

of October, 1813. The disposition of his troops was judicious, and his success by the defeat of the British army and Indians acting with it, and the capture of its baggage and artillery complete. The consequences which attended this victory were of the highest importance. It not only put us in possession of a considerable portion of Upper Canada, but relieved the whole of that frontier, from the incursions and ravages of a savage enemy.—The gallant troops who fought under his command merit the highest commendation.—

JAMES MONROE.  
We regret that we have no room for Gen. Jessup's reply, in which he says:—"I, sir, actions be estimated by their consequences, then will the name of Harrison fill one of the fairest pages in our country's history."

### IMPRISONMENT OF POOR MEN.

We publish to-day two of the most objectionable sections of Mr Poinsett's plan for a Standing Army. Read and examine yourselves, freemen; especially do we recommend the poor honest man to examine it, and see in what situation you will be placed, provided you are notable to comply with the requisitions contained therein.

28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States in the case provided for calling forth the active force or parts, thereof (in the 17th head) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court martial may determine, and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the U. States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court-martial, and such officers shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be IMPRISONED by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of FINES adjudged against them, FOR ONE CALENDAR MONTH FOR EVERY FIVE DOLLARS OF SUCH FINE.

29th. That all fines assessed, as described in the preceding head, shall be certified by the officer ordering the court or the revising authority of the proceedings of the court martial having approved of the same, to the marshal of the district in which the delinquent shall reside, or to one of his deputies, and take a receipt from the said marshal or his deputy, as the case may be, for the same, which receipt and duplicate, of the certificate furnished, he shall transmit for record to the adjutant general of the militia of the United States; that the marshal or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to LEVY THE SAID FINES, WITH COST, BY DISTRESS AND SALE OF THE GOODS AND CHATTLES OF THE DELINQUENT; which costs and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeable to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer IMPRISONMENT there being no goods or chattles to be found whereon to LEVY THE SAID FINE, the marshal of the district; or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to JAIL during the term of which he shall be so adjudged to IMPRISONMENT, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.

### LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in Post Office at Huntingdon, which if not taken out and the postage paid, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters, in three months from this date.

- B Thomas Boyd Esq., William Lantz, John Brown, Joseph Long, John Brown, Sarah M. Lacock, Andrew Brabender, Geo. F. Lloyd Esq., Thomas Barnes Esq., John Lantz, John Britt, Robert Logan, Sarah Bear, Alexander McCalvey, Samuel Moor, Jeshua E. Campbell, Charles Marks 2, James Clarke, John Couch, Wm Merrell, Michael Cassidy, Henry Neary, Anthony H Emley 2, George Otterkirck, Thomas Ewing, Wm Robertson, Andrew Rogers, Philip Griffith, 2, Jas A. Sample, John Smith, fuller, Robert Smith, Charles Storer, Isaac Houser, Dr. Sidney Warren, John Hall, David Wright, Samuel Huck, Catharine White, Robert C. Hawn, Rosell Wright, John Johnson, H. Weir Workman, Berry Kephart, I. DORLAND, P. M.

August, 4, 1840.



## THE JOURNAL

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, August 5, 1840.

### Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT.

**GEN. WM. H. HARRISON**  
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN TYLER,**  
OF VIRGINIA.

### FLAG OF THE PEOPLE

For 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 PLASTERERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, Firing 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, 3 Sen'to'l
- JOSEPH RITNER, 3 Electors
- LEWIS PASSMORE, 2d do
- CADWALLADER EVANS, do
- CHARLES WATERS, do
- JON. GILLINGHAM, do
- AMOS ELLMAKER, do
- JOHN K. ZELLIN, do
- DAVID POTTS, do
- ROBERT STINSON, do
- WILLIAM S. HINDEU, do
- J. JENKINS ROSS, do
- PETER FILBERT, do
- JOSEPH H. SPAYD, do
- JOHN HARPER, do
- WILLIAM MELVAINE, do
- JOHN DICKSON, do
- JOHN M'KEEHAN, do
- JOHN REED, do
- NATHAN BEACH, do
- NER MIDDLESWORTH, do
- GEORGE WALKER, do
- BERNARD CONNELL, do
- GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE, do
- JUSTICE G. FORDYCE, do
- JOSEPH HENDERSON, do
- HARMAR DENNY, do
- JOSEPH BUNTINGTON, do
- JAMES MONTGOMERY, do
- JOHN DICK, do

## 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 had 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."

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 we 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.

