

# THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1840.

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## TERMS OF THE 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, send 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 arrearages 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. State Gap; Benjamin Leese, Shirleyburg; Ebel Smith, Esq. Chilcotstown; Jas. McKen, Jr. Coffee 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; Epa. G. Breath, Esq. Hollidaysburg; Henry Neff, Alexandria; Aaron Burns, Williamsburg; A. J. Stewart, Water Street; Wm. Reed, Esq. Morris township; Solomon Hamer, Jeff's Mill; James Dywitt, South Strouse creek; Wm. Murray, Esq. Grassville; John Cram, 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, acid 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. [don 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, acid 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, giddiness 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 or 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 pale or citron color or yellow, like those afflicted with jaundice—difficulty of breathing, disturbed rest, attended with dry cough, giddiness of laying on the left side—the oedema 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 medicines 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, sent.

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 in 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 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, grief, and deep anxiety, taken too frequently strong purgatives, dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the motion of the latter causes some 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 near by gone as to expose entirely her phrenological 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 miscellanea 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 FRUD

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

## I. 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. Morris, in the borough of Huntingdon. Hunt. Sep. 9, 1840.



## Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, enacted on the 22nd day of July, 1839, it is provided that the electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly shall hold an election at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the preceding election on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December every fourth year thereafter, for the purpose of electing electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, JOSEPH SHANNON, High Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation giving notice to the freemen of said county qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly to meet at the several election districts therein, on FRIDAY THE 30th. day of OCTOBER next at the several election districts therein, as follows, viz:

1st District composed of part of Henderson township, west of the line beginning at Millfin county line on the summit of Jack's mountain, thence west so far as to include the farms owned by Michael Speck and the heirs of James Kelly o Mill Creek, thence up the said creek to West township line, thence along said line to the line of Mifflin county, and also a part of Porter township, and all that part of Walker township not in the 20th district, at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon.

2nd District composed of Dublin township at the house of Mathew Taylor, jr. in said township.

3d District composed of Warrior-mark township and parts of Tyrone and Anis townships at the house lately occupied by Christian Buck, in Warriorsmark.

4th District composed of the township of Allegheny, at the house of Jacob Black

5th District composed of that part of the township of Woodbury, not included in the 6th district and part of Morris, at the house of Christian Hewitt, in Williamsburg.

6th District composed of all that part of Woodbury township, lying south of a line to commence at the line of said township on the summit of Tussey's mountain, thence to run westwardly, so as to include the house of Joseph Everhart, and south of the house of Aaron Burns, John Ditch, and Peter Sorrick, so as to include the power mill on Piney creek, and thence to the line of said township on the summit of Canoe mountain, at the Public School house, on the premises of Samuel Rhodes, on the Piney creek road leading from Springfield furnace to Martinsburg.

7th District composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of David Simonton, in said township.

8th District composed of the township of Barree, at the house of John Harper, in the town of Salesbury, in said township.

9th District composed of the township of Shirley, at the house of John Lutz, in Shirleysburg.

10th District composed of the township of Antis, including that part of said township which was formerly attached to the 8d district, at the house of John Bell in said township.

11th District composed of Porter & part Henderson & of so much of the township of West as is now included in the following boundaries, to wit,—beginning at or near on old lime kiln at the west end of Jackson's narrows, thence eastwardly to intersect the north line of the farm now occupied and owned by Tobias Kaufman, thence north east to intersect the south line of the farm of Michael McGuire, thence west to Tussey's mountain, to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said township line to the Juniata river, thence down the said river to the lime kiln and place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby annexed to Porter township in said county for all township and general election purposes as fully and effectually as if the same had been originally included therein, at the public school house in the town of Alexandria.

12th District composed of the township of Franklin, at the house formerly occupied by Wm Lytle.

13th District composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Methodist meeting house in said township

14th District composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hunter's mill.

15th District composed of part of Union township, at the house formerly occupied by L. S. Laguard in said township.

16th District composed of that part of Henderson township not included in the 1st District, at the public school house in the village of Roxbury.

17th District composed of Tyrone township, including that part of said township which was formerly attached to the 3d election district, at the house of James Crawford in Tyrone township.

18th District composed of Morris township at the house of Frederick Kuhn in said township.

