

Standing Army.

The following is a synopsis of the plan furnished to Congress, by the Secretary at war, and recommended by the annual message of Mr. Van Buren.

This paper contains the report of the Secretary at war detailing the manner in which the Administration wishes to organize the militia of the U. States. Some of our warm Administration friends object to the title given in this report. A bill to rise and keep up a standing army of one hundred thousand men. The man who is willing to give his mind fair play, and to judge for himself, will see that the report asks,

1st. That every free able bodied white male citizen of the U. States, between the ages of 20 and 45, to be enrolled—see 1st section of the bill.

2d. That within three months of his enrolment he must arm himself AT HIS OWN EXPENSE—see 1st and 4th sections.

3d. That within —months from the passage of the law, 100,000 men must be drafted for active service; from Pennsylvania there must be raised 10,000—see 10th section.

4th. That a reserve of 100,000 men more must be armed and organized—see 12th section.

5th. That this body of 200,000 is to be kept up constantly by draft from the whole mass of the militia—see 13th section.

6th. That the Union is to be laid off into 10 military districts, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia to be the 5th District—see 14th section.

7th. That the President may call out the whole body of this force of 100,000 men twice a year, at such times and such places within the district, as he chooses—see 17th section.

8th. That whilst they are thus called out, and whilst going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, this army of 100,000 men is to be in service of the United States—see the same section.

9th. That whilst thus in service they are to be under such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt—see same section.

10th. If a citizen fail to march when ordered by the President, he is to be fined not less than half a month's pay nor more than three months pay, (not less than \$5 nor more than \$50)—see 16th section.

11th. That unless the fines are paid, the citizens may be imprisoned by the court martial for one month for every five dollars of the fines—without attempting to collect the fines by levying property—same section.

13th. That the court martial certifies the fines of the United States Marshal, and he collects by the summary process of distress—see 20th section.

14th. That if the citizen have no property, then he must suffer imprisonment "until the fine is paid"—same section.

Our readers will now read and judge for themselves. And the Administration will hear the voice of the people on this matter like the voice of seven thunders.

Van Buren and Poor Men.

Poor men read the following and then vote for Martin Van Buren if you choose!

Reader, mark well the following. —Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention to amend the Constitution, opposed the right of POOR MEN TO VOTE. In the debate on that question, he used these words!

"But what is the character of the poor? GENERALLY SPEAKING, VICE AND POVERTY GO HAND IN HAND." See page 284 of the Journal of the proceedings.

In the same Convention he advocated THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE, if they were property holders and paid taxes.

POOR MEN will support a man for the highest office in their gift, after uttering such sentiments in a public assembly, they deserve to lose the right of suffrage."

ANECDOTE.—We yesterday met a gentleman who had, until lately, been an active and influential Van Buren man, and in speaking about the Harrison victory in Louisiana, we remarked, "we will sweep you out clean." "You'll not sweep me, I can tell you," replied he. "Why, you have not quit Van Buren," exclaimed we. "Yes," said he, "I have renounced the U— and his works."

We at once expressed our pleasure, in finding that he had manliness and honesty enough to declare against an administration which he believed to be ruining the country.

He looked upon the man who refuses to bear testimony against men who, he believes, are destroying the country, as no wit better than the fellow who stands by a silent observer of the operations of a pickpocket.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TAPPENON LOW WAGES.

One of those errors, which will creep into the columns of a paper, however guarded its conductors may be, occurred in our last, in stating that Senator Tappan made the following speech, in exemplification of the "principles of the Sub-Treasury" in the Senate chamber. It was delivered at Steubenville, Ohio, and although

the Editor of the Pittsburg paper said that the Senator would deny it he has never done so.

Read it again, all who want information as to the means to be employed in bringing about better times under Van Buren government!

Read it Mechanics!
Read it Farmers!!
Read it Manufacturers!!
Read it Laborers!!
Read it all who earn wages!

