

THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Vol. V, No. 44.]

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

[Whole No. 252.]

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, Shireleysburg; Eliel Smith, Esq. Chilcote; Jas. S. Baerlein, Jr. Coffee Run; Hugh Madden, Esq. Springfield; Dr. S. S. Dewey, Birmingham; James Morrow, Union Furnace; John Sisler, 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 Dycart, Mouth Spruce Creek; Wm. Murray, Esq. Grayville; John Crum, Manor Hills; 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 eructations, 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. [See Pa. For sale at Jacob Miller's store Huntingdon.]

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

More proofs of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Medicine. 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 eructations, sometimes vomiting, and 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's 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, nausea, sometimes bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and putrescent 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, salowness of 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 a 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 pale or citron color or yellow, like those afflicted 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, 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. Those who 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, sed. 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 one 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 proceeded to use; 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 overloading 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 by strong purgatives, taken too frequently, intercurrent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hour, and the too frequent use of spirituous liquor.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan. 10

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the American Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere. We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phenological developments, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and after a year's fruitless resort to miscalled restoratives, purchased; some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing, none of the commodity has been sent to us, and indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, though its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

To the Bald Headed.—This is to certify, that I have been bald about twenty years, and by the use of the genuine Balm of Columbia, my head is now covered with hair. I shall be happy to convince any one of the fact that will call and see me Delhi village. The above article I bought at Griswold, Case & Co.'s store, who had it from Comstock & Co. JOHN JAQUISH, Jr.

DARING FRAUD

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it has the name of L. M. Comstock, or the signature of Comstock & Co., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception. Address Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, New-York, No. 2 Fletcher-street. Sept. 23, 1840.—3m

J. Fisher & A. K. Cornyn.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Will carefully attend to all business committed to their care in the Courts of Huntingdon & Mifflin counties. Mr. Cornyn may be found at his office, in Market St., opposite the Store of Mr. Dorris, in the borough of Huntingdon. Hunt. Sep. 9, 1840.



POETRY.

OLD TIP'S RAISIN.'

Tune—The good old days of Adam & Eve.
Come all you log cabin boys, we're going to have a raisin',
We've got a job on hand, that we think will be pleasin';
We'll turn out and build Old Tip a new cabin,
And finish it off with chin'kin' and daubin'.
We want all the log cabin boys in the nation
To be on the ground when we lay the foundation.
And we'll make all the office-holders think it amazin'
To see how we work at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

On the first Monday of next November,
We'll take some hard cider, but we'll all keep sober;
We'll shoulder our axes and cut down the timber,
And have our cabin done by the second of December.
We'll have it well chinked, and we'll have on the cover,
Of good sound clapboards with the weight poles over,
And a good wide chimney for the fire to blaze in:
So, come on, boys; to Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

Ohio will find the house-log timber,
And old Virginia, as you all remember,
Will find the timber for the clapboards and chin'kin'—
'Twill all be of first rate stuff, I'm thinkin'.
And when we want to daub it, it happens very lucky
That we have got the best of CLAY in old Kentucky;
For there's no other state has such good clays in
To make the mortar for Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

For the hauling of the logs we'll call on Pennsylvania,
For their C'onestoga teams will pull as well as any,
And the Yankee states and York state, all of the others
Will come and helps us lik so, many brothers.
The Hoosiers and the Suckers, and the Wolverine farmers,
They all know the right way to carry up the corners,
And every one's a good enough carpenter and mason
To do a little work at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

We'll cut out a window and have a wide door in,
We'll lay a good loft and a first rate floor in,
We'll fix it complete for Old Tip to see his friends in,
And we know that the latch string will never have its end in.
On the fourth day of March, Old Tip will move in it,
And then little Martin will have to shin it,
So, hurrah! boys—there's no two ways in
The fun we'll have at Old Tippecanoe's raisin'.

THE HARRISON BANNER.

Tune—"The Star Spangled Banner."
Arouse, sons of freedom, ye patriots arouse,
Come forth to the rescue and manfully tender;
On liberty's altar, a patriot's vows
To her and your country's heroic defender
Arouse and proclaim
His time honored name,
And mingle with liberty Harrison's fame;
And the Harrison banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

When the minions of Britain invaded our land,
And led on their cohorts in ravage and plunder,
'Twas then that old Buckeye assumed the command,
And greeted the ears with American thunder.

