THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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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 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.
FOR
The Huntingdon Journal.

Daniel Teague, *Orbisonia;* David Blair, Esq. *Shade Gap;* Benjamin Lease, *Shirleysburg;* Eliel Smith, Esq. *Chilcottstown;* Jas. Entriken, 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, *Neff's Mill;* James Dysart, *Mouth Spruce Creek;* Wm. Murray, Esq. *Graysville;* John Crum, *Manor Hill;* Jas. E. Stewart, *Sinking Valley;* L. C. Kessler, *Mill Creek.*

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 peristalic 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 dyspetic constitutions; have gained the implicit confidence of the most eminent physicians, and unprecidented public testimony. Remember Dr. Harlich's Compound Tonic Strengthening Pills, thay are put up in small packets with full directions.

Principal office for the United States, is No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia where all communications must be addressed.

Also for sale at the store of Jacob Miller who is agent for Huntingdon County.

RICHES NOT HEALTH.

Those who enjoy Health, must certainly feel blessed when they compare themselves to those sufferers that have been afflicted for years with various diseases which the human family are all subject to be troubled with.—Diseases present themselves in various forms and from various circumstances, which, in the commencement, may all be checked by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, —such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pain in the Side, Rheumatism, General Debility, Female Diseases, and all Diseases to which human nature is subject, where the Stomach is affected. Directions for using these Medicines always accompany them. These Medicines can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate Female, as they are mild in their operation and pleasant in their effects.

Principal Office for the United States, No. 19 North Eighth Stret, Philadelphia.

Also for sale at the store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon, Pa.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Cured by the use of Dr Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aparient Pills Mr. Wm. Richard, Pittsburg, Pa. entirely cured of the above distressing disease: His somptoms 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, and rest, attended with a cough, great debility, with other symtoms indicating great disturbance 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. Eight street

Principal office, 19 North Huntingdon Pa Philadelphia.

For sale at Jacob Miller's store

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 purging medicines, dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and syasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels; the most common of the latter causes are late hours and the too frequent use of spirituos liquors

INTERESTING CURE PERFORMED BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNES; VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY. Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were Wheezing and choking of Flegm. difficulty of Breathing. attended with constant cough, Spasms, Convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery, until I was advised to make trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had upon my child, I concluded to make the same trial upon my self, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years Any persons wishing to see me can call at my house in Beach street. above the marked Kensington, Phila. JOHN WILLCOX.

OBSERVE—The only place where this medicine can be obtained, is at Jacob Miller's store Huntingdon.

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 ancles, pain increasing al ways towards eveing 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 procured som; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared snd 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.

Principle office, 19th North 8t Street, Philadelphia.

ALSO—For sale at the Store of Jacob Miller, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

We consider it a duty to call public attention to this admirable preperation for Pulmonary Diseases- Especially Coughs Colds, Consumptions, Spitting blood, Asthma, Broncial Affections, Hooping Cough, & It is used and very highly approved by persons of the first respectability, but we feel confident in saying that a trial of its efficacy will be its best reccommendation.

DR. JONATHAN GOING, PRESIDENT OF THE GRANVILLE COLLEGE, Ohio (late of New York), in a letter to Dr. Jayne dated New York, December. 1836. says:—He was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty o breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immendiate suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using the Expectorant."—Mrs. Delks, of Salem, N.J. was cured of Asthma of twenty years standing, by using two bottles of this medicine Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with consumption was perfectly restored by three bottles.—Dr. Hamilton of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, sen., one of the Deacons of the First Baptist Church in this city, has been perfectly cured by it—after having suffered for stxty years with Cough, Asthma, and Spitting of Blood, which no remedy before could relieve.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, writes as follows:

New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne:—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tonson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflamation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will by using your Expectoranrt.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

The following Certificate is from a practising PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society—dated Modest Town, Va. August 27, 1838.

DR. JAYNE, Dear Sir:—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three months, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Jayne's Office is No. 20 South Third street, Philadelphia, where all orders will be promptly attended to.

Sold also by JACOB MILLER, agent
Huntingdon, Pa.—Price $1.

