

apparent preference for partisans of extreme opinions, and the readiness with which it bestows its confidence on the boldest and most violent, are producing serious injuries upon the political morals and general sentiments of the country.

We believe that to this cause is fairly to be attributed the most lamentable change which has taken place in the temper, the sobriety, and the wisdom with which the high public councils have been hitherto conducted. We look with alarm to the existing state of things, in this aspect; and we would most earnestly, and with all our hearts, as well for the honor of the country, as for its interests, beseech all good men to unite with us in an attempt to bring back the deliberate age of the Government, to restore to the collected bodies of the People's Representatives, that self-respect, decorum, and dignity, without which the business of legislation can make no regular progress, and is always in danger either of accomplishing nothing, or of reaching its ends by unjust and violent means.

We believe the conduct of the administration respecting the public revenue, to be highly reprehensible. It has expended twenty millions, previously accumulated, besides all the accruing income, since it came into power, and there seems at this moment to be no doubt, but that it will leave to its successors a public debt of from five to ten millions of dollars. It has shrunk from its proper responsibilities. With the immediate prospect of an empty treasury, it has not had manliness to recommend to Congress any adequate provision. It has constantly spoken of the excess of receipts over expenditures, until this excess has finally manifested itself in an absolute necessity for loans, and in a power conferred on the President, altogether new, and in our judgment hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution, to meet the event of want of resources, by withholding, out of certain classes of appropriations made by Congress, such as he chooses to think may be best spared. It lives by shifts and contrivances, by shallow artifices and delusive names, by what is called "facilities," and the "exchange of Treasury notes for specie," while in truth it has been fast contracting a public debt, in the midst of all its boasting, without daring to lay the plain and naked truth of the case before the people.

We protest against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local but general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, through the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.

That the regular commission, or certificate of return, signed by the chief magistrate of the State, according to the provisions of law, entitles those who produce it to be sworn in as members of Congress to vote in the organization of the House, and to hold their seats until their right be disturbed by regular petition and proof is a proposition of constitutional law, of such universal extent, and universal acknowledgment, that it cannot be strengthened by argument, or by analogy. There is nothing clearer, and nothing better settled. No legislative body could ever be organized without the adoption of this principle. Yet, in the case of the New Jersey members, it was entirely disregarded. And it is of awful portent that on such a question, a question in its nature strictly judicial, the dominant party should lead men thus flagrantly to violate first principles. It is the first step that costs. After this open disregard of the elementary rules of law and justice, it would create no surprise, that pending the labors of a committee especially appointed to ascertain who were duly elected, a set of men calling themselves Representatives of the people of New Jersey, who had no certificates from the Chief Magistrate of the State, or according to the laws of the State, were voted into their seats, under the silence imposed by the previous question, and afterwards gave their votes for the passage of Sub-treasury law. We call most solemnly upon all who, with us, believe that these proceedings alike invade the rights of the States and dishonor the cause of popular government and free institutions, to supply an efficient and decisive remedy, by the unsparing application of the elective franchise.

We protest against the plan of the Administration, respecting the training and disciplining of the militia. The President now admits it to be unconstitutional—and it is plain, so, on the face of it, for the training of the militia is by the Constitution expressly reserved by the States. If it were not unconstitutional, it would yet be unnecessary, burdensome, entailing enormous expense, and placing dangerous powers in Executive hands. It belongs to the profane family of Executive projects, and it is a consolation to find that at least one of its projects has been so scorched by public rebuke and reprobation, that no man raises his hand, or opens his mouth in its favor.

It was during the progress of the late Administration, and under the well known auspices of the present Chief Magistrate, that the declaration was made in the Senate, that in regard to public office, the spoils of victory belonged to the conquerors; thus boldly proclaiming, as the creed of the party, that political contests are rightfully struggles for office and emolument. We protest against doctrines which thus regard officers as created for the sake of incumbents, and stimulate the

passions to the pursuit of high public trusts.

We protest against the repeated instances of disregarding judicial decisions, by officers of Government, and others enjoying its countenance; thus setting up Executive interpretation over the solemn adjudications of courts and juries; and showing marked disrespect for the usual and constitutional interpretation and execution of the laws.