"The price of labor is entirely too high. THE LABORER IN THIS COUNTRY CAN AFFORD TO WORK FOR ELEVEN PENNY A DAY, AND THE HARD MONSIEY SYSTEM WILL BRING DOWN WAGES TO THAT SUM. WHEAT WILL ALSO COME DOWN TO SIXTEEN CENTS A BUSHEL, AND EVERY THING ELSE IN PROPORTION. THIS IS THE BEST TARIFF YOU CAN HAVE, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN ENABLE THE MANUFACTURER TO COMPETE WITH ENGLAND. The Sub-Treasury will effect both objects—IT WILL PUT DOWN THE BANKS, AND BRING WAGES AND EVERY THING ELSE DOWN."

Since the above was written, the Globe denies the statement by authority. Why does not Mr. Tappan do it under his own signature? He tells a federal Editor in Pittsburg, that he will not deny it, and then are we to believe, that the Globe is his conscience keeper? Let us have a flat denial—no round-about dodging; until then, we believe that Senator Tappan did make the assertion. It sounds like him; it sounds like his party; it sounds destructive!—Har. Tel.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON County, ss

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

Whereas John J. Taylor lately, viz—on the 27th April 1840 agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and approved, filed a claim in our county court of common Pleas in and for the said county against Richard Plowman for the sum of five hundred dollars against all that certain saw mill, erected and partly finished on the farm of Richard Plowman now in the possession of Dr. J. H. Dorsey known by the name of the Sugar Grove Farm, in the township of Henderson in the said county of Huntingdon, upon the run called which run empties into the Pennsylvania canal at or near the Red House on said farm, for the work already done and materials found for the said saw mill, viz, for mill-wright work, hewing timber, iron and castings, in and about the construction and erection of the said saw mill. And whereas it is alleged that the said sum still remains due and unpaid to the said John J. Taylor. Now we command you that you make known to the said Richard Plowman and Dr. Jonathan H. Dorsey and to all such persons as may hold or occupy said saw mill that they be and appear before the Judges of our said court, at a court of common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the said county of Huntingdon on the second Monday of August next, to show if any thing they know or have to say why the said sum of five hundred dollars should not be levied of the effect of the act of assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then there this writ. Witness Thos Burnside Esq. President of our said court at Huntingdon, this second day of July A. D. 1840.

James Steel, Protry

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

HUNTINGDON county, ss

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the sheriff of said county, Greeting—

Whereas Jonathan Conrad and Jerome Dawson, have filed a claim in our court of common Pleas for the county of Huntingdon against Solomon Wilson of the borough of Hollidaysburg (contractor and reputed owner) for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars, for all the materials, excepting the latches, locks, hinges and screws necessary for the doors, found, furnished and provided, and used for, in and about the erection and construction of "all that brick dwelling house erected on lot numbered two hundred and forty-three in the plan of the borough of Hollidaysburg aforesaid, said lot being and lying on Mulberry st., sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and sixty-two feet to Horse alley, which said brick house is twenty-two feet long and sixteen feet broad or wide, and one story and a half high. And whereas it is alleged that the said sum remains due and unpaid to the said Jonathan Conrad and Jerome Dawson; now we command you that you make known to the said Solomon Wilson, 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 of common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the said county, on the second Monday of August next, to show if any thing they know or have to say, why the said sum of two hundred and twenty dollars should not be levied of the said building, to the use of the said Jonathan Conrad and Jerome Dawson, according to the form and effect of the act of assembly in such case made and provided, if to them it shall seem expedient, and have you then there this writ. Witness the Hon Thomas Burnside Esq. President of our said court at Huntingdon, this 11th day of July A. D. 1840.

James Steel, Protry



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, July 29, 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 SHIN PLASTERS 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't
JOSEPH RITNER, } Electors

1st District LEVIE PASSMORE,

2d do CADWALLADER EVANS.

