

is to have upon you and your family. Re-collect, too, that it will have a similar effect upon thousands of your fellow citizens, and thousands of helpless families, situated like yourself, then cast your vote.

Some of the locs say this Bill cannot pass. So they said of the Sub treasury bill two years ago, but the moment Van Buren got the majority in Congress in its favor, forced it upon the people after it had been rejected three different times by Congress. Re-elect him, and he will declare that the people have decided in favor of the STANDING ARMY, and this bill will be forced through Congress also—And then farewell to the Liberty, prosperity and welfare of our once happy country.

[From the Harrisburg Chronicle.]
HOLLAND'S LIFE OF VAN BUREN

The forgery humbug exploded by Van Buren himself!

It will be recollected that some time since a number of gentlemen from Illinois propounded certain questions to Van Buren, among which was one demanding whether he had "examined Holland's Life of Van Buren, of date 1835, and if so, whether it was a 'faithful and true history of his political opinions.'" He declined answering until they should send the book on for his inspection. This they did, and in his answer, which has just been published in the *Globe*, he says:

"The publication sent to me by Mr. Alexander, is a genuine copy of the first edition of Professor Holland's work. I herewith return it, with the remark that it was written without communication with me, but contains, as far as it goes, a substantially correct history of my political course.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. V. BUREN.

So here ends this ridiculous humbug, got up by a desperate party to screen their candidate for President from the just odium which his own life has brought upon him.

Van Buren in the hands of a Thinking Committee.—In the letter of the same gentlemen which contains the above query, were two or three more, desiring Van Buren to inform them in regard to his conduct in the New York Convention relative to his Negro vote, and the right of suffrage generally. He declines answering this question, but refers them to the answer of his friends in Albany, who have very considerably saved him the trouble of touching upon these delicate subjects! Hurrah for Gen Mum.—ib.

Good and most true—"Go to a Cabin carousal, if you wish to see the spirit of Whiggery."—Hartford Times.
And to a Distillery, if you wish to see the spirit of Locofocoism.—N. H. Palladium.

PRESENTMENT
Of the Grand Jury of Sevier county Tennessee, August Term, 1840

The undersigned being the members of the Grand Jury for the present term, having disposed of the business before them, do not consider that they have discharged their whole duty to their country until they have noticed the peculiar condition of their fellow citizens.

In times past, our country had been prosperous. The farmer, the manufacturer, the trading man, and, indeed, all classes, looked forward with reasonable certainty to a continuation of prosperity, and a reasonable reward of their industry. But, contrary to the hopes of all, a blight has been brought upon us. The channels of trade seem to be closed. The fruits of our labor remain upon our hands Enterprise has become paralyzed, and the aged among us, affirm, that in early (even Indian) times, distress and gloom was not more appalling, than at the present moment.

This extraordinary state of things calls aloud for inquiry into the real cause. Viewing the subject for ourselves, we unhesitatingly declare, that the whole blame is attributed to ourselves. That in the state and Federal officers, we have with pain observed a universal disregard for the suffering every where observed, and which can be traced to no source, but a mal-administration of the power committed to the hands of our rulers, who calling themselves servants, have become unfeeling masters. To enumerate the abuse everywhere seen and felt, would extend to unreasonable length.

Still, while we cannot notice all, so as to particularize, there is one we will not omit. The Executive of our state, Jas. K. Polk, instead of being found at his post, executing the laws, and devising means for improving the deplorable condition of the country, and restoring it to the prosperity it has lost, he, our said Governor is found traveling the state, conducting an electioneering campaign for the elevation of others, and to keep in train the system which is so oppressive, and in power, the Rulers who ask power at such a price.

This we present as a most serious grievance—a dereliction of duty in one who ought to be a high functionary—an evil example of others who may be prompted to do the like; and which, in the end, will prove the overthrow of our free institutions.

We therefore call for a change of Rulers, and in the spirit of that freedom

which we so much prize, we call upon every man to enquire, and as he wishes to avert the horrors of civil war, that in November each and every one will appear at the polls, and by means of the ballot-box, make the Change and Revolution effectual.