This misgovernment and mal-administration, would have been the more tolerable, if they had not been committed, in most instances, in direct contradiction to the warmest professions, and the most solemn assurances. Promises of a better currency, for example, have ended in the destruction of all national and uniform currency; assurances of the strictest economy have been but preludes to the most wasteful excess; even the Florida war has been conducted under loud pretences of severe frugality; and the most open unblushing and notorious interference with State elections, has been systematically practised by the paid agents of an administration, which in the full freshness of its oath of office, declared that one of its leading objects should be to accomplish that task of reform, which particularly required the correction of those abuses, which brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election.

In the teeth of this solemn assurance, it has been proved that the United States officers have been assessed, in sums bearing proportion to the whole amount they received from the Treasury, for the purpose of supporting their partisans even in State and municipal elections. Whatever, in short, has been most professed, has been least practised; and it seems to have been taken for granted that the American people would be satisfied with pretence, and a full toned assurance of patriotic purpose. The history of the last twelve years has been but the history of broken promises and disappointed hopes. At every successive period of this history an enchanting rose colored futurity has been spread out before the people, especially in regard to the great concerns of revenue, finance and currency. But these colors have faded as the object has been approached. Prospects of abundant revenue have resulted in the necessity of borrowing; the brilliant hopes of a better currency end in general derangement, stagnation and distress; and while the whole country is roused to an unprecedented excitement by the pressure of the times, every state paper from the Cabinet at Washington comes forth fraught with congratulations on that happy state of things, which the wise policy of the administration is alleged to have brought about! Judged by the tone of these papers, every present movement of the people is quite unreasonable; and all attempts at change, only so many ungrateful returns for the wise and successful administration of public affairs!

There is yet another subject of complaint to which we feel bound to advert, by our veneration of the illustrious dead, by our respect for truth, by our love for the honor of our country, and by our own wounded pride as American citizens.—We feel that the country has been dishonored, and we desire to free ourselves from all imputation of acquiescence in the particular act. The late President, in a communication to Congress, more than intimates, that some of the earliest and most important measures of Washington's administration, were the offspring of personal motives and private interests. His successor has repeated and extended this accusation, and given to it, we are compelled to say, a greater degree of offensiveness and grossness. No man with an American heart in his bosom, can endure this without feeling the deepest humiliation as well as the most scorn. The fame of Washington, and his immediate associates, is of the richest treasures of the country. His is that name which an American may utter with pride in every part of the world, and which, wherever uttered, is shouted to the skies by the voices of all true lovers of human liberty. Imputations which assail his measures so rudely, while they are vile abominations of the truth of history, are an insult to the country, and an offence against the moral sentiments of civilized mankind. Miserable, miserable indeed, must be that cause which cannot support its party pre-eminence, its ruinous schemes and senseless experiments, without thus attempting to poison the fountains of truth, and to prove the government of our country disgracefully corrupt, even in its very cradle. Our hearts would sink within us, if we believed that such an effort succeeded—but they must be important. Neither the recent, nor the present President, was born to cast a shade on the character of Washington or his associates. The destiny of both has been, rather, to illustrate, by contrast, that wisdom and those virtues which they have not imitated, and to hurl blows, which this affectionate veneration of American citizens, and the general justice of the civilized world, will render harmless to others, and powerful only in their recoil upon themselves. If this language be strong, so also is that feeling of indignation which has suggested it; and on an occasion like this, we could not leave this consecrated spot, without the consciousness of having omitted an indispensable duty had we not thus given utterance to the fullness of our hearts, and marked with our severest rebuke, and most thorough reprobation and scorn, a labored effort to fix a deep and enduring stain on the early history of the government.

Finally, on this spot, the fame of which began with our liberty, and can only end with it, in the presence of these multitudes, of the whole country and of the world, we declare our conscientious convictions, that the present Administration has proved itself incapable of conducting the public affairs of the nation in such a manner as shall preserve the Constitution maintain the public liberty, and secure general prosperity. We declare with the utmost sincerity, that we believe its main purpose to have been, to continue its own purpose, influence, and popularity; that to this end, it has abandoned indispensable but highly responsible Constitutional duties; that it has trifled with the great concerns of finance and currency; that it has used the most reprehensible means for influencing public opinion, that it has countenanced the application of public money to party purposes; that it seeks to consolidate and strengthen party by every form of public patronage; that it laboriously seeks to conceal the truth from the people on subjects of great interest; that it has shown itself to be selfish in its ends and corrupt in its means; and that if it should be able to maintain itself in power through another term, there is the most imminent danger that it will plunge the country in still farther difficulty, bring on still greater disorder and distress, and undermine at once the foundation of the public prosperity and the institutions of the country.