19th District to be composed of that part of West township not included in the 11th district, at the public school house on the farm formerly owned by James Ennis in said township.

20th District composed of those parts of the townships of Hopewell and Walker in the county of Huntingdon, within the following boundaries, to wit: beginning at Hartsock's Gap in Tussey's mountain, thence down Gardner's Run, so as to include the house of Mathew Garner, Isaac Bowers and Geo. Brumbaugh; thence in a straight line through Forshey's Gap, to the Union township line, thence down the same to a point opposite David Corbin's, thence down on a straight line, including the house of David Corbin, to the corner of Porter township, on the Huntingdon and Woodcock Valley road, thence along the said summit to the place of beginning, shall hereafter be a separate election district, and that the general election for said districts be held at the house occupied by Jacob Magahy, in the village of McConnellsburg.

21st District composed of that part of the township of Union, in the county of Huntingdon, now composing the township of Todd, beginning on the line of Bedford county where the line of Springfield and Union townships meet, thence by the line between the townships to a point on said line, nearly opposite John Cauffman's so as to include his farm, thence by a straight line to Hopewell township line at Forshey's Gap, on Terrace mountain, thence by the line of Hopewell and Union townships, to Bedford county line, thence to said place of beginning, shall hereafter be a separate district, and the electors thereof shall hereafter hold their general elections at the house now occupied by J. Henderson in said district.

22nd District composed of that part of West township on the south-east side of Harrier ridge, beginning at the line of West and Henderson township, at the foot of said ridge to the line of Barree township; thence by the division line of Barree and West townships to the summit of Stone mountain, to intersect the line of Henderson and West townships thence by said line to the place of beginning, shall be a separate election district, to be called "Murrey's Run district," and that the electors therein shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Benjamin Corbin on Murrey's Run.

23d District composed of Cromwell township, shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by Wm M'Carrel in Orbisonia.

24th District composed of all that part of Frankstown township, lying east of the following lines viz: beginning where the Allegheny township line crosses the Brush run, thence down said run, thence down the Beaver dam branch of the Juniata to the forks above Lowry's mill; thence up the south fork of said run, to where the great road crosses the same, leading from Hollidaysburg to the Loop, thence a straight line to the Cove of Loop mountain, shall hereafter be a separate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general elections at the house lately occupied by David Ditch in the Borough of Frankstown.

25th District composed of the township of Blair constituting a separate election district to hold their election, therefore at the public school house in Hollidaysburg.

At which time and place will be elected.

## THIRTY ELECTORS,

for President and Vice President of the United States.

And the Sheriff of every county in the Commonwealth, is directed by the said act of Assembly to give notice

"That every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit, or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated District, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall

be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

"In case any clerk, appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year.

And the return judges of the respective districts are required to meet at the Court house in Huntingdon, on the Monday next (which will be the second day of November) and there to perform the duties enjoined upon them by law.

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 23d day of September 1840, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Sheriff. [God save the Commonwealth.]

## The Oppressors of the Poor. Or hard money Rulers

Appropriately so termed, because it will be hard to obtain.

## Reduction of wages.

WORKINGMEN! will you consent to be placed upon a level with European serfs? Or will you resolve to live like Free American Citizens?

In avowing a desire to reduce wages to the lowest standard, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Grundy and Mr. Calhoun have brought upon themselves the just indignation of that large class of people who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow and the honest labor of their hands, and who have shown themselves more conversant with their own interests—zealous and watchful of their own rights, than these gentlemen seemed to expect.

He who can suppose the people of this country will sanction any measure, or support any set of men whose object is to reduce wages to the lowest specie standard, must greatly underestimate the intelligence of that class of people whom they would thus trample upon, and take them to be the degraded and spiritless beings they would make them. Thank God the American people are not yet prepared to receive the yoke of vassalage nor submit to the shackles of oppression; they know their own value too well, and estimate their own dignity too highly to allow themselves to be degraded and to support the family well, and pay a hundred dollars a year towards clearing the mortgage. It was a pleasant thing to work, and be economical and saving, when we had the prospect of having a house of our own, without Squire Grabbal's clutches upon it. Now you can hardly support the family, and when I ask for money, you say you are running in debt. This is a bad prospect, if we are to lose the house and land after all.