JAMES SEATON, Foreman of the Grand Jury,
MARK RENFREW,
MARTIN M. SHULTS,
C. MILLS,
C. W. HACKER,
VANCE B. NICHOLS,
JOSEPH REED,
JOHN TISON,
A. J. LOW,
THOMAS HOPER,
STEPHEN A. UNDERDOWN,
LEWIS HOWARD,
JOHN LOVELADY,
JOHN HOWARD, Constable.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.
A. VOICE OF '76.

The Newburgh Gazette brings us the following eloquent letter from the last of the LIFE GUARDS OF GEN. WASHINGTON. Let the freemen of America heed the honest warning of this venerable patriot. Let all who are able to enlist for the war adopt the advice of this aged veteran and enrol themselves as the Life Guards of the Country.

To the descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers.
An old soldier of the Continental Army asks for the last time to speak to his countrymen. During the suffering service of the Revolution, I was in sixteen engagements, and was one of the little band who volunteered under Sullivan to destroy "the Six Nations of Indians." I was one of that small company selected as the Life Guard of George Washington—but two of us are now living. I was at the tough siege of Yorktown, at Valley Forge, Monmouth, and in thirteen other hard battles, and saw Cornwallis surrender to our old General. My service ceased only with the war. After all this hardship and suffering, in the street when I go out in my old age to see the happiness I have helped to give you, I am pointed at as a British Tory—yes, a British Tory. I have said nothing when I have been told so, but have silently thought that my old General would never have picked out a Tory to form one of his Life Guard, nor would a Tory have suffered what I have suffered for you. This abuse has been shamefully heaped upon one of your old soldiers because he is what was when the war broke out, and what Washington told us we must always be when he shook hands with us as we all were going home. I was a Whig in the Revolution, have been one ever since, and am one now. As a Whig I enlisted for the whole war, was in favor with the other Whigs of Thomas Jefferson, went with the party for James Madison, was in favor of the last war, and to be consistent in my last vote, must give it to Harrison. He is a brave man, and was never known wherever he has been to take a penny from his neighbor or the Government that was not fairly his. We have trod over the same ground fighting for liberty. His father (he was one of us in the Revolution) signed our Independence roll, and then we all went out together to fight for it, and we prove it was true.

It appears to me that this cannot be the same government that our old soldiers helped Washington to put up here. We fought to have a Government as different from any in Europe as we could make it. Well, we done it, and until lately things have all gone on smoothly and Europe was beginning to get ashamed of the way she made slaves of her subjects by making them work and toil for seven pence a day and with a Standing Army over them to force them to it. But our President now tells the people that things have gone wrong since the old war and that here are twenty three miserable governments in Europe where the Kings wear crowns, the rich purple, and the poor people rags, that we must fashion after them if we want to be happy and prosperous? We had English laws here once and they were the best in Europe, but we couldn't stand them and we put them under our feet. We used to work for a mere nothing then, and we cannot do it again. Working for a few cents a day may do for slaves but not for freemen whose liberty cost more blood than liberty ever cost before: why the very first thing that started the old war was the Standing Army the King kept quartered on us; we told him we wanted no soldiers over us in time of peace, but he refused to mind us and I saw Lord Cornwallis surrender up a part of them to honest George Washington. Our President now proposes to have a standing force—what for?—Beware.

Jefferson never asked for armed men to re-elect him or elevate his successor. Madison asked for them only in the time of the late war, and warned the people when he left his office to be careful about keeping soldiers in time of peace. Our streets are filled with idle men who were active laborers once, when employment was to be had. The men of enterprise who once employed them have been ruined by the government. And now those honest but unemployed laborers are told by the government that when they go to work again they must do it for a few cents a day—that labor must be as cheap here as it is among the slaves of Cuba or the slaves of Europe. Ambition and ignorance on the part of our government have shut up our shops and stores, scuttled our ships, filled our streets with idleness and bankruptcy, and given no encouragement to the farmer as he looks at his grain. Are not these things so? You know they are and I have no motive in saying what may

be false—I am too far advanced for office or any thing else but death—it will soon be here. My little pension, I thank you for it, will soon stop and I go home with the rest of the Life Guards. There is but one remedy only for the safety of the country I have served. Put other men to stand at the tiller and round the cables, and you will soon be back on the old Constitution track. General Harrison is honest, he never deceived you and he never lost a battle, and the people won't let him lose this. Accept my advice and you all have my blessing—my advice is that all of you become the life guards of the country, and my blessing is that your old age may have less fears for liberty than mine.

