

THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. V, No. 42.]

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1840.

[Whole No. 270.]

TERMS

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at two dollars a year, if paid IN ADVANCE, and if not paid within six months, two dollars and a half. Every person who obtains five subscribers, and forwards price of subscription, shall be furnished with a sixth copy gratuitously for one year.

No subscription received for a less period than six months, nor any paper discontinued until all arrears are paid.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor, POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents per square will be charged. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Daniel Teague, Orbisonia; David Blair, Esq. Shade Gap; Benjamin Lease, Shirleyburg; Eli Smith, Esq. Chicottstown; Jas. Entringer, Jr. Ceffe Run; Hugh Madden, Esq. Springfield; Dr. S. S. Dewey, Birmingham; James Morrow, Union Furnace; John Siler, Warrior Mark; James Davis, Esq. West township; D. H. Moore, Esq. Frankstown; Eph. Galbreath, Esq. Hollidaysburg; Henry Neff, Alexandria; Aaron Burns, Williamsburg; A. J. Stewart, Water Street; Wm. Reed, Esq. Morris township; Solomon Hamer, Jeff's Mill; James Dysart, Mouth Spruce Creek; Wm. Murray, Esq. Graysville; John Crum, Manor Hill; Jas. E. Stewart, Sinking Valley; L. C. Kessler, Mill Creek.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills Mr. Wm. Richard, Pittsburg, Pa. entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His symptoms were, pain and weight in the left side, loss of appetite, vomiting, acrid eruptions, a distention of the stomach, sick headache, furred tongue, countenance changed to a citron color, difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver. Mr. Richard had the advice of several physicians, but received no relief, until using Dr. Harlich's medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect cure.

Principal office, 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia. For sale at Jacob Miller's store Huntingdon.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Medicines.

Mr. Jonas Hartman, of Sunnyside, Pa. entirely cured of the above disease, which he was afflicted with for six years. His symptoms were a sense of distension and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, loss of appetite, giddiness and dimness of sight, extreme debility, flatulency, acrid eruptions, sometimes vomiting, pain in the right side, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, faintness, and not able to pursue his business without causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. Hartman is happy to state to the public and is willing to give any information to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful benefit he received from the use of Dr. Harlich Compound Strengthening and German aperient pills. Principal office No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia. Also for sale at the store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon.

SYMPTOMS.

Dyspepsia may be described from a want of appetite or an unnatural and voracious one, sometimes bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and prurulent eructations, water brash, pains in the region of the stomach, costiveness palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental despondency, flatulency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, salivaceous complexion, oppression after eating, general languor and debility; this disease will also very often produce the sick headache, as proved by the experience of those who have suffered of it.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This disease is discovered by a fixed obtuse pain and weight in the right side under the short ribs; attended with heat, uneasiness about the pit of the stomach;—there is in the right side also a distension—the patient loses his appetite and becomes sick and troubled with vomiting. The tongue becomes rough and black, countenance changes to a yellow or citron color or yellow, like those affected with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with dry cough, difficulty of laying on the left side—the body becomes weak, and finally the disease terminates into another of a more serious nature, which in all probability is far beyond the power of human skill. Dr. Harlich's compound tonic strengthening and German aperient pills, if taken at the commencement of this disease, will check it, and by continuing the use of the medicine a few weeks, a perfect cure will be performed. Thousands can testify to this fact.

Certificates of many persons may daily be seen of the efficacy of this invaluable medicine, by applying at the Medical Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Also, at the Store of Jacob Miller, who agent for Huntingdon county.

TREATMENT.

The principal objects to be kept in view are 1st, to free the stomach and intestines from offending materials. 2d, to improve the tone of the digestive organs and energy of the system in removing noxious matters from the stomach, and obviating costiveness. Violent drastic purgatives should be avoided and those aperients should be used which act gently, and rather by soliciting the peristaltic motions of the intestines to their regularity of health, than by irritating them to a laborious excitement. There is no medicine better adapted to the completion of this than Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S GERMAN APERIENT PILLS. To improve the functions of the debilitated organs and invigorate the system generally, no medicine has ever been so prominently efficacious as Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening Pills, whose salutary influence in restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action, and re-establishing health and vigor in enfeebled and dyspeptic constitutions; have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and unprecedented public testimony. Remember Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening Pills, they are put up in small packets with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, is No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia, where all communications must be addressed. Also for sale at the store of Jacob Miller, who is agent for Huntingdon County.

