

Taking the Census.

SCENE—A house in the country.

Inquisitor—Good morning, madam. Is the head of the family at home?
Mrs. Tunchwood—Yes, sir, I'm at home.

Inq.—Have you a husband?
Mrs. T.—Yes, sir, but he ain't the head of the family, I'd have you to know.

Inq.—How many persons have you in your family?
Mrs. T.—Why, bless me, sir, what's that to you? You are mighty inquisitive I think.

Inq.—I am the man that takes the census.
Mrs. T.—If you was a man in your senses, you wouldn't ask such impertinent questions.

Inq.—Don't be affronted, old lady, but answer my questions as I ask them.
Mrs. T.—Answer a fool according to his folly; you know what the Scripture says, Old lady, indeed!

Inq.—I beg your pardon, madam; but I don't care about hearing scripture just at this moment. I am bound to go according to law, and not according to gospel.

Mrs. T.—I should think you went neither according to law nor gospel. What business is it to you to inquire into folk's affairs, Mr. Thingumbob?
Inq.—The law makes it my business, good woman, and if you don't want to expose yourself to its penalties, you must answer my questions.

Mrs. T.—Oh, it's the law, is it? That alters the case. But I should like to know what business the law has with people's household matters.

Inq.—Congress made the law, and if it don't please you, you must talk to them.
Mrs. T.—Talk to a fiddle-stick! Why Congress is a fool and you're another.

From the New York Express.

The Question Settled.

The election in Louisiana being over, we now give the following statement, for the encouragement of weak brethren, and a token for those who "look before they leap."
In 1836 it will be recollected that Gen. Harrison received the votes of the following seven States, viz:

States	MAJORITY
Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Kentucky,	15

Total, 73 votes, sure for Gen. Harrison in 1840.
Elections held in the following seven states since the nomination of Harrison and Tyler, indicates that they will vote for that ticket by about the majorities named:

States	MAJORITY
Massachusetts,	14
New York,	42
Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
Virginia,	23
Michigan,	3
Louisiana,	5

Total 99
Add Harrison's capital in 1836, 73
172

Whole number of electoral votes 294; necessary to a choice 148. We have therefore 24 votes to spare from the above list. Should we loose more than that number, we will give "the grand halting sign of distress," to the following respectable states, all considered good for 'Tip and Ty':

North Carolina,	15
Tennessee,	13
Illinois,	5
Pennsylvania,	30

165
"A word to the wise," is sufficient.

THE PROOF—TAPPAN'S SPEECH.

The following testimony is conclusive that Mr. Senator Tappan, of Ohio, did not only use the language imputed to him, in regard to the reduction of wages, but is in favor of it:
From the Steubenville Gazette.

THE PROOF.—The Globe having recently asserted, that it had authority for denying the statement heretofore made by Mr. James Wallace, of a conversation between him and Benjamin Tappan, Esq., in which the latter expressed himself in favor of a specie currency, the effect of which, as stated by Mr. Tappan, would be to reduce labor to 12½ cents a day, and wheat to 16 cents a bushel, &c. we have been furnished with the following affidavits from Mr. James Wallace and James Little, both respectable woolen manufacturers, and Adam Wise Esq., at the time of the conversation a machine maker, and now a Justice of the Peace, and all of Steubenville. We understand also that the fact set forth in these depositions, can be sustained by other individuals. Any further remark on our part is unnecessary.

DEPOSITIONS.
Personally appeared before the undersigned, James Wallace, who deposes and says, That a short time previous to the last October election, he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan, Esq., one of the Senators in the Congress of the U. States from the state of Ohio, during

which conversation Mr. Tappan remarked, "You manufacturers, Mr. Wallace, stand very much in your own light, that you do not go with us for the hard money system; and you would go with us if you did not look through other people's spectacles."—This deponent enquired how the manufacturers were to be benefited by the adoption of that system? Mr. Tappan replied that "wages were entirely too high in this country, and that there was no reason why labor should not be as cheap in this country as in Europe. It is the Banks (continued Mr. Tappan) that keep up the price of labor and the price of produce; if you can put down the banks labor will be reduced to eleven pence a day wheat to sixteen cents a bushel, and every thing else in proportion. The Sub-Treasury will produce this result—it will put down the banks, and reduce the price of labor, and the products of the country. It will be the best tariff the manufacturers can have, and instead of being compelled to ask your government for protection, it will enable the American manufacturer to compete with the English manufacturer even in his own market."

JAS. WALLACE.