BENJAMIN EATON,
One of the two surviving Life Guards of Gen Washington.
Newburgh, N. Y. Aug. 28, 1840.

HARRISON vs. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren, in recommending his Sub-Treasury project to Congress and the People, asserts in his last Annual Message:

"From the result of inquiries made by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the practice among them, I am enabled to state, that in twenty-two out of twenty-seven foreign governments, from which undoubted information has been obtained, the public moneys are kept in charge of public officers. This concurrence of opinion in favor of that system is perhaps as great as exists on any question of internal administration."

Gen. HARRISON, in 1817, when reporting to Congress a Militia bill, held the following language:

"In searching for landmarks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe. From them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose. Governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society, which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free People with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely Democratic."

Which of these is the true Republican?

New Reason for being a Harrison man
At a picnic recently had in Quincy, Mass. by the High young ladies, Josiah Quincy, Jr. one of the speakers, gave the following reason, which are most weighty for being Harrison men,
"He addressed his remarks, he said, neither to the old ladies or to the middle aged ladies, but to the young ladies. There was a large class of unhappy young men in the country, between the ages of 19 and 26, who all want to get married, but could not, because the times were so bad. Now the times would not be any better until Gen Harrison was elected, and these unhappy young men never could be married until the times were better. Van Buren, like the dog in the manger, who would neither eat himself nor let others eat, would neither get married nor let others be married. He, therefore urged not only the young ladies, but the young men themselves, to all set their faces against such a sworn foe to matrimony."

Who can resist such an argument as this, especially what young man can resist it?

Farmers Look.

The Boston Courier, a leading Van Buren paper thus speaks of farmers. The editor don't like Gen Harrison because he holds the stiffs of a plough!

"A Blacksmith might as well attempt to mend a watch, as a Farmer to Legislate. What mischief is sure to happen when a man born to nothing but the plough tail takes to Legislating."

The Baltimore Republican, a leading organ of the administration party in Maryland referring to Gen Harrison said,

"Give him a barrel of Hard Cider and settle a pension of 2000 a year, and our word upon it, he will sit the remainder of his days in a Log Cabin."

UNHEALTHY SEASON.

This is a season of the year when Colds and Coughs are contracted to a greater degree perhaps than at any other period of the year. These predispose the system to Consumption, which the approaching season is well calculated to engender.

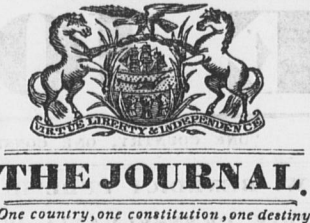
There is no greater security against the attacks of these complaints than a pure state of the Blood, a healthy and vigorous action of all the functions of nature; and to secure this no medicine is more thoroughly calculated than *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*.

The fame of this medicine extends throughout the world, and the immense quantities sold attest the general success which attends their use.

Remember, these Pills are not sold genuine at any Drug Store, either in the city or country.

Dr. B. Brandreth, No. 8 North 8th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Purchase them in HUNTINGDON, of WM. STEWART, and only in the county, of agents published in another part of this paper. Remember every agent has a certificate of agency, dated within the last twelve months. If an earlier date do not purchase.



THE JOURNAL.
One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 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.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1st District | JOHN A. SHULZE, | Sen'to 1 |
| | JOSEPH RITNER, | Selectors |
| 2d do | LEWIS PASSMORE, | |
| 3d do | CADWALLADER EVANS, | |
| 4th do | CHARLES WATERS, | |
| | JON. GILLINGHAM, | |
| | AMOS ELLMAKER, | |
| | JOHN K. ZELLIN, | |
| | DAVID POTTS, | |
| 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 MCKEHEAN, | |
| 14th do | JOHN REED, | |
| 15th do | NATHAN BEACH, | |
| 16th do | NER MIDDLESWARTH, | |
| 17th do | GEORGE WALKER, | |
| 18th do | BERNARD CONNELL, | |
| 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, | |

HARRISON DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN G. MILES, of Huntingdon.
JOSEPH HIGGINS, of Hollidaysburg
COMMISSIONER.