### Brown's Vindication.

On the first page of our paper will be found the vindication of General Brown, of Michigan. He has for a long series of years been an advocate of the destructive measures of Martin Van Buren. With a determination to do every thing for the good of his country, it would seem that he adhered to that deceptive faction. He was honest. But it would now appear that the scales had fallen from his eyes, and with the same candor and honest intent, he now proclaims his unwillingness to be led by the delusive promises of the Loco Foco paper. But the letter can say more for itself than we can for it. READ IT.

### "Here comes Amos."

We do not remember that we have ever seen honest Amos led up to the ring with more coolness, than he is by Mr. Edwards, of Goodwinsville, Va.

Our readers we suppose must now be well aware that Ken-lall has, and is pursuing a systematic course with his "Extra Lies," or as he calls them, "Extra Globes," to secure his own personal aggrandisement. He is sending his terms to every post master in the Union; and calls on them by their fealty to their party, to "use their influence" to get him subscribers. If that does not suit, why he desires to have the document handed over to some faithful, and more obedient servant; and that he be requested to become one of his travelling agents. We know that our post masters in this county have been receiving, and exerting themselves in behalf of these same proposals for the Extra Globe. We know too that they are sent to the post master, and that they do lift, read, and distribute them, although they well know that they have no right to receive free the proposals of any other man's paper. Unless we are much mistaken, it is in direct violation with their oath.

It would appear that the call upon Mr. Edwards did not exactly come to the desired spot. He knew his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them; and to Amos' summons to help gather his black mail the independent and honest citizen replies with a becoming indignation. His reply will be found on the first page of to-day's paper, and let it be carefully and attentively read. No one will read it attentively, that will not say et once that there is still hope for the republic, while such honest and patriotic spirits remain.

### New York Awake!

It appears to be the regular business of the Loco Focos, to keep the people in ignorance as to the state of political feeling in other States, or remote parts of their own. They pursue it as a regular business. Upon all occasions, when any other State is named, they at once say it goes for Van Buren. They do it even when they are stating, that which common sense, or half the dictates of common reason, would teach the most bigoted, was false.

We have been led to these remarks by having placed in our hands the address of the Whig Committee of the State of New York. The character of that committee is well known. For three years they have bestowed much of their attention upon the evidences of popular feeling in that State. They have always calculated with great correctness. Another reason why we have considered it prudent to publish the address is, the incessant efforts of the Loco Focos to impress upon the public mind a belief that Van Buren will carry his own State, when we felt assured that in truth, they had no grounds of hope.

The address of that committee will be found below. It is an interesting and valuable paper. It sets at rest forever, the vain boast that New York will again return to her wallowing in the mire. That State has thrice thrown off the shackles of

party bondage, and her first, second, and third sober thoughts of the people still show, that they will be oppressed no more.

Read it. Read it carefully and attentively; and you can see at once with what show of honesty they claim New York. Read it, and you will rise from its perusal confident that the Empire State will tell Martin to follow his own foot steps back to Kinderhook, and resign his white house to an honest man. Read it, and you can laugh at the consummate folly and madness of these deceived, deluded, and too often corrupted Loco Focos.

### TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

ALBANY, STATE OF NEW-YORK, }  
July 20, 1840. }

The Whig State Committee of the state of New-York have ascertained that a simultaneous effort has been made by the administration members of Congress, and by others at Washington, to produce an impression that this State will cast her electoral vote for Mr. Van Buren. Information has reached us that letters have been received in different and distant states from Washington, of the same tenor, and frequently identical in language, Mr. Van Buren's success in this state as being beyond all reasonable doubt. The very manner in which these representations are got up and circulated is of itself sufficiently indicative of their character. They are the last desperate resort of a ruined party and of an Administration tottering to its downfall, to deceive a people whom they have so long beguiled. We will may they dread the consequences of acknowledging, or admitting to deny the fact, that Mr. Van Buren is discarded by his own state. What candidate for the Presidency ever before dared to come before the people with his own state against him? It was therefore of vast importance that this overwhelming fact should be denied, contradicted, explained away, or disposed of in some mode.