3d do CHARLES WATERS,

4th do JOHN GILLINGHAM,

do AMOS ELLMAKER,

do JOHN K. ZELIN,

do DAVID POITTS,

5th do ROBERT STINSON,

6th do WILLIAM S. HINDEU,

7th do J. JENKINS ROSS,

8th do PETER FILBERT,

9th do JOSEPH H. SPAYD,

10th do JOHN HARPER,

11th do WILLIAM MELVAINE,

12th do JOHN DICKSON,

13th do JOHN KEENEHAN,

14th do JOHN REED,

15th do NATHAN BEACH,

16th do NER MIDDLESWORTH,

17th do GEORGE WALKER,

18th do BERNARD CONNELY,

19th do GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE,

20th do JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,

21st do JOSEPH HENDERSON,

22d do HARMAR DENNY,

23d do JOSEPH BUFFINGTON,

24th do JAMES MONTGOMERY,

25th do JOHN DICK.

COUNTY CONVENTION

AND

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

The friends of HARRISON and TYLER within the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on or before Saturday the 8th day of August, and elect two delegates from each of said townships and boroughs to represent them in the county convention which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon on Wednesday the 12th of August at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a county ticket and appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees.

And a general meeting of all who are opposed to the present administration of the State and Federal Governments, is requested to meet at the Court house in the borough of Huntingdon at 7 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday the 12th of August.

By the County Committee

David Blair

Chairman.

July 22nd 1840.

I. O. U.

We ask our patrons to examine the letters at the head of this article, and then ask themselves if they do not apply to them? I OWE YOU, we know must be the thoughts of many of these when they take my paper. The letters above tells the tale. When you take up the "Journal," and think of the yankee who cast his lot among you—and think of the toil, the paper and ink he has had to buy; and think of his "little responsibilities," as well as his greater ones; does not the expression I. O. U. apply to you? if it does, remember what St. Paul says, "O no man any thing."

There are some hundreds of our subscribers that we have repeatedly told to "put money in their purse"—to "fork up"—to "pay the printer," and to do the decent thing; still they forget to remember three little words, "I Owe You."

Naturally good natured, we have "borne our misfortunes with a patient shrug."—But these hard times has nearly starved the Job out of us—and we are satisfied that we do not want any more patience; we want money. Patience is a very commendable virtue, but there is a time when it ceases to be a virtue at all; and "to that complexion has ours come to at last."

To those who have so long been our patrons and friends—who have always punctually paid the printer—we wish to say that our insinuations are not meant for them. For their kindness and punctuality, we offer them our cordial and hearty

felt thanks, fervently desiring them to continue their good work.

To those who have so long been holding on to the hard earned dollars of the poor printer, we shall plainly say, they shall get none of our thanks, until we get some of their money. We want some of it, the wife and wee things want some of it, our hands want some of it, and our creditors want a good deal of it. So make up your minds to bring it to us, or we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of sending for it.

We've been waiting, we've been waiting, Long enough to call it fun;

No more waiting, no more waiting, Our NEXT shall be a LEGAL DUN!

The August court will soon be here, and a favorable chance will be presented to "hand over." Such as cannot come, can pay to any of our agents. A list of them will be found on the first page.

The Meetings.

Meetings have been held throughout the Union in favor of the success of Old Tip; and they may emphatically be called the meetings, for in numbers, zeal, and enthusiasm, there have none been held before. Log Cabins are raised in every village and town almost in the East and West, and they estimate the numbers present by acres. The right spirit is abroad. The day of our triumph is near at hand. Let every honest man shout success to the man who "fought more battles than any other general and never lost a victory."

Delegate Meetings.

Last week we neglected to call the attention of the people to the call for the people to hold their delegate meetings.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of our readers the importance of attending to those primary assemblages. Too often they are but slilyly attended, and the few who meet and transact the business, are charged with trickery and unfairness; and sometimes we doubt not, justly.

Every freeman should attend these meetings to let his voice be heard, as to his views and opinions. The people themselves should meet and select as their agents in forming a ticket, men who are unbiased for or against any and every man. The Convention should be a body of deliberating citizens, all intent upon securing the greatest good to the greatest number, and such a convention can only be formed by the people selecting from among themselves, such citizens, as they can place the firmest reliance upon their desire to further the wishes and the welfare of their constituents. Differences of opinion, undoubtedly will arise—if they are honest differences, all will be satisfied with the decision of the majority.