KENZEL L. GREEN, of Springfield.
AUDITOR,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of Barree

Absence from home is the cause of our want of our usual quantity of editorial matter. We have got safely back and will go to work next week.

Democracy vs. Mobocracy.

On Thursday evening of last week Mr. Baer addressed a meeting in our town. The circumstance of his coming not being known until Wednesday evening, there was little opportunity to get the news abroad, that the Buckeye would be here. Nevertheless, a very respectable meeting assembled on that evening, and the Blacksmith began to "blow and strike." But a few minutes after he commenced, some blackguard, outside of the Court House, threw a stone sufficiently large to break out not only the glass, but the sash of one of the court house windows; and the stone passed close by the head of Mr. Baer.

We was absent from home, and know but little of the matter, except what we have heard from different sources. Yet we have no hesitation in saying, that the individual who would thus under the cover of darkness assault a perfect stranger, needs but the stillness of midnight, or the silence of a mountain, to "tread in the footsteps" of McConaghy. We know not, nor do we care, who was the guilty individual; yet we trust, in the name of our liberties, such men will not be allowed to roam at large, if the clutches of the law can find them out.

But this is not all; after the Buckeye had concluded, and while passing from the court house to the tavern, he was again assailed with stones, one of which struck him a severe blow on the side—and as he passed on, eggs were thrown into the crowd, and some of our most quiet and inoffensive citizens were insulted and spattered with the filth cast at them by the mobocrats, who feared that

Mr. Baer might injure the honor of Van Buren.

The following extract of a letter, from Jno. P. Anderson, Esq. will probably tell, in as definite manner as possible, who are the presumed actors in this disgraceful matter. The writer is attached to the Van Buren party; and as we have learned his name was used in connection with the shameful affair, in justice to himself, we cannot give any credence to the charge, when the individual thus censured, openly corrects the error. We give the extract of the letter as it is. We will inform friend Anderson, that we never connect the name of any man with any deed, until we know that he was engaged therein.

Huntingdon, 10th Sept. 1840.

A considerable row was kicked up by some of the Loco Foco men or boys, after the adjournment of the Harrison meeting, which Baer addressed.—Some stones and eggs were thrown in the crowd, as Geo. Gwin and I were going to the Barber's shop; and Wm. Saxton said they came from the quarter we were in. I afterwards saw Saxton, and he disclaimed having identified Gwin's name or mine with the dirty business, for dirty and disgraceful it was to interfere in any way with the proceedings of a meeting of the kind; and I assure you I was sorry that any of our party would so far forget decency as to engage in it. Supposing that in the account Benedict will give of it in the "Journal," he might connect my name with it, I deemed it proper to inform him through you how the report originated. Please show this to him as soon as you see him.

Truly Yours,
J. P. ANDERSON.

The whole of the story we cannot relate, because absent from home; and we are unwilling to tell any thing we cannot know to be true, even if confident that it is true. This much, however, we will say for our town—it has earned a name, for disgraceful and outrageous conduct, which every good citizen must regret.—Every Free and good member of a community, is bound to guard its honor, as well as his own; and persons who would thus rudely assail a stranger—or who would even insult him with unmeaning epithets, merely because they did not like the business he was following—are not the fit citizens of any republic; nor the fit associates of a peace and quiet loving citizen.

We shall say no more, until we find out who the most conspicuous in throwing stones and eggs were, then we will hold up their names to the execration of our honest citizens.

See the Difference.

In Lewistown, on Friday, we listened with more than ordinary interest to the Blacksmith, as he there with his "documents" poured down such a torrent of "proofs," that he fairly made the bones of Van Burenism shake. Yet, with all this, he was treated with most perfect respect by his political opponents—many of them calling to see him, and seeking to learn of the man's conduct what he was.

Again on Saturday we heard Mr. Baer, and again we saw "the difference" between the bitter feelings of party warfare which are engendered and kept alive in our town, and the kindly and neighborly conduct of the people in Millin county.

On that day the two parties met within a few rods of each other, each to raise a pole; crowds of each party passed thro' the other, yet not an unkind, or disrespectful, or reproachful word was said.—Companies from one meeting visited the other; and every thing showed that correct feeling predominated over the passion of party strife.