State of Ohio, Jefferson County, ss.
Personally appeared before the undersigned, a Notary Public, within and for the county of Jefferson, Jas Wallace, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing statements, by him subscribed, is true in substance, and in fact. Witness my hand and official seal at Steubenville, this 20th day of July, A. D. 1840.

[L. S.] J. COLLIER.

Notary Public, Jeff. Co. Ohio.

At the same time and place came Jas. Little, who being duly sworn, says that sometime previous to the last Election, the deponent had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan Esq. in which Mr. Tappan observed, that it was the banks, that kept up the price of labor and the price of produce, and if we could put down the banks and bring every thing to the specie standard, instead of foreign goods being brought to this country, we could take our goods to Europe and undersell them.

JAS. LITTLE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th July 1840.
J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

At the same time and place came also Adam Wise, who being duly sworn, says that sometime since he had a conversation with Benjamin Tappan Esq. in which Mr. Tappan remarked, that the banks were a great injury to the mechanics, that they (the banks) kept up the price of produce, and that every dollar which banks received for interest on loans, was just so much taken out of the pocket of the laboring man. Mr. Tappan also said, the banks ought to be put down, and then we should have nothing but a specie currency, and it would be much better for the mechanic if it were so.

ADAM WISE,

Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th July 1840
J. COLLIER, Notary Public.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette says, that having had recent opportunity, during attendance upon the sitting of the Supreme Court at Columbus, to collect information from and compare notes with gentlemen from all parts of the State, the result is "a firm, grounded conviction that Ohio will elect Mr. Corwin (for Governor) by at least 15,000 majority, and carry the Harrison electoral ticket by a still larger majority." This result (says the Gazette) appears to us inevitable. In 1836, Ohio gave 202,333 votes, of which Harrison obtained a majority over Van Buren of 8,501 votes. Since that time numerous changes are known to have taken place against the Administration, and the change is still going forward. The Whigs are now united and active—the People are alarmed and roused. The oldest among us have never before witnessed so much zeal, activity, or determination.—Ohio will probably give 240,000 votes, and of these we think, our friends may count upon 125,000 for HARRISON."

LEA, BUNKER, & CO.,

78 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR FACTORS, & GRAIN AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Advances made on Consignments of Produce.

Goods for the interior, to be forwarded via tide water canal, will be received and shipped to an agent at Havre de Grace, in a regular line of packets.

August 12, 1840.—3m.-p.

An Apprentice Wanted.

An apprentice is wanted at this office, one of good, steady, and industrious habits, and that can come well recommended; none other need apply. One from the country would be preferred.

FEE BILLS,

NEATLY EXECUTED, ON GOOD PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



THE JOURNAL

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, Aug. 12, 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 PLASTERERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs; Tired of Experiments and Experiments, 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, 7 Sen't	JOSEPH RITTER, 7 Selectors
LEVIS PASSMORE,	LEVIS PASSMORE,
CADWALLADER EVANS,	CHARLES WATERS,
JON. GILLINGHAM,	AMOS ELLMAKER,
JOHN K. ZELLIN,	DAVID POTTS,
ROBERT STINSON,	WILLIAM S. HINDEU,
J. JENKINS ROSS,	PETER FILBERT,
JOSEPH H. SPAYD,	JOHN HARPER,
WILLIAM MELVAINE,	JOHN DICKSON,
JOHN McKEEHAN,	JOHN REED,
NATHAN BACH,	NER MIDDLESWORTH,
GEORGE WALKER,	BERNARD CONNELL LY,
GEN. JOSEPH MARBLE,	JUSTICE G. FORDYCE,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,	HARMAR DENNY,
JOSEPH MUFFINGTON,	JAMES BONTGOMERY,
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 Conference.

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, "I O" no man anything.

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 heart

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.

Distressing Casualty.

On Monday of last week, while moving a small building formerly occupied as an office by J. G. Miles, Esq., SAMUEL READ, (aged 15) son of Thomas Read, Esq., of our town, unfortunately became entangled, and fell beneath the axle, (on which the building was placed,) when the building was moving. Owing to the great noise, consequent upon all such occasions, it was impossible to succeed in stopping the pulling of the horses and the men until he had been drawn a distance of at least 25 feet. The axle not being more than four or five inches from the ground, no part of the lad got under it except his legs, one of which was almost torn off at the knee; at least the flesh was literally stripped from the bone. Immediate surgical attendance was procured, but the shaft had sped, and insatiate death claimed as her victim, the young and happy lad, who but a few short hours before, had been exulting in all the buoyancy of health.

