

or it did not answer to tell it at present, for fear he should forestall public opinion; it would be time enough after free trade and direct taxation were established to talk about low wages and reduced living. I have no doubt he would then try to persuade the people that the latter was beneficial for their health, and of as much use in a physical point of view, as the former were in a political. Sir, this kind of talk may possibly do well enough in Broadway or Pearl street, or even before a meeting at Tammany Hall; but, sir, it will not go down with the honest farmer, the mechanic, the laborer of the country; they understand their interests better; it savors to much of foreign influence to take with the enlightened people of this country. Why, sir, in practice it would be a perfect humbug—equal to Benton's gold currency; and that surpassed any thing that was ever heard of in this country, except the morus malthacalis speculation.

Sir, as I observed in the commencement that I was unaccustomed to public speaking, and it was only in consequence of the deep interest I knew my constituents had in this bill now before you, that I could prevail upon myself to make the attempt, I will not take up the time of the committee any longer on the subject now before you; but, before sitting down, will endeavor to reply to insinuations and attacks made by honorable members in the course of debate on the distribution bill, some days ago, against Pennsylvania, my native State. It was intimated by several members, in the course of that debate, that it was rather a Pennsylvania measure; that it was more for her benefit than any other, as she was largely in debt; expressing themselves as though Pennsylvania was actually begging for a portion of the proceeds to help to pay our State debt. Now, sir, by my part, I believe this is not the fact. Pennsylvania has acted in the same way that several other States have done; she has instructed her Senators, and requested her Representatives in Congress, to vote for the measure. But, sir, she begs it not as a boon; she demands it as a right she is entitled to. Sir, the Whig party in Pennsylvania have for years past been in favor of this measure, as one calculated to be of vast importance to the country; they have advocated it on all proper occasions; their Representatives on this floor have voted for it; but in doing so, sir, we did not wish to be considered as begging for it to pay our State debt. If honorable members on this floor had that impression, they were vastly mistaken, they mistake the character of Pennsylvanians. I thank God we have not come to that pass yet, that we would beg favors from Virginia or any other State or States of this Union. We ask no favors—nothing but our rights. Sir, we have been told, over and over again, that we are in debt. Why, sir, they need not have told us that; we have been acquainted with that fact long ago; every annual message of the Governor of our State shows us that plainly, and how much it is. But, sir, if we are in debt, I would say to the gentlemen not to make themselves uneasy about it; let it give them no trouble; we will never ask one of them to pay a dollar of it; we mean to do that ourselves at the proper time, and I trust that we shall be able to do it. But, sir, not satisfied with casting up to us that we were in debt, they have lectured us on our extravagance, and compared us to a worthless spendthrift, who, after having spent all his own estate, then wants to take from others. Sir, this is not the fact; it is an erroneous statement. And it made my heart fill with gratitude to that great and distinguished member from Massachusetts, the other day, when he so ably vindicated our character, and said if we had erred, it had been on virtue's side. He deserves the thanks of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, and I feel certain he will receive them. But, sir, what has this debt that they talk about been created for? Has it been spent in useless extravagance and riotous living? No, sir; but it has been created by building up works for future generations to admire and wonder at. And even now, sir, where is the honorable member on this floor, that has passed along our State improvements, that has not been struck with astonishment at the almost insurmountable difficulties that have been made to yield to the power of man? Who, sir, that has travelled up the great and mighty waters of the West, until they reach their sources in what is justly called the Back Bone of America, and then have crossed over that almost insurmountable barrier of Nature, at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour, over coming an ascent of upwards of a thousand feet in a few miles, and reaching the waters that empty into the Atlantic on the east, has not been astonished at the enterprise and perseverance of Pennsylvania? And sir, can it be supposed that a people who have conceived and carried out this bold design, will sink under their difficulties? No, sir, no. They will rise superior to them all—they are but temporary. Sir, let just and wise legislation be adopted by this Government, such as will protect the industry of her own citizens, and Pennsylvania will soon stand out in bold relief amongst the proudest of her sister States—yes, sir, the key stone of this Union. Sir, Pennsylvania is not to be borne down by temporary embarrassment. Her billions of tons of mineral coal; her millions of tons of iron ore; her rich and productive valleys; her vast water power, constitute wealth which, with the industry of her sons, that they have inherited from their forefathers, will carry her triumphant through all difficulties. And although her debt is now large and

somewhat burdensome, I believe there is no unprejudiced and intelligent person in Pennsylvania would wish to be clear of our debt, and placed now in the same position we were in previous to the commencement of our public works. I would ask my honorable colleague from Philadelphia, (Mr. INGERSOLL) if he would? He answers no. I would ask another honorable colleague from the same place, (Mr. SERREANT) if he would? He answers no. I knew these would be their answers, and they perfectly agree with my own. And I would say, further, that notwithstanding their cost of upwards of 30,000,000, and although they probably, as yet, have never paid one dollar of net revenue to the State, I sincerely believe that they have added hundreds of millions to the value of the property of Pennsylvania.