READ THIS!! DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNES VIRGINIANA, or WILD CHERRY: This is decidedly one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds now in use: it allays irritation of the Lungs, loosens the cough, causing the plegm to raise free and easy; in Asthma Pulmonary Consumption, Recent or Chronic Coughs, Wheezing & Choking of Phlegm Hoarseness, Difficulty of breathing, Croup, spitting of Blood, &c. This Syrup is warranted to effect a permanent cure, if takes according to directions which accompany the bottles. For sale only at Jacob Miller's stos

MESSAGE

From the Governor to the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Among the many duties imposed by the Constitution on the Executive magistrate, none is more important and more frequently perplexing than that of "giving to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommending to their consideration, such measures as he should deem expedient." On this occasion I am hapily relieved from much of the anxiety and embarrassment attendant upon the discharge of this duty, by referring your attention to the annual message which I had the honor to transmit to the Legislature on the 8th day of January last. In that message, I felt it to be my imperative duty, to enter into a full and elaborate exposition of my views on several deeply interesting subjects connected with the public welfare, and especially on the subject of the internal improvements of the Commonwealth, the public debt and the reformation of the banking system. In regard to these leading questions of vital interest, and the numerous subordinate matters intimate associated and blended with them, I can add very little to the opinions I expressed, and the recommendations I made in the message to which I have just referred you. The experience of the past year, has not only confirmed but strengthened my conviction of the justice and propriety of those recommendations; the people at large with unexampled unanimity have approved them, and I earnestly invite your careful deliberation, as I did that of the last Legislature, upon those portions of the message, to which you will find convenient access upon your journals. So far as respects the reform of the banking system, I perceive no necessity for changing or modifying, in any essential particular, the recommendations therein contained; and I now here respectfully, but earnestly recommend the adoption of the recommendations I then made upon the subject, and trust that the present Legislature will not seperate until they shall have made a searching and thorough reform of the imperfections and manifold abuses of the present system. To me it has been a subject of deep regret, that my recommendations on that subject did not meet the approbation of the last Lesgislature, persuaded as I am, that the most beneficial influences would have resulted from their adoption, It is not, however, too late to apply the remedy still, and I again recommend, with anxious earnestness, those measures for reforming the abuses of the banking system, to your early attention.

The resumption of specie payments on the part of the banks, which constituted a year ago such a formidable portion of the difficulty in the way of efficient legislation is about to be consumated, without your active interference at all. Under a resolution passed on the 3d day of April last, those institutions are required on and after the 15th day of January inst. to pay on demand all their notes, bills, deposites, and other liabilities, in gold or silver coin, on the penalty of a ferfeiture of their charters, upon certain conditions set forth in said resolution. It affords me great pleasure to state that although the day fixed for resumption was more remote than I wished at the time, yet the period of indulgence has nearly passed away and there is now good ground to believe, that the banks of this Commonwealth will as they are required to do, be prepared again to discharge all liabilities in specie. Should they do so, by continuing strictly to observe the law, and by fulfilling the just expectations of the public, they may regain the confidence which they have hitherto lost, and more particularly may they do this, if proper measures be adopted for the better regulation and control of their operations. One of the most immediate advantages resulting to the community, from the resumption of specie payments will be the entire expulsion from circulation of the illegitimate brood of small notes that have been poured in upon us, from the neighboring states on all sides, in defiance of law, and of the most active endeavors to suppress them. I cannot, however, conclude this part of my subject without recommending that no increase of our banking capital be made under any circumstances, and that effectual provision be made by law, that if any bank shall at any time hereafter, suspend specie payments, it shall be *ipso facto* a forfeiture of its charter. Nothing short of an absolute and unconditional provision of this kind can arrest the frequent over issues of the banks, induced by the inordinate cupidity of those under direction they may be conducted. Let the great principle be distinctly announced, as the foundation on which our banking institutions rest, that hereafter, there are to be no suspensions of specie payments in Pennsylvania.

The condition of the public improvements during the past year, has been attended to by the officers entrusted with their management, with untiring assiduity. They are in a much better state of repair than they ever have been since their construction, and but little delay or interruption in business has occurred. The amount of business done on the main line, it is true, has been less than last year, but it has been owing to causes in no degree connected with the management of the public improvements. I refer you to the report of the canal commissioners, for a detailed and accurate statement of the present condition of the improvements, the sum required to complete those lines in a state of forwardness, and the amount needed for repairs on the canals and railroads now in operation, as well as the amount due for repairs heretofore done.

I feel it to be my duty again to state to the Legislature, as soon as those portions of the unfinished lines of improvement, now almost completed, are finished, and upon which, if the work had been suspended, more would have been lost to the Commonwealth than by hastening their completion, I think it full time for Pennsylvania to pause in her career of internal improvement, and test for a time the usefulness and value of the stupendous achievements she has already made. I have been from the beginning the friend and advocate of the internal improvement system of this Commonwealth, and shall continue to be, so long as that system is confined to the main lines and their immediate tributaries—but our immense public debt, and the sacrifices which the people are called upon to make in consequence of it, for the payment of the interest, and of the principal as it falls due, forcibly admonish us, to consult prudence and economy before we incur additional responsibilities, without a corresponding increase of means to meet them. A revival of business, and the natural augmentation of our population and resources, will in a short period of time, enable us to realize from our improvements, many of the advantages of which they are susceptible, and as I confidently trust, enough, and more than enough to demonstrate the wisdom of their projectors, and the soundness of the policy, which led to the enormous investment of capital in their construction. When that day arrives, let canals and rail roads be constructed wherever they promise to be useful throughout the wide extent of the commonwealth; but until it does arrive, let us husband our resources, and diminish as much as practicable the burthens now imposed upon the people of the State.