It was a shocking, and appalling sight, to see him, as we saw him, without the least prospect of being able to assist him; crushed as it were alive into his grave; and it spread a general gloom over our town.

No censure can be attached to any one, it seems as if it appeared directed by Him, who holds the destinies of worlds in his hands, as the means of snatching from the fire-side circle, one of its happy number.

How goes the Fight?

VOX POPULI—VOX DEI.

In a short time, the voice of the people will have been heard through the length and breadth of the nation; and we trust that "the meanest and most profligate wretches that ever crawled into power," will be driven back to their native dens, and their slimy tracks, as well as the border and more crushing footsteps in which they have attempted to tread, will be obliterated from our national policy.

The people are indeed coming. The friends of free government, and popular rights, as they see trodden misery rising from beneath the iron heel of oppression, and looking round for vengeance, cannot but thank God and take courage, that we have another noble evidence of the self-restoring power of a republican Government.

The election news will now be pouring in upon us until November. State after State will be added to the list which we have already commenced; and purposing continuing, to show our readers "how goes the fight." Thus far it is a bright and glorious record of our success; and be its ending ever so good or bad, we are determined to keep it continually before our readers. "Coming events cast their shadows before" and we feel confident that the shadows of defeat are plainly pictured to the present party in power, in the result of the elections already held since the nomination of the old hero of Tippecanoe was first spread out on the banner of Reform at Harrisburg.

We shall publish the States that have voted in 1840, and show that thus far, we have every cause of congratulation. The States here enumerated, gave all their electoral votes for Van Buren, in 1836. They now stand redeemed. All redeemed except poor, benighted, Granite, New Hampshire. Thus then it will appear, that since his nomination, Harrison has already gained 40 votes. But look at the record.

Voted for Harrison. Voted for V. Buren.
Rhode Island, 4. New Hampshire 7.
Connecticut, 8.
Louisiana, 5.
Virginia, 23.

We can count no less than 1000 political falsehoods uttered within the last month—Globe.

That's 250, each week the Extra Globe is issued. Well, the calculation will do, its rather moderate though.—Tel.

Seek the Truth.

We have been looking for some weeks, to see if any of the Van Buren associations would appoint a committee to examine and learn whether we have spoken truly, relative to the democracy of Van Buren.

The present week will be a very favorable one for their county friends to avail themselves of an opportunity to see whether we tell the truth or not. We are charged occasionally with publishing statements which are not true, relative to Martin Van Buren's democracy. Yet we cannot persuade his followers to call at our office, and see if we do tell the truth to shame the d—!

Let us go over the tally list again. We desire every man who claims to be honest, to read and examine our "tally stick."

1st, Then, we tell the people, that Van Buren was in favor of appointing Sheriffs, and opposed to their election by the people.

2nd, Then, we tell the people, that Van Buren advocated the doctrine that a man who worked on the high ways to pay tax, must also be a HOUSEHOLDER.

3d, Then, we tell the people, that Mr. Van Buren was told that his "further restriction" would deny the right of suffrage to two old soldiers. He publicly contended, "that they could well enough get along with their pensions and their lands—that they would be all dead in 15 years, and out of the way, and that it was wrong to make laws for their case."

4th, Then, we tell the people, that Martin Van Buren advocated the RIGHT OF NEGROES TO A VOTE, on the same terms as the whites.

5th, Then, we tell the people, that Martin Van Buren, after he failed in getting the darkies on to footing with the whites, he then advocated the doctrine, that a stinking, greasy negro, who was worth \$250, ought to be entitled to a vote.—But that a POOR OLD SOLDIER, who had nothing but his honest fame for a heritage, should not vote.

6th, Then, we tell the people, that if we do not make good all our charges, by the best authority—that is the debates in the New York Convention—to any committee, or individual, that will call and examine with candor, we will pay all their expenses of coming, and while they remain here.

Now why do they not come up to the work? Dare none of the party, which boasts all the Democracy, come forward, and trust themselves with the truth?—Come and learn what a beautiful democrat your Martin was in 1821. The soldier whose life was offered on the altar of Liberty, at Stony Point, under "mail Anthony" in 1779, or at the siege of Quebec in 1775, could not be allowed to vote because he was poor, and unable to be a HOUSEHOLDER. Yet he could openly advocate the RICH NEGRO. Must not he be a nice democrat?

Thus it will be seen that Van Buren has never felt any particular kindness either for the soldiers of the first or last war. The supporter of Clinton, the anti-war candidate, against Madison shows, that he naturally inclined that way even in 1813; and his going for "Gumbo Chaff," with his \$250, in preference to a soldier of the Revolution, shows that his war hating democracy still stuck to him in 1821; and finally, the unrelenting bitterness with which he and his party pursue the military fame of that old hero, who was fighting the war that he was opposing shows him to be the same democrat still!