He met the proud foe,
And returned blow for blow,
Till the lion of England in anguish crouched low,
And the American Eagle in triumph did wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Bear witness his valor, famed Tippecanoe,
Let Fort Meigs re-echo the chivalrous story,
And Thames, from thy waters reflected, renew
What occurred on thy banks to his immortal glory.
The British retreat
From certain defeat,
The victory of freemen o'er slaves is complete,
And Harrison's banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The veteran chieftain, Republicans, choice,
Is called by the wise and the good of our nation,
To receive from the people's omnipotent voice,
The highest of honours, and earth's proudest station;
Then freemen unite,
Prepare for the fight,
And Heaven will prosper the cause of the right,
And the Harrison banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Bunker Hill Declaration.

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1840.
When men pause from their ordinary occupations, and assemble in great numbers, a proper respect for the judgment of the country, and of the age, require that they should clearly set forth the grave causes which have brought them together, and the purposes which they seek to promote.

Feeling the force of this obligation, more than fifty thousand of the free electors of the New England States, honored also by the presence of like free electors from nearly every other State in the Union, have assembled on Bunker Hill, on the 10th day of September, 1840, proceed to set forth a DECLARATION of their principles, and of the occasion and objects of their meeting.

In the first place, we declare our unalterable attachment to that public liberty, the purchase of so much blood and treasure, in the acquisition of which the field whereon we stand obtained early and imperishable renown. Bunker Hill is not a spot on which we shall forget the principles of our Fathers, or suffer any thing to quench within our own bosoms the love of freedom which we have inherited from them.

In the next place, we declare our warm and hearty devotion to the Constitution of the country, and to that Union of the States which it has happily cemented, and so long and so prosperously preserved. We call ourselves by no local names; we recognize no geographical divisions, while we give utterance to our sentiments on high constitutional and political subjects. We are Americans, citizens of the United States, knowing no other country, and desiring to be distinguished by no other appellation. We believe the Constitution, while administered wisely and in its proper spirit, to be capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests, perpetuating a National Brotherhood among all the States. We believe that to foment local jealousies, to attempt to prove the existence of opposite interests between one part of the country and another, and thus to disseminate feelings of distrust, and alienation, while it is contemptuous disregard of the councils of the great Father of his country, is but one form, in which irregular ambition, destitute of all true patriotism, and a love of power, reckless of the means of its gratification, exhibit their unsubdued and burning desire.

We believe, too, that party spirit, however natural or unavoidable it may be, in free Republics, yet when it gains such an ascendancy in men's minds, as leads them to substitute party for country, to seek no ends but party ends, no approbation but party approbation, and to fear no reproach or contumely, so that there be no party dissatisfaction, not only allays the true enjoyment of such institutions, but weakens, every day, the foundations on which they stand.

We are in favor of the liberty of speech and of the press; we are friends of free discussion; we espouse the cause of popular education; we believe in man's capacity for self-government; we desire to see the freest and widest dissemination of knowledge, and of truth; and we believe, especially, in the benign influence of religious feeling, and moral instruction, on the social as well as on the individual happiness of man.

Holding these general sentiments and opinions, we have come together to declare, that under the present administration of the General Government, a course

of measures has been adopted and pursued, in our judgments, disastrous to the best interests of the country, threatening the accumulation of still greater evils, utterly hostile to the true spirit of the Constitution and to the principles of civil liberty, and calling upon all men of honest purpose, disinterested patriotism, and unbiased intelligence, to put forth their utmost constitutional efforts in order to effect a change.

Gen. Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and took the oath and his seat, on the 4th of March, 1829; and we readily admit, that under his administration, certain portions of the public affairs were conducted with ability. But we have to lament, that he was no proof against the institutions and influences of evil councillors, or perhaps, against his own passions, when moved and excited. Hence, in one most important branch of the public interest, in that essential part of commercial regulation, which respects the money, the currency, the circulation, and the internal exchange of the country, accidental occurrences, acting on his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition, led him to depart from all that was expected from him, and to enter upon measures, which plunged both him and the country, in greater and greater difficulties at every step, so that in this respect, his whole course of administration was but a series of ill-fated experiments, and of projects, framed in disregard of prudence and precedent, and bursting in rapid succession; the final explosion taking place a few months after his retirement from office.

Gen. Jackson was not elected with any desire or expectation, on the part of any of his supporters, that he would interfere with the currency of the country. We affirm this, as the truth of history. It is incapable of refutation or denial. It is as certain as that the American Revolution was not undertaken to destroy the rights of property, or overthrow the obligation of morals.