Men thus false to their own professions, false to the principles of the constitution, false to the interests of the people, and false to the highest honor of their country, are unfit to be the rulers of this Republic.

The people of the United States have a right to good government. They have a right to an honest and faithful exercise of all the powers of the Constitution as understood and practised in the best days of the Republic for the general good. They have an inalienable right to all the blessings of that liberty which their fathers achieved, and all the benefits of that Union, which their fathers established. And standing here, this day, with the memory of those Fathers fresh on our hearts, and with the field of their glory and the monuments of their fame full in our view,—with Bunker Hill beneath us, and Concord and Lexington, and Dorchester Heights, and Faneuil Hall around us,—we here, as a part of the people, pledge ourselves to each other and to our Country, to spare no lawful and honorable efforts to vindicate and maintain these rights, and to remove from the high places of the nation men who have thus contemned and violated them.

And we earnestly and solemnly invoke all good men and true patriots throughout the Union, foregoing all considerations of party, and forgetting all considerations of State or Section, to rally again as our Fathers did in '75 against the common oppressors of our country, and to unite with us in restoring our glorious Constitution to its true interpretation, its practical administration, and its just supremacy.

In such cases, principles are everything—individuals nothing. Yet we cannot forget that we have worthy, honest, capable candidates for the offices from which we hope to remove the present incumbents.

Those who desire to change, throughout the whole country, have agreed with extraordinary unanimity to support Gen. William Henry Harrison for the office of President. We believe him to be an honest citizen, who has served his country successfully, in divers civil trusts; and we believe him a veteran soldier, whose honor and bravery cannot be questioned. We give him our unhesitating confidence—and in that confidence we shall support him; and the distinguished citizen of Virginia, who has been nominated for the Presidency, with all our efforts and all our hearts, through the present contest, convinced by their election the true spirit of the constitution will be restored, the prosperity of the people revived, the stability of our free institutions reestablished, and the blessings of Union and Liberty secured to ourselves and our posterity.

Political ornithologists, in the classification of prey have placed Van Buren in the order of the Spoon-Bills.—Atlas.

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.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they have appointed Monday, the 5th day of October next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in the borough of Ebensburg when and where you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged according to law. HENRY H. JEFFRIES. Ebensburg, July 9th, 1840.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 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 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, Sen'to'1
JOSEPH RITNER, Electors
1st District LEVY PASSMORE,
2d do CADWALLADER EVANS.
3d do CHARLES WATERS,
4th do JOHN GILLINGHAM,
do AMOS ELLMAKER,
do JOHN K. ZELLEN,
do 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 M'KEEHAN,
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.

- CONGRESS. GEN. JAMES IRVIN, of Centre Co. SENATOR. JAMES MATHERS, of Juniata Co. ASSEMBLY. JOHN G. MILES, of Huntingdon. JOSEPH HIGGINS, of Hollidaysburg. COMMISSIONER. KENZEL L. GREEN, of Springfield. AUDITOR. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, of Barre

Extensive Fire!

On Sunday morning, about day light, the extensive stable, attached to the Washington Hotel, and the stable of Philip Shultz, were discovered to be on fire. In a few moments the whole town was on the spot, male and female, but the destroying element raged with such fury upon the contents of the hay-mow, that it was with much difficulty that even the horses could be got out of the stable of the hotel, while those of Mr. Shultz were burned. Both stables were burnt to the ground. Mr. Shultz's containing the whole of his crop of wheat, and other grain, we believe; and Mr. Horrell's containing tons of hay, and a quantity of oats. The terrible heat of the fire communicated the flames to the wood work of the hotel, and the entire roof and gable floor were entirely destroyed—and of course nearly, or completely destroying much of the furniture and bedding of Mr. Horrell. The fire also took possession of the roof of the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Fisher—but was finally stopped without doing it any material damage, except burning the roof.