RHEUMATISM.

Entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills.

Mr. Solomon Wilson, of Chester Co. Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for 18 months, his symptoms were, excruciating pain in all his Joints, especially a his hip, Shoulders and ankles, pain increasing all ways towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at a time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great; he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pill of which he sent to the agent in West Chester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast, and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for 18 months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wishes those lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal office, 19th North 8th Street, Philadelphia. Also—For sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon, Pa.

CAUSE OF DYSPEPSIA.

This disease often originates from a habit of overeating or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, or very protracted periods of fasting, an indolent or sedentary life, in which no exercise is afforded to the muscular fibres or mental faculties, fear, grief, and deep anxiety, taken too frequently strong purgatives, dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and sysemic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hour, and the too frequent use of spirituous liquor.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a Due Bill, for 40 dollars, drawn by Samuel Egnew in favor of Thomas Owens, as the undersigned never received value therefor, and is determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL EGNEW.

August 26, 1840.



POETRY.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

'Twas night—the war-worn soldier slept, And round his earthly pillow crept, Dreams of some happier day. The sad Patrol—his lonely path In silence marched, nor feared the wrath Of the approaching fray.

'Round the tried host with painted brow, With stealthy step and perjured vow, The sullen savage came, The deadly rifle's fatal crack, The loud war-whoop re-echoing back, Commenced the deeds of fame.

No quivering drum the sleeper woke, 'Twas Harrison himself that spoke, "To arms—the foe! the foe!" And round the gallant Harrison, The half bewildered soldier run, To the scenes of death and woe.

The struggle doubtful—long and far, Heard the whoop, and loud huzza, In mingled horror rise. The frightful yell—the plaintive moan, The fiendish scream—the dying groan, Ascended to the skies.

The struggle ceased—the morning broke, And many an eye their ne'er awake To see their banner furled. Hearts were there forever riven, Spirits that meet no more 'till Heav'n, Called up a ransomed world.

TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF GEN. HARRISON.

The malignant, profligate followers of Van Buren have pushed their calumnies against Gen. Harrison, a point too far! Villany has finally punished itself. They now stand impeached by the testimony of their own witness.

The enemies of our Candidate, from a drunken, vagabond Van Buren Senator, to a coarse "roaring" Van Buren member of the House of Representatives, have been loud and impudent in their charges of "Cowardice" against Gen. Harrison. Collar organs asserted that he was not within five miles of the battle of the Thames. Col. Johnson was quoted as authority for charging "Cowardice" against his old Commander. The scoundrels at last went so far as to embody this charge in a reported speech of Col. Johnson. This overt act has brought the rascals to the block. Col. Johnson, in a manner alike honorable to himself and to Gen. Harrison, has nailed the lie to the counter. His letter shows him to be just as he is known to be brave. Though running on a ticket against Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson has indignantly repelled the calumny which sought to tarnish the fame of one who encountered with him the privations and perils of War, and is entitled like him, to the confidence and gratitude of the people.

[From the Cincinnati Republican.] COL. JOHNSON AT CHILlicothe.

We expressed the otherday our strong convictions that Col. Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chillicothe, which was contained in the Chillicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst. and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as in this State, that Major Carneal is probably on terms of great intimacy with both Gen. Harrison and Col. Johnson than any individual in the west. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his service as a Quarter Master under Gen. Harrison in 1812, and as a Senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect:

CINCINNATI, Aug 24, 1840.

Dear Sir—It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to Col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge, entertain high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorizing you to publish the correspondence, and am

Yours, respectfully,

T. D. CARNEAL.

Col C. S. Todd.

Gen W. H. HARRISON. Dear Sir—Immediately after reading the substance of a speech, said to be made by Col R. M. Johnson, at Chillicothe, addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday, I received his answer, which with pleasure I enclose to you.

I view it as putting to rest now and forever the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you, as regards your conduct in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army.

Truly, your friend,

T. D. CARNEAL.

Cincinnati, Aug 24, 1840.