But, unhappily, he became involved in a controversy with the then existing Bank of the United States. He manifested a desire, how originating, or by whom inspired, is immaterial, to exercise a political influence over that institution, and to cause that institution to exercise in turn, a political influence over the community. Published documents prove this, as plainly as they prove any other act of the administration. In this desire he was resisted, thwarted, and finally defeated. But what he could not govern, he supposed he could destroy; and the event showed that he did not overrate his popularity and his power. He pursued the bank to the death, and achieved his triumph by the Veto of 1832. The accustomed means of maintaining a sound and uniform currency, for the use of the whole country, having been thus trampled down and destroyed, recourse was had to these new modes of experimental administration, to which we have already adverted, and which terminated so disastrously, both for the reputation of his administration, and for the welfare of the country.

But Gen. Jackson did not deny his constitutional obligations; nor seek to escape from their force. He never professedly abandoned all care over the general currency. His whole conduct shows that he admitted throughout, the duty of the General Government to maintain a supervision over the currency of the country, both metallic and paper, for the general good and use of the people; and he congratulated both himself and the nation, that by the measures adopted by him, the currency and the exchanges of the country were placed on a better footing than they ever had been under the operation of a bank of the United States. This confidence in his own experiments, we know, proved most illusory. But the frequency with which he repeated this and similar declarations, establishes, incontestably, his own sense of the duty of the Government.

that for the rest, the people take care of themselves.

Assembled here, to-day, and feeling in common with the whole country the evil consequences of these principles, and these measures, we utter against them all from first to last, our deep and solemn diapprobation and remonstrance. We condemn the early departure of Gen. Jackson from that line of policy which he was expected to pursue. We deplore the temper which led him to his original quarrel with the Bank. We deplore the headstrong spirit which instigated him to pursue that institution to its destruction. We deplore the timidity of some, the acquiescence of others, and the subservency of all his party, which enabled him to carry its whole, unbroken phalanx to the support of measures, and the accomplishment of purposes, which we know to be against the wishes, the remonstrances, and the consciences of many of the most respectable and intelligent. We deplore his abandonment of measures that had been pursued for forty years; his rash experiments with great interests; and the perseverance with which he pressed them, when men of different temperament must have been satisfied of their uselessness and importance.

But Gen. Jackson's administration, authority and influence, are now historical. They belong to the past, while we have to do, to-day, with the serious evils, and the still more alarming portents of the present. We reiterate, therefore, most earnestly and emphatically, against the policy upon this subject of the present administration, We protest against the truth of its principles. We deny the propriety and justice of its measures.—We are constrained to have too little respect for its objects, and we desire to rouse the country, so far as we can, to the evils which oppress and the dangers that surround us.

We insist that the present administration has consulted its own party ends, and the preservation of its own power, to the manifest neglect of great objects of public interest. We think there is no liberality, no political comprehension, no just policy in its leading measures. We look upon its abandonment of the currency as fatal, and we regard its system of sub-treasuries as but a poor device to avoid a high obligation, or as the first in a new series of ruthless experiments. We believe its professions in favor of hard money currency to be insincere; because we do not believe that any person of common information and ordinary understanding, can suppose that the use of paper, as a circulating medium, will be discontinued, even if such discontinuance were desirable, unless the Government shall break down the acknowledged authority of the State Governments to establish Banks.—We believe the clamor against State Banks, State Bonds, and State Credits, to have been raised by the friends of the Administration to divert public attention from its own mismanagement, and to throw on others, the consequence of its misconduct. We heard nothing of all this in the early part of General Jackson's administration, nor until his measures had brought the currency of the country into the utmost disorder.

We know that in times past, the present Chief Magistrate has, of all men, had most to do with the system of State Banks—the most faith in their usefulness, and no very severely chastened desire to profit by their influence.

We believe that the purpose of exercising a money influence over the community has never departed from the administration. What it could not accomplish by an attempt to bend the Bank of the United States to its purposes, we believe it has sought, and now seeks, to effect by its project of the Sub-treasury. We believe, that in order to maintain the principles upon which the system of the Sub-treasury is founded, the friends of the administration have been led to espouse opinions destructive of the internal commerce of the country, paralyzing to its whole industry, tending to sink its labor, both in price and in character, to the degraded standard of the uninformed, the ignorant—the suffering labor of the worst parts of Europe.—

Led by the same necessity, or pushing the same principle still further, and with a kind of revolutionary rapidity, we have seen the rights of property not only assailed, but denied—the boldest agrarian notions put forth—the power of transgression from father to son openly denounced—the right of one to participate in the earnings of another, to the rejection of the natural claims of his own children, asserted as a fundamental principle of the new Democracy; and all this, by those who are in the pay of the Government, receiving large salaries, and whose offices would be nearly secured, but for the labor performed in the attempt to give currency to these principles and these opinions. We believe that the general tone of the measures of the Administration, the manner in which it contends for it,