Sir, I have a short reply to make to the honorable member from New York, who, in a speech a few days ago, took occasion to reprimand Pennsylvania for her extravagance and prodigality; and not satisfied with that, had even to attack her rulers, and intimated they were dishonest, and said, "if they would come out and act like honest men, and lay a direct tax upon the people, they could pay their debt in one year." Now, sir, this was the unkindest cut of all, to charge his own political brethren, the rulers of Pennsylvania, with a want of honesty. Why, sir, I, that am opposed to those rulers politically, would not think of making such a charge upon this floor. No, sir, and I trust so long as I am honored with a seat in this hall, I never will make such a charge against the rulers of my native State, nor permit others to do it without noticing it. Why, sir, if there is any truth in physiognomy, as some persons suppose there is, (for my part I don't assert there is,) but I would respectfully say to the member from New York, and I say it in no spirit of unkindness, but with perfect good feeling, that I would much rather trust to the honesty of the rulers of Pennsylvania than I would to the honorable gentleman from New York, who represents Delaware and Boone counties.

Sir, I am now nearly through, but before I conclude I would like to say a word in reply to my honorable friend and colleague, (Mr. BROWN, of Philadelphia.) In his speech some time since, he entertained the House very amusingly and much to their edification by a description of whig banners and whig mottoes previous to the late presidential election; but there was one banner and its mottoes that I believe he forgot in his catalogue, at least I did not hear him mention it; but, sir, it stood in the front rank at all the whig meetings in my district. It was this, sir, on one side, in large letters, NO SUB-TREASURY; on the other, NO BUCHANAN WAGES. This, sir, was the banner we rallied under; these, sir, were the mottoes that carried Pennsylvania; and I trust, sir, they are the mottoes that will be inscribed on the hearts of every mechanic and laboring man in this Union, and that they never will support any man or any party that would reduce them to submit to the low-wages system of foreign countries.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of public notice, delegates from the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, met on the 11th of August, 1841, in the borough of Huntingdon, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported by the democratic Harrison party of Huntingdon county. The meeting was organized by choosing ELLIOTT SMITH, Esq., of Union township, President, and appointing WINCHESTER M' CARTY, Secretary.

Upon calling over the several townships and boroughs, the following named persons appeared and were admitted delegates:

- All gheny—John Stanley, George Elliot.
- Antis—Jonathan Hamilton, G. M'Caman.
- Barre—Isaiah Burvan, Sam'l Cohen.
- Blair—James A. M' Cahan, D. Armstrong.
- Cromwell—Daniel Teague, Aaron Stains.
- Dublin—David Welsh, John Rouse.
- Frankstown—Phillip Hileman, Joseph Smith.
- Franklin—Christopher Bigton, John Conrad.
- Henderson—James M'Donald, A. H. Hall.
- Hopewell—Isaac Peightal, Sebastian Keely.
- Morris—John Hyle, John Harnish.
- Murry's Run—Wm. M'Divitt, Benjamin Corbin.
- Porter—Thomas Hamer, Wm. Christy.
- Roxberry—Winchester M'Carty, John Taylor.
- Springfield—Hugh Madden, William Waggoner.
- Shirley—John Shaver, Samuel M'Kinstry.
- Snyder—John T. Mathias, Rob't Campbell.
- Tell—David Hackadorn, Wm. Wilson.
- Told—A. B. Crewit, Solomon Houck.
- Tyrone—James E. Stewart, James S. Wilson.
- Union—Joshua Greenland, E. Smith.
- West—Solomon Hamar, David Irvine.
- Warriormark—J. Butersbough, J. Vantries.
- Upper Woodberry—F. Albright, A. M. Turner.
- Lower Woodberry—C. Biddle, David Sparr.
- Walker—John Snyder, Moses Hamer.

Huntingdon borough—J. F. Miller, G. A. Steel.

Shirleysburg—John Lutz, Peter Myers.

Alexandria—David Albright, Frederick Burket.

Petersburg—Dr. J. McCulloch, A. Stewart.

Birmingham—John Graffius, J. K. McCahan.

Holidaysburg—S. Calvin, Esq., J. R. Johnston.

Williamsburgh—D. S. Rhule, Thomas Reese.

Gaysport—David Tate, Esq., N. W. Green.

On motion, it was Resolved, That no person shall be considered as a chosen candidate, for any office, unless he shall receive a majority of all the votes given in convention.

