntingdon, on the second Monday of August next, to show if any thing they know or have to say, why the said sum of one hundred and seven dollars and thirty eight cents should not be levied on the said building to the use of the said James Clinger, according to the term and effect of the act of assembly, in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient; and have you then their writ. Witness the Honorable Thomas Burnside Esq. President of our said court at Huntingdon, the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1840.

James Steel, Proty

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the sheriff of said county Greeting:

Whereas James McClosky lately, viz: on the 12th day of April 1839, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, filed a claim in our county court of common Pleas in and for the said county, against Samuel Duncan for the sum of sixty-eight dollars and eight cents against all that certain log building two stories high, twenty four feet in front and thirty feet back, situate in the town of Duncansville, in the said county of Huntingdon, for work and labor done and performed and materials furnished, in repairing, remodeling and improving said house within six months (then) last past. And whereas it is alleged that the said sum of sixty-eight dollars and eight cents still remains due and unpaid to the said James McClosky. Now we command you, that you make known to the said Samuel Duncan, that he be and appear before the Judges of our said court, at a court of common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon on the second Monday of August next, to show if any thing for himself he knows or has to say why the sum of sixty eight dollars and eight cents should not be levied of the said building according to the form and effect of the act of assembly in such case made and provided, if to him it shall seem expedient, and have you then their writ. Witness the Hon. Thos Burnside Esq., President of our said court at Huntingdon, this second day of June A. D. 1840.

James Steel, Proty

STRAYED OR STOLEN.


FROM the subscriber living in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, on the night of the first instant,

TWO BAY MARES.

One of them is about 10 years old, heavy with coat, black mane and tail. The other 7 years old, brassy mane and tail.—Both black large foretop, and legs from the knees downwards are of a black brown and other marks which are not known.

A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will return said mares, or inform him where they may be found.

JAMES BOGGS.
Henderson tp. July 6, 1840.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1840.

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHILL PLASSTERS brought about by our present RULERS.

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

Tired of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the 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'l
JOSEPH RITNER, Selectors

1st District	LEWIS PASSMORE,
2d do	GADWALLADER EVANS.
3d do	CHARLES WATERS,
4th do	JON. GILLINGHAM,
5th do	AMOS ELLMAKER,
6th do	JOHN K. ZELIN,
7th do	DAVID POTTS,
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	NER MIDDLESWARTH,
20th do	GEORGE WALKER,
21st do	BERNARD CONNELLY,
22d do	GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE,
23d do	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
24th do	JOSEPH HENDERSON,
25th do	HARMAR DENNY,
26th do	JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,
27th do	JAMES MONTGOMERY,
28th do	JOHN DICK.

Interesting Correspondence.

The great length of the letter of our Senator, J. M. Bell, Esq., has excluded our usual variety. The importance, however, of the information contained in it, satisfied us that we could not find any thing of more importance. We call the attention of our readers to the article alluded to.

To the Farmers & Mechanics—No. 6.

What is patriotism of the present day? In the days of good old fashioned patriotism, love of country was the feeling of its possessor. Now, it is love of that many headed monster—party. Aye, that is the Philosopher's Stone, which changes the basest, and most unprincipled, into a perfect saint of a patriot. To desert a certain party at the present day, renders a man liable to taunts and jeers, from those who cannot appreciate the pure love of country which directed his course.—But let us examine.

Eight years ago, and patriotism consisted in a fixed determination to destroy the U. S. Bank; and to place the deposits in the State Banks, which, it was declared, could perform all the functions of the monster, even quicker and safer. He who adhered to these crude notions of our political dictators, was called a pure patriot,—he who dare open his mouth against such consummate folly, was pronounced a knave, and a traitor to his country—Bank Aristocrats!—British and Hartford Convention Tories! and Rencade Democrats, and British Whigs!—These and thousands of other terms of reproach were used, to induce the honest man to believe that such brawlers were the patriots of the day, and their opponents all that their own ill tongues could call but for a day. Even the "revered chief" himself, soon found that his pet banks were any thing else than what his patriotism called them; and they fell under the same hand that warmed them into life. The deposits were taken from them.—Then commenced that most deceptive of all cries—"Gold and Silver currency." The same party that had bestowed such

scores of epithets on their opponents, for abusing the pet Banks, now became the abusers of them themselves; and the "Bank Rags," and "Rag Barons," mingled with the jingle of a few gold pieces, made up the humbug of that day—or as the party was pleased to call it, the patriotism.

You farmers and mechanics were appealed to, by your love of country, and by the blood of your patriot sires, to join in and help tear down these soulless banks; and assist in bringing the "Yellow Boys" into your own pockets. You were told that "in seven months bank rags will be abolished"—"That every farmer's wife and daughter would travel on gold"—"That it would flow up every stream in the country." In short you were told that every blessing that this earth knows, would be conferred, if these soulless corporations were destroyed. The advocates of this consummate folly called themselves patriots, and those who opposed them, they pronounced oppressors of the poor mechanic and laborer; and the daily cry was the "rich against the poor." This was another of the humbugs of party. It lasted only as long as their jingle was delusive! Have you ever yet, notwithstanding it is seven years, seen the Bank rags abolished? Have you not been deceived, and deluded, by those deceptive cries of patriotism? Those who talked the most about destroying the "rag currency," have now become its most zealous supporters. In our State they are the special recipients of Executive, and Legislative favor,—and you are now told that this is patriotism too.

Next came the cry of Sub Treasury. This was all that was great and good. It has now been in operation some two years, "in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere." It has been in operation, and its Treasurers have been in active operation. They have run away with millions of the people's money. And here let us illustrate this humbug spirit of this party by another case.