The amount necessary to complete the main lines, and to put the improvements now in use in a thorough state of repair, you will be fully informed by the Canal Commissioners, which amount of money I would respectively suggest, should be immediately appropriated, so as to enable the Canal Commissioners to make proper arrangements to apply it with most advantage to the public service. Great and immediate repairs to our improvements are indespensible, if we hope to maintain the character of those improvements, and to prevent our immediate Northern and Southern neighbors from diverting from them a large share of the business of the West and South. The honor of Pennsylvania is too deeply involved in this measure to admit of apathy or delay. Feeling as citizens of this Commonwealth should feel on this subject, I am sure no stronger motive to action could be presented to you, than that of enlightened and manly state pride, addressing itself to you through the medium of offiical duty.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The present amount of the public debt is,

Permanent loans at 5 per cent,	$33,085,013 32
Permanent loans at 4½ per cent,	200,000 00
Temporary loans at 4 per cent,	15,000 00
	$33,301,013 32
Due United States, on account of deposite surplus revenue,	2,867,514 78
Unpaid appropriations,	622,247 59
	$36,790,775 69

Upon an examination of the debts and liabilities of the Commonwealth, on the 15th of January, 1839, and the subsequent laws passed, authorizing loans and making appropriations, it will be found, that nearly the whole sum borrowed since that period, has been applied to debts and liabilities then due and falling due, on account of the public works finished and in progress—to the payment of temporary and stock loans—for interest on the public debt, and for the repairs of the canals and rail-ways of the Commonwealth,

The only sums appropriated out of the loans authorized to be made since I came into office, which were not applied to liabilities then due and growing out of contracts, which existed at the time, are the following:

To the survey of a rail road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg,	$45,000 00
To stock in the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal,	50,000 00
To stock in the Franklin rail road,	100,000 00
To stock in the Monongahela Navigation company,	100,000 00
	$295,000 00

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Bank stock,	$2,108,700 00
Turnpike & Bridge stock,	2,830,348 89
Canal & Navigation stock,	645,269 00
Rail-road stock,	335,546 90
Money due on land, estimated,	1,000,000 00
Public works, canals, rail ways, &c.,	29,578,506 17
	$36,498,370 96

Thus it appears that the resources of the Commonwealth are abundant, but not immediately available for the purpose of paying either the principal or the interest of the public debt

It is proper here to remark, that it has not been the uniform practice of the Legislature, to provide sufficient revenue to meet the current demands upon the State Treasury. The various appropriations of the public treasure have exceeded the public income. Out of this state of things a custom has grown up at the Treasury it seems, to pay the demands upon it, as they are from time to time presented, without reference to the specific appropriation of part of the monies therein, to the payment of the interest upon the public debt, which falls due semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August. Under this custom, it has happened, that from a deficiency of other means, the monies arising from tolls, auction duties, tax on collateral inheritances, dividends on turnpike, bridge and navigation stocks, and escheats, which had been set apart by law, towards the payment of the interest on the public debt, have been paid out indiscriminately to meet other demands upon the Treasury. There will, therefore, be a deficiency in the fund for the payment of interest on the public debt, upon the 1st of February next; of perhaps $300,000. This, as well as every other subject relating to the revenue, belongs so exclusively to the Legislative branch of the government, that no recommendation of the Executive can be required, to bespeak for it the necessity for some special legislation in relation to its future disbursement.

It is computed that the tax which will be rendered available under the act of the 11th June, 1840, entitled "An act to create addition al revenue to be applied towards the payment of interest, and the extinguishment of the debts of of the Commonwealth," will amount to about $600,000. The sum which will be raised under this act, together with the other resources of the Commonwealth, will most probably liquidate the interest account, without further resort to loans for that purpose. This act is to continue in force five years, and provides such a rule for the assessment of taxes, as to fall with gentle weight on those who are little able to bear any addition to their expenses.—The articles taxed are those purely of luxury, such as gold watches, pleasure carriages, household furniture exceeding in value three hundred dollars, together with bonds, bills, and notes of solvent obligors, bank stock, or stock in other corporations, yielding dividends of at least one per cent, salaries of public officers, and real estate. Although this act undoubtedly operates with considerable hardship upon those who fall within reach of its provisions, still they are comparatively, subjected to very little inconvenience, for in most instances they do not belong to the poorer classes, on whom taxation usually falls with the most peculiar severity.