I have read the correspondence between yourself and Col Johnson, relative to him at Chillicothe. From the perusal of Col Johnson's letter I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misrepresented. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter—I return the correspondence.

W. H. HARRISON.

Cincinnati Aug. 12, 1840.

My Dear Colonel: I enclose your speech as published in the Chillicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech, so far as you spoke of Gen. Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn, that you are not only in doubt as regarded his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as a commanding General. My personal regard for you, induces me

alone to call your attention to the subject and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chillicothe on the 9th inst.

From the enclosed remarks of Col C. S. Todd, you will at once discover that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings, furnish me with your views on the subject. They will be published or not, as you may desire.

Truly your friend,

T. D. CARNEAL.

Col R. M. Johnson, V. P.

MANSTIELD, Aug. 18th. 1840.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the "courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I HAD NO CAUSE TO DOUBT HIS COURAGE. BUT CONSIDER HIM A BRAVE MAN, and I have always expressed myself to that effect, nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding Gen. in the battle of the Thames—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of in any other terms. In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger,—nor have I ever doubted that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty upon that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Governor Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact, injustice is supposed to have been done to Gen. Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

R. M. JOHNSON.

MAJ. THO. D. CARNEAL.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Van Buren has confessed in his last annual message, that twenty-two of the despotic Kings and Emperors of Europe, approved fully of the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which three-fourths of the people's earnings will be transferred to the pockets of the office holders.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Martin Van Buren is, at this moment, to all intents and purposes, a monarch, wanting only the power to prevent the people from expressing their disapprobation of his iniquitous designs.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That he is now exerting his energies to obtain this power by creating a standing army of two hundred thousand men, to be used for the purpose of putting down all "combinations," or, in other words, "conventions" of the people, thereby violating the Constitution, which guarantees to all citizens the right, peaceably to assemble and take measures to have those grievances redressed.—Rifle.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER, DELIVERED AT SARATOGA, N. Y.

It appears to some persons, that a great deal too much use is made of the signal of the Log Cabin. No man of sense supposes, certainly, that he having lived in a Log Cabin is any further proof of qualification for the Presidency, than as it creates a presumption that any one who, from humble condition, or under unfavorable circumstances, has been able to attract a considerable degree of public attention, is possessed of reputable qualities, moral and intellectual.

But it is to be remembered, that this matter of the Log Cabin originated, not with the friends of the Whig candidate, but with his enemies. Soon after his nomination at Harrisburg, a writer for one of the leading Administration papers spoke of this "Log Cabin," and his use of "hard cider," by way of sneer and reproach. As might have been expected, pretenders are generally false, this taunt at humble life proceeded from the party which claims for itself the character of the purest democracy. The whole party appeared to enjoy it, or at least they countenanced it, by silent acquiescence; for I do not know that, to this day, any eminent individual, or any leading newspaper, attached to the Administration, has rebuked this scornful jeering at the supposed humble condition or circumstance in life, past or present, of a worthy man and war-worn soldier. But it touched a tender point in the public feeling. It naturally roused indignation. What was intended as reproach, was immediately seized on, as merit.—"Be it so—be it so," was the instant burst of the public voice. "Let him be the Log Cabin candidate. What you say in scorn, we will shout with all our lungs; from this day we have our cry of rally, and we shall see whether he, who has dwelt in one of the rude abodes of the West may not become the best house in the country."

All this is natural, and springs from sources of just feeling. Other things, gentlemen, have had a similar origin.—We all know that the term "Whig," was bestowed in derision, two hundred years ago, on those who were thought too fond of liberty; and our national air of Yankee Doodle was composed by British officers, in ridicule of the American troops. Yet, ere long, the last of the British armies laid down its arms at Yorktown, while this same air was playing in the ears of officers and men. Gentlemen, it is only shallow-minded pretenders, who either make distinguished origin matter of personal merit, or obscure origin matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life, affect nobody in this country, but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by public rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself, need not be ashamed of his early condition.