The great body of the people feel no other wish than that all shall be done for the best. They have no individual or personal preferences, or private objects in view; and it is to them that we appeal, to assemble in their strength, to mingle their voices with the multitude, to assist in bringing about the much desired and much needed reform in our government.

The struggle is just commencing. It is a struggle of the people against power, patronage, party drill, party deception, and partisan office holders. Our State is over run with scores of the minions of the National and State administrations. They are contending for the spoils of office. They are seeking to retain the treasure of the people in their hands, which has already enriched scores of them, at the expense of the honest and toiling tax payers.

The contest is already begun, and must be carried on with energy and a determination to succeed. Let there be no laggards. Come at once into the strife. Go, every freeman! join heart and hand with your fellow laborers, and let nothing keep you from the performance of a duty which you owe to yourself, to your children, and to our beloved country. Do not say these meetings can be held without you. GO! GO!!! GO!!! every man, and go as if you felt as if

"—You alone was he on whose sole arm hung victory."

Funny!

The Loco Focos are really talking about nominating a ticket in this county. Now is not that funny? What do they want with a ticket in this county, just to have it beat 1500? Well, poor fellows. If they desire to show how very popular their Iron Gray is getting in the land of his nativity. We do not blame them; for the way the people will write Ichabod over his name and his party in this county will be a caution.

To the Farmers & Mechanics—No. 8.

When we concluded our last article, we thought we had written enough upon the subject of Loco Foco patriotism, or as we call it, party humbug. Some things that we have seen enacted during the last few days has convinced us that, there is much more can be said calculated to show up the hollow hearted professions of this would be democratic faction, and its thousand acts of deception and trickery; and we have determined to devote at least another chapter to the same subject.

There has been no one thing that has been more dwelt upon by these Loco Focos, to delude and ensnare the people in their ranks, than their opposition to the unsafe Banks—unsafe, they said, because the people had no security that their notes should be redeemed. Upon every and all occasions you could hear them saying that they wanted the Banks to put their notes on the same footing that a man had to do with his note of hand. They said if a poor man gives his note, his property could be sold to pay it, but that the rich Banks were allowed to issue as much as they pleased, and a poor man could not make them pay up. Every tavern brawler belonging to the party was eloquent upon such injustice to the poor. Every Loco Foco paper was filled with empty harangues to the honest and industrious people, to unite with them in their war of patriotism to make these rag barons give security for their trash. Give them the power, and they would make them secure their now worthless rags, by binding the stockholders for the redemption of their notes. We say farmers, is not what we have here written true to the letter? You must all answer, yes!

We now ask you in perfect candor, have they done with these Banks as they said they would? Or have they simply obtained the power by their false promises, and made no attempt to better the Banks? One Bank Bill was passed during the last session, which contained every regulation and restriction that they promised. It was passed; but what did their Bank restricting Governor do with it? HE VETOED IT; and in a long message to the Legislature, says, how much he likes such Banks, yet does that, which should convince the most stubborn man, that he is in heart a greater friend to the old system of insecurity.

We told our citizens, three years ago, that this man Porter was a Bank stockholder, and would never act up to what he said. We were pronounced a liar, and a traducer of his patriotism. Did we not tell the truth? Did we not expose the humbug of his professions? Has not he done just what we said he would do? Answer these questions to yourselves, honest laborers. Be not misled by what we say, if we are mistaken. Examine the facts.

We have been led to continue this subject by seeing distributed throughout the country, this very veto message. It is printed in German and English pamphlets—in every Loco Foco paper, and is heralded forth as the right doctrine against Banks. In that message, all the old stale humbug against Banks is gone over. The Governor says we have too many; and will not sanction any more. In truth, in the whole message he tries to convince his party that he still adheres to his patriotism, and Anti Bank Democracy.

We promised to show in these articles that party patriotism was neither more nor less than political humbug; and we here show that the head of the party still sticks to the humbug. We have shown that they never carry out the measures they profess.