To impose taxes on any class of our fellow citizens is not very agreeable, nor a very popular task; but when, as in this case, the honor and the fidelity of Pennsylvania must be sacrificed, or a tax of this kind be endured, there are few, very few men in the Commonwealth worthy to be ranked among her free, intelligent and upright citizens, who will shrink from their share of the burthen. When, too, it is known that those who recommended, and who sanctioned the bill imposing the tax, are no more responsible for the necessity that compelled a resort to it, than any of those who are to pay it, the folly and injustice of those who would condemn are rendered still more conspicuous. I found the debt upon which this interest was to be paid, in existence, when I assumed the functions of the Executive, and found nothing to pay it with. The Treasury was exhausted, and no means left to meet this responsibility but further loans, a sale of the improvements or taxation. The first two were impracticable, and I was driven by stern necessity to the adoption of the latter alternative. I saw but one path before me open to pursuit, and that was the path of duty. I recommended taxation; that recommendation was adopted by the Legislature, and it is a source of proud gratification to me, when I consider that the people of Pennsylvania, almost to a man, so far as I have been informed, with a firmness and patriotism worthy of themselves, have yielded to this necessity without murmur or repining. I feel fully convinced, that at the expiration of the five years at farthest, with a reasonable degree of prudence, and with strict economy in the management of our affairs, the income of our improvements will render a renewal of this law wholly unnecessary.

If any difference of opinion exists, as to the necessity of this tax, let these questions be answered by those objecting:—Does not Pennsylvania owe this debt?—Is she not morally and legally bound to pay it and its interests, as it falls due?—Can they point out any other mode by which this can be done?

You, however. have come directly from the people, and are supposed best to know their opinions on this as well as all other subjects: and if you differ in opinion with me on this important subject, and think the tax ought not to have been laid, it is your duty to repeal the law instantly. No part of the tax has yet been collected. Seeing no other mode of extricating the Commonwealth from the difficulties in which I found it, my views and opinions remain unchanged. Yet if the immediate representatives of the people think proper to repeal the law, and can substitute any other mode less objectionable, which will promptly meet the exigency, be it so; the responsibility rests with them.

I can never consent, by word or deed, to countenance the idea that the faith of the State can be violated by a failure to meet her engagements. If there be any in our country who would be willing, if they were able, to abrogate the contracts of the Commonwealth, and be faithless to her creditors, let their doctrine be distinctly avowed and the issue fairly made up before the people. The intelligence and integrity of our citizens would speedily convince the world, that they feel the necessity in a republican government of maintaining, unsullied, public faith and national honor.

The deficiency in the funds set apart for the payment of the interest on the public debt falling due on the 1st of February next, must be promptly provided for. By the act of the eleventh June last, the Governor is authorized to procure it on loan, and for that purpose proposals have been invited; whether the money can be procured I know not—and in case I cannot, I see no other mode left to avoid the dishonor of the state credit, but the sale of a sufficient amount of the stock owned by the State, in one or the other, or all of the banks in which she is interested. The State owns the following amount of stock in each of the banks named, viz: Bank of Pennsylvania, 3750 shares; Philadelphia Bank 5233 shares; Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank 1708 shares. The stock would most probably command a ready sale; and I do most sincerely hope that not a day will be lost, before this possible blot upon the faith and honor of the State is effectually guarded against, by the prompt action of the Legislature.

In my last annual message, the question was distinctly presented to the Legislature, whether the works then in progress should be prosecuted to immediate completion or not, and the question was by them determined in the affirmative, and the sum of $600,000 appropriated to each of what has usually been denominated the main lines, and the works being so far progressed in, as to warrant the expectation of their being completed in another year, all will now concur in the opinion, I presume, that provisions should be immediately made for the completion of the unfinished works as soon as possible.

A judicious and immediate appropriation promptly made in anticipation of the usual appropriation bill, specifically for the works under contract—for the completion of the reservoirs, at each end of the Portage rail road—and for ordinary repairs, is imperiously called for, and will enable the contractors to complete the whole, and have them ready for use by the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1842. The vast importance of the immediate completion of the main lines, as well to the citizens immediately interested in them, as to the fiscal interests of the Commonwealth, cannot be too strongly pressed upon your attention. They will complete a communication between the great lakes, and our commercial metropolis. They will also, by a proper agreement with the authorities of New York, connect our improvements with those of that great Commonwealth,