M. Oh, never fear, wife—times will be better soon. They've got a Sub-treasury now, which is to make us all rich, except the aristocrats.

W. I don't know about that. The times has been getting worse and worse. It's four or five years since you talked of having better times, and now they have really got a "Sub-treasury," they say it is going to reduce the wages to fifty cents a day.

M. Well, that's true, but every thing we buy is to come down at the same rate.

W. And what advantage is that? Besides some people say that sugar, and tea, and coffee, and spices, and all foreign things, will be as high as ever, because the Sub-treasury don't work in those countries where these things come from. But if wages are to come down, how are you to pay the mortgage of \$500 to Squire Grabbal?

M. How I am going to pay the mortgage?

W. Yes, if your wages go down fifty cents a day, how can you ever pay it? It will cost all that you can earn to support the family.

M. Well I must sell the cow, and the garden lot.

W. Yes, but these have gone down half price, and they won't go far toward reducing the mortgage.

M. Well, I must sell the house.

W. But that has gone down half price too! so that all the property you have got won't pay Squire Grabbal's mortgage—we must be turned out of house and home and still you are in debt. You are a ruined man if the Sub-treasury goes into full operation.

M. I never thought of all that before. There is something wrong somewhere.

W. There is indeed husband. When they made the Sub-treasury to reduce the poor man's wages, and the poor man's property, why don't they make it reduce the poor man's debt? Answer me that. When they reduce a man's means of paying his debt, why didn't they reduce the debt too?

M. I can't say, upon my word.

W. Well, these men who made the sub-treasury, pretend to be the poor man's friend—but it seems to me that they are

of nothing else, in the fullness of his heart he calls his youngest child democracy, and as he kisses his wife on his return, he calls her democracy also. Every thing he loves is democracy—every thing he hates is Hartford Convention Blue-Light Federalism.

The conversation of the mechanic and his wife, on this occasion supposed, naturally turns upon politics, and the following conversation ensues:

WIFE. Well husband, you talk a great deal about democracy—now I am a woman, and know nothing about politics; but pray tell me what democracy is?

MECHANIC. Why, democracy is—democracy.

W. Indeed! who told you so?

M. Bancroft told me so. I have heard him say so more than fifty times—and Hellett says so, and Rantoul and Everett; they all say so.

W. Well, if they all say so, it must be true. But what does democracy mean?

M. Pshaw! You women never understand politics; you have no head for it. Now I'll read to you out of the Boston Post what it means. Here are the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, prepared at Boston last fall. They were written by Brownson, or some of the great guns. Here it is—"Democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents!"

W. Whew! Democracy is the supremacy of man over his accidents!! what a critter it must be. But to tell the truth I don't understand any more about democracy than I did before; I suppose it's because I'm a woman. But look here, husband, I want to talk to you about the mortgage of Squire Grabbal's upon that house and land. He called here while you was gone, and he said a part of it must be paid, or he'd sue for it, and then the house and land would all go.

M. Why didn't you tell me of this before?

W. Because your head was so full of democracy and the Springfield Convention, that you wouldn't listen to me. I've mentioned it three times and it went into one ear and out at the other. Now husband, I've been thinking about the mortgage, and it worries me; your wages have fallen off of late, and some of the time you have no employment. When your wages were a dollar and a half a day and you had full work, you could support the family well, and pay a hundred dollars a year towards clearing the mortgage.

It was a pleasant thing to work, and be economical and saving, when we had the prospect of having a house of our own, without Squire Grabbal's clutches upon it. Now you can hardly support the family, and when I ask for money, you say you are running in debt. This is a bad prospect, if we are to lose the house and land after all.

M. Oh, never fear, wife—times will be better soon. They've got a Sub-treasury now, which is to make us all rich, except the aristocrats.

W. I don't know about that. The times has been getting worse and worse. It's four or five years since you talked of having better times, and now they have really got a "Sub-treasury," they say it is going to reduce the wages to fifty cents a day.

M. Well, that's true, but every thing we buy is to come down at the same rate.

W. And what advantage is that? Besides some people say that sugar, and tea, and coffee, and spices, and all foreign things, will be as high as ever, because the Sub-treasury don't work in those countries where these things come from. But if wages are to come down, how are you to pay the mortgage of \$500 to Squire Grabbal?

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