This we suppose to be the explanation of this audacious conspiracy to deceive and delude their own followers; we say their followers, for we cannot believe for a moment that there is a generous Whig in the Union who would doubt the untiring perseverance of his political friends, who have for three years, under circumstances the most adverse, maintained the conflict with their oppressors, and in each year have been victorious.

In 1837 the people of this state burst the party shackles in which they had been for ten years spell-bound, and returned a large majority to the popular branch of the Legislature. In 1838 when Pennsylvania faltered and Ohio gave way, when the darkness of the political horizon cast shadows of gloom through the land, N. York rallied to the rescue and elected a Whig Governor and a Whig House of Assembly. In 1839, under circumstances of difficulty which must be familiar to you, every branch of the state Government was placed in Whig hands.

Is it to be believed, then, that after such contests and such victories, the freemen of New York will falter and prove recreant to their principles when the great object of all their efforts is within their reach?—when they are inspired with the certain knowledge that their exertions only are needed to hurl from power those who have so grossly abused the trusts confided to them? Believe it not!

But we are not content with these general conclusions. We demand the evidence on which can be founded the most remote expectation of a change in the sentiments of the people of this state. Is it to be found in the embarrassment of our commerce, and the desertion of the streets of our commercial metropolis; in stores shut up for want of tenants; in the countless multitudes thrown out of employ; or in the price of labor? Are these evidences of prosperity for which our state is to be thankful, and express its gratitude by continuing in power those who have produced them?

Where is the evidence of reaction which is to reduce a majority of at least 7000 and convert it into a minority? The election of 1839 was merely for Senators and Assemblymen; and in those districts where the Whig ascendancy was undisputed, and there was no occasion for effort, such as the 7th and 8th Senate districts, our friends contented themselves with electing their candidates without caring for the majority. The most moderate estimate of our known strength in those districts, added to the actual returns in other districts, gives us a real majority in 1839 of more than 7000 votes. How is this to be changed into a majority on the other side? The town elections held in the spring of 1840 evince no falling off on the part of the Whigs, and on the contrary they and the charter elections in the villages and cities have resulted in a gain. The great contest in the city of New York sorely disappointed the calculations made at Washington, and convinced the friends of the administration that the "reaction" had not then commenced.

Since these elections have been held what has been the evidence of the current of public opinion? By what party have those multitudes been assembled which are counted by the acre? What mean those log cabins which sprinkle the face of the state from one end to the other? What is indicated by the hundreds of social songs in praise of Harrison and his noble deeds, which you hear at every

corner of the streets and at every gathering of the people? Are these the marks and signs by which to distinguish a desponding disheartened people, ready to forego the fruits of four years struggle and willing to kiss the rod that scourged them?

We have extensive correspondence and means of information from every part of the state, both collectively and individually, and we declare in the most positive manner that we have not heard and do not know, of more than six instances in which any one heretofore known as a Whig has become a supporter of the administration since the last election. On the contrary, public renunciation, as daily made by citizens who up to the last election supported the candidates of the Van Buren party. And hundreds are known to have determined on the support of General Harrison who yet shrink from a public declaration in the newspapers to that effect. Many of these are induced to this course by the shameful assaults upon the character of General Harrison.

It is well known here, that, to many of the strongest adherents of the Van Buren party, the Sub-Treasury has been as odious and abhorrent as it has been, and is to the Whigs. Many who will cooperate with their party on every other subject, will desert them on that issue. In the city of New York that measure and its incidents of hard money and hostility to banks, from the articles of party creed and they have already evinced their determination to maintain them by recommending for Governor Samuel Young, who goes with them to the utmost length, and who is so notorious for his monomaniac hostility to internal improvements.

The party in the country abhor their infidel, agrarian, Fanny Wright associates of the city, and all their works. Intense dissension rages in their camp, and if silenced at the approach of the election, it will still paralyze their efforts, and dishearten them from exertion.

We need not repeat the remarks already made to show what a different aspect is presented by the Whig phalanx; and we will only add, that, having acted as a whig state committee in 1838 and 1839, we have had occasion to test the accuracy of our information, and the soundness of our calculations. The results of those years conformed to our expectations and to the assurances we give our distant friends.