Is there one single honest man, who does not believe that Mr. Porter would have signed this restricted Bank charter, if he really had been in favor of the measure? You have been told hundreds of times that the Banks were all unsafe, unsound, and speculating shave shops, in which the rich took advantage of the poor. Now, if that party had been honest in what they said, would they have refused to grant the dear people one good, safe Bank? The Governor says, we have too many Banks; and hints very strongly that they are all bad. Yet he will not let the people have one good one. Is it not just to suppose that if one good Bank had been created on their professed principles, that all the others would have been obliged to agree to the same restrictions, to make their notes pass?

Notwithstanding all this, this party still profess the same notions as formerly, but will not carry them out. Will not

every man say that their patriotism is all humbug?

Now let us ask you who toil for your money and your bread, what you would do in a case we will state of precisely the same kind.

Suppose you were in the habit of buying goods of any kind at a store; and another storekeeper takes you to one side and tells you, that the articles are not worth anything—they are mean, coarse, damaged, or dear at any price, and all that—in truth that they are only made to sell, but if you will purchase of him, he can give you the same goods, that are fine, elegant, and sound, and made for use—and he can sell them even cheaper than his neighbor. Thinking him honest, you would go and buy of him; and when you get the things home, you find he has sent you just the same article, if not worse, and has charged you more than the other man, what would you say? would you not pronounce him in plain terms a liar and a rascal? and would you be satisfied by his telling you that all he wanted was, that you should buy on until he had sold out his old stock—and then he would get the "right stripe" for you? We are sure you would not.

Like the storekeeper, these Loco Focos told the people, if they would support them, that they would make laws—make good Banks—and they should cost the people less;—and in fact they would do wonders for them, and save their money. The people believed them, and now they see that they are like the humbugging storekeeper. They will not make any of their good Banks until the old stock is all gone; and they are giving them the same article that they had before, and are charging more for it.

As American citizens, we ask you, if you ought not to be as careful in selecting articles for the Government of your nation, as you are in selecting things for your family? And will you let a party lie and cheat you out of your rights; when you would not let a man cheat you of a flip?

Are we not right? Tell us next October.

Louisiana Election.

As was expected by our friends, owing to local causes, we have lost one of our Congress men in this State. But notwithstanding, the Harrison majority of the popular vote is about 2000. Showing that the Old Hero is gaining friends there. He recollect rightly, in 1836 Louisiana gave a majority for Van Buren. She now stands among the disenfranchised.

The "Standard" is still chuckling over the changes for Van Buren. It is not a little extraordinary, that they have to go so far abroad to find changes? or do they do it because they can manufacture changes, and no one is the wiser. Endeavor for once, neighbor, to hunt up some changes in this county, if you do not, we can, scores of them; and unless you can make it appear that there are some changes at home, the people will be apt to say, that those from abroad are all humbug.

The Political Pauper.

Amos Kendal has discovered that he is busy and can make his former menials work right that he can make more out of his Extra Lies, than he can as Post Master General. He sends letters to every Post Master, and requests him to use his influence in obtaining subscribers, and sending the ready on to him. In this way he at once makes about 10,000 subscribers out of the leg treasuries, and then he commands his obedient serfs to be up and doing and get as many more as possible.

The truth is Amos is a cunning beggar and has discovered that that party must go down, and he has taken this plan to get rich on the dollars his slaves beg from the people. Honest men should spurn such beggars from their doors.

Old Times.

We publish below a letter signed by Thomas Ringland, written at a time when he little thought that his gallant General would be a candidate for the highest honors in our country, and that he, blinded by the madness of party zeal, would be found among the miscreants, who are willing to defame and traduce the man that they then esteemed so highly.

Thomas Ringland, then had a soldier's honor, (which is now overshadowed by a politician's infamy,) and he willingly now mingles among the calumniators of Harrison.

A few weeks since, "The Keystone" of Harrisburg, quoted the remarks of Thomas Ringland of Washington county, to sustain the assertion that Harrison's soldiers