When Gen. Jackson became President, some of his lynx-eyed patriots discovered that Tobias Watkins, a clerk in some of the departments, was a defaulter to the amount of \$3,000. That patriotic band seized him, and incarcerated him in prison, and declared that he should rot there, for his deep dyed infamy of robbing the people's treasury. This was to show their patriotism. Since that day, and while the same party have been in power, millions have been stolen, and they say not a word. Their patriotism extends not beyond the pale of their party. In fact there is one case where, a defaulter to a large amount was continued in office, because it was thought that he had taken as much as would do him; and if any new one was put in his place, it was probable that he would need as much more before he would be satisfied.

Even in our own State the same party is in power, and they have removed officers who were known to have performed their duties faithfully, and with fidelity, and acknowledged defaulters retained in their places. You need not go out of your own county, to see this. Yet this is all done by the patriots, who tell you that they love the country, and its institutions, but that their opponents are British Whigs. This we call more of the humbug of the present day.

We have already extended our article longer than we intended, and will conclude by a few remarks upon the subject of party. PARTY is the most relentless tyrant in the world; and if allowed to run mad, in its schemes of delusion to secure success, it will prostrate the proudest pillar of our Government. "Party," said an eminent lawyer, "party is the gourd of a day, it may flourish in the night of deception, but it must wither in the light of investigation; and under the full beams of risen truth, it dies and is forgotten."

In conclusion, then, we ask you farmers and mechanics, are not these things true? Have not the madness of party power ruled our country long enough?

Van Buren and Old Soldiers.

In the Convention of New York, a motion was made to prohibit those from voting, who had only worked on the high ways. Mr. Van Buren advocated the measure, and said "the people were not prepared for universal suffrage."

Mr. Russell, in opposing the motion to cut off all persons from voting, that had only paid a tax "on the high ways," said: "He was against striking out. It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and

another who was at the storming of Sney Point, and neither would have a vote if this motion prevailed.

Gen. Tallmadge withdrew his motion of yesterday to strike out the words "the highways," and offered the following substitute:—"Or shall for six months next and immediately preceding the election, have rented a tenement therein the yearly value of five dollars, and shall have been rated and paid a highway tax either by labor or commutation."

Gen. Root said the amendment of gentlemen from Dutchess was provided for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens. The renting of tenements had become odious to the people and led to many frauds. He enlarged upon the remarks of the gentleman from Niagara (Mr. Russell,) who mentioned two instances in his town, where two revolutionary patriots and soldiers, one of whom fought with Montgomery under the walls of Quebec, and the other under Wayne at Stony Point, would be disfranchised, if this provision were struck out. But the honorable gentleman from Otsego (Mr. Van Buren) thinks that this clause is retained, the amendment will be jeopardized, and probably be rejected by the people. That honorable gentleman must doubtless be better acquainted with his constituents than himself, (Mr. Root.) This might be the case so far as it regarded Cooperstown, which the gentleman represented; but as Delaware was contiguous to Otsego, and as a part of the latter county was nearer to Delhi than to Cooperstown, he must claim to be as well acquainted with the sentiments of the people in that quarter as their representative.

Mr. Van Buren felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware. He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, CONTEMPLATED NOTHING SHORT OF UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. Mr. V. B. did not believe that there were twenty members of that committee, who, were the bare naked question of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE put to them, would vote in its favor; and he was very sure that its adoption was not expected, and would not meet the views of their constituents.

Mr. V. B. then replied to a statement made yesterday by his honorable and venerable friend from Erie, (Mr. Russell) in relation to the exclusion of soldiers who had fought at Quebec and Stony Point, under the banners of Montgomery and Wayne. And he felt the necessity of doing this, because such cases, urged by such gentlemen as his honorable friend, were calculated to make a deep and lasting impression. But although a regard for their due honor to that gentleman, yet it was the duty of the Convention to guard against the admission of those impressions which sympathy in individual cases may excite. It was always dangerous to legislate upon the impulse of individual cases, where the law about to be enacted is to have a general operation. With reference to the case of our soldiers, the people of this state and country had certainly redeemed themselves from the imputation that republics are ungrateful. With an honorable liberality, they had BESTOWED THE MILITARY LANDS UPON THEM; and to gladden the evening of their days, had provided them with pensions. Few of those patriots were now living, and of that few, the number was yearly diminishing. IN FIFTEEN YEARS, THE GRAVE WILL HAVE COVERED ALL THOSE who now survived. Was it not then unwise to hazard a wholesome restrictive provision, lest in its operation it might affect these few individuals for a very short time? He would add no more.—His duty would not permit him to say less.

One word on the main question before the committee. We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black or white, who would be kind enough to condescend to accept it.

The above shows in glowing colors, what kind of a Democrat Martin Van Buren was in 1821. He cared not for the soldier who bled at Quebec, with the gallant Montgomery.—He cared not for the soldier who had been with mad Anthony at Stony Point. No! no! If they were TOO POOR TO RENT A HOUSE, they should not vote. So thought Van Buren. They had got enough. They had got "military lands," and a pension; and in fifteen years they will be out of the way. He could not think of approaching so near universal suffrage, as to let these poor, yet brave old revolutionary soldiers have a vote. They had endured the toil, the privation, the suffering, and the danger, of the struggle of liberty against oppression;—they had helped to erect the temple of Freedom,—yet Mr. Van Buren would not agree that they should be allowed to vote, because they were too poor to rent a house.

Honest Freemen, what do you think of this kind of a Democrat? He would not