We now assure them that the Whig majority in this state at the next election will exceed 7,000 and may reach to 12,000 or 15,000. We have thought it due to them and our cause to furnish them with this information as the means of defeating and exposing the attempts now making to deceive the people on this important point. Very respectfully,

Your obt' servants,

- LEWIS BENEDICT, } State
- JOHN TOWNSEND, } Comtee
- SAMUEL STEEVENS, } State
- SAMUEL COBB, } Comtee
- JOHN GROESBECK, }
- ROBT THOMPSON. }

### To the Farmers & Mechanics--No. 9.

We have thought that we could do nothing better, than to digress from our original plan, and for one single number turn our attention to the proposed plan of a

### Standing Army.

so strongly recommended by Mr. Poinsett, and by Mr. Van Buren himself.

In order then to come to a perfect understanding of the case, and to show that the scheme of a regular standing army, is a favorite plan with the present Executive, we shall commence our article by giving an extract of Van Buren's message, delivered to Congress Dec. 2, 1839. Any honest man, who is willing to admit the truth, will say without hesitation, that the plan of the standing army is the plan of the President.

Extract from the message of the President of the U. States to the two Houses of Congress, Dec. 2, 1839.

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the United States."

Here then is Van Buren's endorsement of the measure. Let us now turn our attention to the enquiry. What is the plan proposed, which Van Buren cannot too strongly recommend? Here it is.

10th. That within — months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the mass of the militia, in each State, Territory, and District in the United States, by draft or by voluntary service, such number between the ages of 21 and 37 years, so that the whole may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions for each State, Territory and District, respectively to wit:

Maine,	4,400 men.
New Hampshire,	1,400
Vermont,	1,400
Massachusetts,	6,000
Connecticut,	2,800
Rhode Island,	800

New York,	18,000
New Jersey,	2,800
Pennsylvania,	10,400
Delaware,	800
Maryland,	3,200
Virginia,	6,000
District of Columbia,	400
North Carolina,	4,400
South Carolina,	2,400
Florida,	2,800
Alabama,	480
Mississippi,	2,000
Louisiana,	800
Tennessee,	1,600
Arkansas,	4,400
Missouri,	400
Iowa,	1,200
Kentucky,	4,400
Illinois,	1,200
Indiana,	2,800
Ohio,	8,000
Michigan,	800
Wisconsin,	400

This force to constitute the second class, and be denominated the ACTIVE or MOVABLE FORCE.

17th. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble, such numbers of the active force of militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor — days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to, and returning from, the place of rendezvous, they SHALL BE deemed IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, and be subjected to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement.

20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And no officer, musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous in one year, nor more than in due relation with other able-bodied men of the same rank in the regiment to which he belongs.

These are only some extracts from the Bill. The 10th section averages the number of men that must be furnished by each State, as an active force. The 17th section explains what kind of control they are to have. They are "to be deemed IN THE SERVICE OF the United States," during their time of performing their duty (as militia men, the Van Buren men call it).

The 20th section goes on then to show what further rules shall come into the system of governing this army. This whole body of 200,000 men, by the 17th section are declared in the U. S. SERVICE, and by the 20th section they are declared to be subject to the ARTICLE 8 OF WAR.

Now, then, let us make the article complete, and show what are these articles of war, which by this law are to be extended over our whole country. We make our extracts from these articles and as we intend to show that this is a plan to pass a

### Modern Sedition Law.

more arbitrary and tyrannical than that disgraceful old sedition law approved by John Adams, we have published these ARTICLES OF WAR on one side of the column, and the old sedition law by its side, in order that the people can examine the TWO SEDITION LAWS, as they stand side by side, and ask themselves if they do not see that the same party in favor of this army law, must be the same as the old Royal party of '98. But here are the two. Examine them carefully, and we shall admit that we are mistaken if every honest man does not agree with us, that Van Buren's sedition law of 1840 is more tyrannical than the other. Read them.

Extract from the Sedition Law approved by President John Adams, July 14th, 1794.

Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall utter contumacious or disrespectful words against the President of the U. States, against the Vice President thereof, or against the Congress or any of the U. States, in which they may be quartered, if a commissioned officer shall be cashiered or punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial.

Art. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist in printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the U. States, or either House of the Congress of the U. S. or the President of the U. S. with the intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the said