Although not at home, we learn that our townsmen exerted themselves, till their efforts seemed almost superhuman; and our ladies were many of them said to be the best men on the ground—standing in the line, and handling water from the beginning to the end. Too much praise and thanks cannot be bestowed upon all—male and female.

We regret to say, also, that Mr. Jacob Africa was considerably injured, by the falling of a timber. We are happy to say, however, that he is now nearly well.

Read This.

We publish below, the history of the Loco Foco Senatorial Conference, as given by one of the conferees of Juniata Co. Mr. Burchfield, it would seem, was determined to advocate, and carry out the principle, so long and so strenuously contended for by his party—opposition to Banks—and Bank influence being brought to bear on our elections. He evidently considered it one of the leading doctrines of their creed; and when he sees, or thinks he sees, the very tracks of a little monopoly monster, in the grand sanhedrim of his party, he very properly exclaims against its presence.

We call the attention of every honest man, attached to that party, to read, and read carefully, the exposure of the deception practised by leaders of that party, in palming upon their party, an old Bank director, and an extensive stockholder, as a good and sound anti Bank democrat. Read it, Loco Focos, and if you think it is consistent to support such a man, as an opponent of Banks; we can only say, you are very willing to "plough to the crew!"

MR. EDITOR:

After the convention had assembled in the court house, a motion was made and seconded that the Hon. John Junkin be president of the convention, and the vote was taken and carried; the same was done by the Secretary, when a motion was made by S. S. Wharton, for Huntingdon county to have four votes, and the rest of the counties but three, which motion was sustained by three conferees from Huntingdon, three from Millin, and Thomas Todd of Juniata; and opposed by three from Perry, two from Union, and two (myself and Thomas I. M'Connell) of Juniata, and lost, being an equal number of each. It was then announced from the chair that this meeting is ready to receive the nominations—when Thomas Todd nominated John Beale, I then nominated Dr. James Frow. James Burns, a conferee from Millin, a bank director and stockholder, nominated Dr. Joseph B. Ard, another bank director and stockholder, and Thomas I. M'Connell nominated John Cummin. A motion was then made and carried that the counties vote in alphabetical order, which I did not vote for, knowing that there was some understanding between Huntingdon and Millin counties, little suspecting that two of our own conferees were in league with them; and on balloting the first time the vote stood thus—Huntingdon for Ard three, Millin for Ard three; for Cummin one from Juniata; for Beale one from Juniata; and Union, Perry and myself from Juniata for Frow: thus—

- Dr. James Frow, 7
Dr. Joseph B. Ard, 6
John Beale, 1
John Cummin, 1

Before the balloting took place there was a motion made by myself to let the lowest drop at each balloting, which was agreed to; and two of the nominees having each one vote, I then moved to let the two lowest fall, which was carried, knowing as I did before that neither of them could get one other vote than what they had, as it was well known before we went into convention that no man in Juniata could get the nomination but Frow, as both Perry and Union would give with us on second ballot, if Thomas Todd and Thomas I. M'Connell had not betrayed their trust and went for the bank candidate, (Joseph B. Ard) to satisfy a little spleen. The second ballot stood thus:

- Todd & M'Connell for Ard, 2
Millin, do. 3
Union, do. 3
Perry, do. 1

myself and two from Perry county voting for Frow, which gave the bank candidate a majority of the whole, and he was therefore declared duly nominated. But, sir, there is something yet to tell that I had forgotten, which is this; two of the men from Huntingdon, who brought papers showing on their face that they were regular substitutes, was a right down fraud upon the convention, and I will show it to be so by a letter I received from George Gwin, the day after the convention had met, or it would not have been as it did, notwithstanding Todd & M'Connell went for the bank of Lewisdon, as Penrose and Dickey went for the bank of the United States.

Having told every thing that happened in convention, I leave you my fellow citizens to say whether you will vote for a bank director and stockholder, when the cry in the democratic ranks is "bank reform! bank reform!" For my own part, my course is determined. If you do ruin the country, it shall never be done with my vote.