Is not he a remarkable democrat?

Mill Creek Meeting—its effect.

On Saturday evening, Aug. 1st, the Tippecanoe Association of this election district, met at Mill Creek; and we unhesitatingly say, that it was one of the largest meetings held in this township.—The true spirit was evinced by our farmers and mechanics. They came forward with a will that tells of certain and glorious triumph. As there was no place except one of the warehouses, sufficiently large to contain the people present, one of them was arranged to accommodate the company.

Several very interesting addresses were delivered, and called forth the universal applause of all present. We cannot refrain from mentioning particularly, the remarks made by General David Milken. He had acted with the party now in power in this State; and in his remarks took occasion to say, that he still was friendly to that administration; and that he should claim for the friends of that administration the glorious honor of electing Gen. Harrison. He had been in the field with Harrison, and he knew that the charges brought against him were not true—for he knew him to be brave, honest, and capa-

ble; and he was confident that his political friends would not join in the slanders against so good, and so brave a man.

The effect of this meeting was shown in the manifest terror of the Van Buren men; and they took immediate measures to show in what numbers they could gather on the same ground. On Saturday, the 8th, they assembled their forces.—The canal force having spent their power in bringing up to the work every underling on the line; and by dint of drilling, they succeeded in raising a meeting nearly, if not equal to the one of the week previous.

The two meetings prove, that in a township in which they usually have two votes to our one; it requires the utmost drilling to keep their end up. Our township will give thirty, if not fifty more votes for Harrison than she gave in '36.—Mark that.

Who has the honor?

The Locos are determined to make it appear that their candidate for the Vice Presidency, is not a man of truth, nor was not a man of truth at the time of the war. He said Harrison was a brave and capable General, had fought and won more battles than any other General.—"They say he is a coward, and always was. Who has the honor?"

Moses Davison said, when he wrote the life of Harrison, "that fools and knaves might be his enemies." He is now the editor of a Van Buren paper in Ohio, and winks at the charges made against Harrison. Which honor does he claim?—a fool or a knave?

Lewis Cass, in a letter dated Lower Seneca Town, Aug. 29, 1813, speaking of the affair of Fort Stephenson, says,—"Your conduct meets my most deliberate approbation, and merits that of your country." The men of his own party of the present day say he was a coward, and dared not defend Croghan at that fort.—There is a falsehood between them. Who has the honor?

Tell Chapman he must crow

The poor disheartened Loco Focos begin to think the day of their political judgment is near at hand, and like all criminals that have a long account to settle before an honest jury, they begin to show a little uneasiness. Some of them it seems have been frightened into quietness; and really began to show signs of giving up the contest as lost. In fact like a beaten chicken, he could not crow. His political friends learned that he was in the last stages of political consumption, and forthwith one of them writes a letter to one of his friends, and says, "tell Chapman he must crow."

This then has been adopted as the plan to keep up the sinking spirits of their more timorous partisans. If they are told that they have lost, Connecticut—cock-a-doodle-do" is the answer. Rhode Island has gone against Van Buren too, "Cock-a-doodle-do." The Old Dominion has shaken off the shackles of party vassalage, and added her name to the list of regenerated States—"cock-a-doodle-do," is faintly sung out by some crowing Loco. Louisiana has gone, too, against your Little fox and she went for him in 1836—cock-a-doodle-do.

Watch their movements, in any township, county or state, and every mother's son of them are practising their crowing faculties. Take up any Loco Foco paper in this or any other state; and in every column, and almost every line, you can see their faint and sepulchral "crows."

They, from the smallest to the largest toads in their puddle of corruption, have learned to crow with such a right good will, that it matters not what kind of news they hear, every one sends up his cock-a-doodle-do.

It is really laughable to hear them all with such perfect concert crowing about every thing. Even the miserable failure of a party celebration in this town on the 4th of July was crowded up into a dinner of some hundreds. Every little meeting is by the cock-a-doodle stories made into a tremendous gathering of the people.

Just for illustrations sake, ask them how many attended at Lancaster. We feel confident that thousands and tens of thousands of the unbought people, they will say were present. When every body knows that about one half of all present were office holders. Yet they will crow until they really think they have made somebody believe them, or until some new performance calls their crowing faculties in another course.

Even in our county, where they barely muster a corporal guard, exclusive of the minions of power. They will send up