It did not happen to me to be born in a Log Cabin; but my elder Brothers and Sisters were born in a Log Cabin, raised on the frozen frontiers of New-Hampshire, at a period so early, as that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist. I have filial love and duty enough to make to it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, to inspire like sentiments in them, and to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, which mingle themselves with all I know of this humble primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if I am ever ashamed of it, or if I ever fail in affectionate veneration for him who reared it, and defended it from savage violence

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Martin Van Buren opposed the war of 1812, and did all he could do to defeat the election of the patriotic Madison, thus showing to the world, love of Federal doctrines and his hatred of Democracy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That at the time when the fleets of England plundered our ships, and impressed our seamen, the thoughts of Martin Van Buren were still in favor of peace, thus showing the inherent cowardice of his suffering fellow citizens.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Martin Van Buren, in the Convention to amend the Constitution of N. York, made a speech in favor of a property qualification, and urged in justification of excluding Revolutionary soldiers from the right of suffrage, that it made no difference how unjust it might appear to the old veterans, who would all be dead in the course of fifteen years.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Martin Van Buren holds the aristocratic doctrine, that property alone, not talent or usefulness to society, qualifies a man to have a voice in the choice of their rulers.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the whole of the 27 foreign monarchies from which Mr. Van Buren asks direction how he shall administer the affairs of the republic, approve of his principles and would rejoice, should he succeed in reducing the people of the only free nation on earth to a level with their own obedient and degraded subjects.

and destruction, cherished all the domestic virtues under its roof, and through the fires and blood of a seven years' Revolutionary War, shrunk from no danger, no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be forever blotted from the memory of mankind.

The Past and the Future.—When Mr Van Buren was elected President, he received 170 electoral votes—148 being necessary for a choice. Of this number the following states gave him 74 votes, viz:

New York	42
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
North Carolina	15
Louisiana	5
	74

Query. Can he receive the electoral vote of any one of these states in 1840? It is pretended that he will receive the vote of any State in 1840 which he did not receive in 1836? On what shadow of pretence then, is founded the hope of his possible re-election.—Con. & Eng.

[From the N. Y. American.]

A Contrast.—The most expensive year during Mr. Madison's Administration was 1814, the year of the war with Great Britain. The expenses of the country amounted to \$39,627,689 88

The least expensive year of the Florida war, during Mr. Van Buren's Administration, was 1839. The expenses of the country amounted to \$81,815,000 00 ONE MILLION ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS SIXTY-TWO CENTS MORE THAN THE MOST EXPENSIVE YEAR OF THE WAR WITH ENGLAND!!!

BILL OF COSTS.

Reader! are you a poor man? Have you a wife and children who are dependent upon your daily labor for support and education? If yes, before you vote for Mr. Buren just get his standing army bill, and surrounded by that family you love, examine its provisions, and ascertain the deep injuries it may inflict upon them as well as yourself.

In the 10th section you will find that eight thousand men are to be drafted from Ohio, and in the same proportion from Pennsylvania and other states. You are as apt to be drafted as any other. When drafted, what must you do?

In the 14th section of the bill you will find that, if drafted as a dragoon, you must furnish yourself with the following articles.

We affix the probable cost of each:	
A good horse at least 1½ hands	\$70 00
saddle,	15 00
bridle,	8 00
valise,	4 00
breastplate,	1 00
crupper,	1 00
A pair of boots,	6 00
spurs,	1 00
pistols,	6 00
A sabre,	8 00
A cartouch box,	2 00

Whole amount, \$117 00

Thus you see that, besides your wearing apparel, your accoutrements will cost you about \$117. If you are too poor to purchase these articles, what will be the consequence?

The 28th section provides that those who fail to perform the duties required of them, shall be liable to be fined by a court martial. You will be fined for a failure, and if unable to pay that fine the 28th section provides that you SHALL BE IMPRISONED ONE MONTH for every five dollars of the fine. Now suppose your fine should be assessed by a court martial at \$50 and you could not raise the money. You would be dragged from the bosom of your family by an armed force, cast into prison, and compelled to lay there for ten months. In the mean time what is to become of your family, thus deprived of your support? They must either starve or be thrown upon a cold world for protection.

If you raise the means and equip yourself, the President, you will find under the 17th section, is to have power to order you off to Wisconsin Territory. In your absence who is to support your family? If you are a poor man with a family and have the misfortune of being drafted under this military despotism, the inevitable result must be the destruction and starvation of your family. Yet all this must be done by Mr. Van Buren in profound peace, under the garb of Democracy. We say to you reader, examine and reflect upon the effect that this military scheme