One word more and I have done. For John Beale or John Cummin I could have went heart and hand, if it had been the wish of the people, but knowing as I did the wishes and will of my constituents, I was bound by every thing that I hold sacred to govern my action accordingly.—Fellow citizens, the course of your conferees is now before you. It will be for those associated with me to render an account of their stewardship for themselves.

The above is a true account of the convention, and the reason why I could not put my name to the proceedings, with the resolution to use all fair and honorable means to support the nominations now

made; had that been left out I could have signed the proceedings. L. BURCHFIELD, One of the Conferees of Juniata Co.

The following is the letter spoken of above:

Huntingdon Sept. 17, 1840. To L. Burchfield, Esq.

Dear Sir—I am unavoidably prevented from being personally present at the meeting of the Senatorial conferees, I desire my name to be recorded on each ballot in favor of the nomination of Dr. James Frow.

The chairman of the democratic committee was this morning informed that Wm. Moore and John R. Hunter would not attend; but in consequence of the time of meeting of the convention being so near at hand, have not deemed it necessary to appoint substitutes, of course, no substitutes will be admitted—no resolution of the convention authorizing it. The county committee say they have the right to appoint, but decline exercising it. Yours, respectfully, GEO. GWIN, One of the Sen. Con. from Huntingdon Co.

The Banner.

On Saturday, the Tippecanoe ladies of our Borough, presented the Tippecanoe Association, with a beautiful and appropriate Banner. The members of the Association were about starting to Mill Creek, to help put up another "tall pole," when they marched in procession down in front of our dwelling, where a great number of our town ladies had assembled.—When Wm. P. Orbison, Esq. on behalf of the ladies, presented the banner, and in brief, but eloquent manner, addressed the members of the Association. The banner was received by A. K. Cornyn, Esq.; who in few words, replied with much feeling and elegance. We were not present, or we could give a better sketch of the ceremony.

The Banner was a beautiful dark blue silk, bound with two rows of light blue ribbon, quilted—with silk tassels above it, and two beautiful chineal tassels below; it was suspended by silk cord, and bore, inscribed in gilt letters, the expressive motto, "Victory the Reward of Vigilance." It is indeed a beautiful Banner, and reflects much credit upon the patriotism, and taste of our ladies. After this, let every good supporter of old Tip, say with Clay, union, for the sake of the union.

The Mill Creek Meeting.

A meeting in favor of Tip and Ty was held at Mill Creek, on Saturday last, and we are rejoiced to hear that it was a spirited and large meeting. The real bone and sinew were on the ground. Previous to organizing, however, they erected another "tall pole," said to be 167 feet high. The meeting was then organized, but as we were not present, we cannot name the officers. Addresses were delivered by Jno. G. Miles, Esq. Gen. D. Milliken, A. K. Cornyn, Esq. W. P. Orbison, and Jacob Cresswell.

Franklin township Meeting.

On Saturday last we attended a meeting of the friends of Harrison and Tyler, and without hesitation, we pronounce it one of the most enthusiastic, and withal the most orderly meeting we have attended this season. There was a large number of the hardy foremen and farmers present, and some of both parties.—Every thing was conducted as if they were neighbors and friends. Those who differed with the mass, listened with apparent pleasure to the speakers. The officers of the meeting were—President, Jonathan McWilliams, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Henry Fulton, Abraham Moore, William Gardner, Samuel Brisson, Doctor Sanford Dewey, James Clark, Andrew J. Hunter, Thomas Montgomery, William Murray; Secretaries, Dr. David Diller, David B. Mattern, and R. H. M' Coy.—Four of the Vice Presidents, we were informed, were out as soldiers under the command of the old Hero of North Bend. They were there as living witnesses of the courage and wisdom of their brave old chief, and of the calumny and malignity of his enemies. The presence of such men is enough to cheer every man on in his course, while in company with the honest old soldiers who fought for, and secured all we enjoy.

A very neat and appropriate banner was carried by one of the old soldiers, bearing the names of Harrison and Tyler on one side, and on the other, "no reduction of wages—no standing army!" It was placed immediately over the President's head, and behind the speakers. The meeting was addressed by David Blair, Esq. John Williams, Esq. James M. Bell, Esq. GEN. JAMES IRVIN, and a little chap about our size. We shall not soon forget the kind feelings shown in Franklin township.