The Buckeye Blacksmith.

On Tuesday of last week, this celebrated and popular speaker was at Hollidaysburg, and addressed the friends of Harrison and Tyler. A large number met assembled, to listen to his tremendous hammering of the vices of the Van Buren party. We have not room for the particulars.

The way to do it.

The Van Buren paper at Hollidaysburg attempts to make its readers think that Baer was a poor ignoramus, calculated to injure any party. Yet nearly four of its columns are used to prove a thing it would have folks think selfevident.

THE TALL POLE

Will be raised on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. There will be a meeting held afterwards, —we should be glad to see some of our country friends in town on that day.

Hon. Charles Naylor
Has declined a re-election in the 3d District. The Whigs have nominated Morton M'Michael.

Our Congressman.

As we anticipated, the Conferees have nominated as our candidate for Congress, GEN. JAS. IRVIN of Centre county. Once Gen. Irvin lost his election by the negligence of his own friends. Let not this be the case now. Go to work then in earnest. Every man who is opposed to the "Low Wages" of the Subtreasury—To the Standing Army or the new Gag Law—and to Van Buren, must begin the good work at once; and every American mechanic and manufacturer who is anxious to preserve American industry and enterprise, must remember that Gen. Irvin is the candidate who alone dare SUPPORT A TARIFF.

Proceedings of the Conference will be found below.

Our Senator.

The Senatorial Conferees of this district have nominated James Mathers of Mifflintown, Juniata County. Our friends all seem satisfied with the nomination. There are but few men who have won for themselves the esteem, of those who know them, to so great an extent, as Mr. Mathers. We feel confident he will be elected.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Congressional Conferees appointed for the district composed of the Counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton and Mifflin, having met according to appointment at Pine Grove on the 11th September, organized by appointing WASHINGTON DUNN, Esq., of Clinton, Chairman, and L. S. WATSON of Mifflin, Secretary.

Having proceeded to ballot; GENERAL JAMES IRVIN, of Centre county, received a majority of the votes and was duly declared the Democratic Whig candidate for Congress for said district.

On motion of George Bossler Esq. of Clinton, the Conferees unanimously resolved, that they pledge themselves to use all honorable means to promote the election of the above nominee.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary.
WASHINGTON DUNN, Pres.
L. S. WATSON, Sec'y.
Pine Grove Sept. 11, 1840.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

Agreeably to previous public notice, the Senatorial Conferees of the District composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Perry, Juniata and Union, met at the Court House in Mifflintown, on Tuesday the 8th of Sept. 1840. The following gentlemen appeared, presented their credentials and took their seats as delegates, viz:

Perry—John A. Baker, & Jacob Loy.
Juniata—Stewart Surbett, and Albert Lichtenhabe.

Mifflin—David Brought and James Brown.

Huntingdon—Thomas T. Cromwell, Samuel R. Stevens and William R. Hampson.

The delegates from Union county not appearing, the gentlemen above named proceeded to organize the conference by appointing STEWART TURBETT of Juniata President, and John A. Baker of Perry Secretary.

After an interchange of sentiment and views between all the delegates present, JAMES MATHERS, Esq., of Juniata county, was unanimously chosen as the candidate to be supported by the friends of Harrison, Tyler and Reform, in the above mentioned district.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in all the Democratic Whig papers in this district.

STEWART TURBETT Pres.
John A. Baker, Secretary.

From the Evening Star.
GEN. HARRISON AND MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Harrison is the son of one of the signers of our Declaration of Independence. He was educated by Robert Morris, the Immortal Financier of the Revolution. At 19 years of age he received a commission from Washington, the Father of his Country. The same year, Harrison received the thanks of the Gallant Wayne, for his courage and conduct in a desperate battle with the Indians. In July of the same year he fought the

Battle of Grand Glaize,

where, notwithstanding his youth, he was, on account of his commanding and chivalrous courage chosen by the sagacious Wayne, as aid-de-camp, and was by turns in every part of the field—and such was his bravery, that the Commander, in his general orders, a second time thanked him for having "rendered the most essential SERVICE by communicating his orders in every direction, and by his CONDUCT AND BRAVERY ENCOURAGING THE TROOPS TO