Whereupon the following ticket was duly elected, and with confidence submitted for the support of the people of Huntingdon county:

- For Sheriff, J. BROTHKLINE, Holidaysburg.
 - For Assembly, JOHN G. MILES, of Huntingdon, S. S. DEWEY, of Birmingham.
 - Treasurer, ANDREW H. HIRST, Huntingdon.
 - Coroner, JAMES HUDSON, Dublin township.
 - Commissioner, ROBERT MOORE, Huntingdon.
 - Auditor, ALEXANDER STITT, Alexandria.
- On motion, Resolved, Unanimously, that the members of this convention will use all fair and honorable means to secure the success of the ticket just formed.
- On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Journal and Register.
- On motion, Adjourned.
- ELLIOTT SMITH, President.
- WINCHESTER M' CARTY, Sec'y.

HARRISON DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

OLD HUNTINGDON ERECT!!

A very large and highly respectable meeting of the Democratic Harrison citizens of Huntingdon county was held at the court house in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday evening of Court week, the 11th day of August, 1841. It was organized by calling S. M. GREEN, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Bruce Blair, George Schumker, Jonathan McWilliams, John Lutz, and C. Wigton, Vice Presidents. Joseph Higgins, Esq., A. M. Turner, and James Condon, Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting was stated, Thomas F. Cromwell, Esq., moved that a committee of 20 be appointed for the purpose of drafting resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. Whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed said committee—

- Thomas F. Cromwell, Esq., Samuel Dean, Benjamin Leas, David Stewart, Esq., Dr. Jacob Hoffman, Jacob Neff, Thomas M'Namara, Thomas W. Estep, Abraham Long, John P. Jones, Samuel H. Stonebraker, Robert Campbell, Wm. Reed, Esq., Joseph Kemp, Lawrence Swoope, Samuel Royer, Esq., Thomas Smith, Hugh Madden, Esq., Henry Lias, Esq., and Thomas Bender.

In the absence of the committee, on motion, JOHN BLANCHARD, Esq., addressed the meeting at length in an able and masterly manner. The committee reported the following which was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Resolved, That we call upon all to examine closely the practical effects of the present incompetent and profligate administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and enter the pending contest with the same determination which secured our triumph in favor of the lamented Harrison, at the late presidential election; and if it will prove sufficient to bring about the reformation of public abuses, and the regeneration of the political affairs of our Commonwealth, and carry out fully the glorious reformation that began.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the administration of the General Government, and believe that President Tyler will carry out the principles of those who elected him.

Resolved, That public opinion ought to be an unflinching corrective of public abuses.

Resolved, That in the present important crisis in Pennsylvania, when the question is, whether the people, through their representatives, shall control and direct their own affairs, and determine what is most expedient for the benefit of the people of the State, or whether the same shall be controlled, directed and determined by the will of ONE MAN alone, through the exercise of the VETO POWER, it is incumbent on, and the duty of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian, to waive for the present all minor considerations, to forget and forego at this time all private and individual differences of opinion and appointments, and one and all join heart and hand to effect the great object; the assertion of the sovereignty of the people.

Resolved, That David R. Porter, in screening from trial before the proper tribunals of the country, by previously pardoning persons charged with infamous crimes, is a usurpation of power in the Executive, totally indefinable and not to be tolerated by a free people.

Resolved, That the many high-handed and flagrant abuses of power by the present Governor of Pennsylvania, but illus-

trates the truth, that a "corrupt tree can not bring forth good fruit."

Resolved, That it is unseemly in the Government of Pennsylvania to plead the statute of limitations.

Resolved, That inasmuch as David R. Porter has surrounded himself with a band of unprincipled mercenary supporters, whose bond of union is the cohesive power of plunder, he is unworthy the support of the majority party of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That David R. Porter, in increasing the State debt from 24,230,000 dollars to the enormous sum of 41,627,281 dollars in a little over two years has proven himself totally unfit to manage the affairs of our great State.

Resolved, That the late attempts of David R. Porter to draw money from the Treasury without the authority of law, is an aggravation of the offence which he, on a former occasion committed, by illegally drawing \$2000 dollars from the Treasury to give to his brother James M. Porter, and his conscience keeper, Ovid F. Johnston; inasmuch as when he made the last requisition, he had, and still has in his keeping, a direction from both branches of the legislature, to institute an action against the late State Treasurer, for the said sum of two thousand dollars drawn from the Treasury as aforesaid, which direction he continues to disregard.

Resolved, That in withholding his assent to the bill now in his keeping, providing for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people, and further reduction of the officers and expenses of the public works, Gov. Porter has manifested his disregard of the will of the people and the interests of the Commonwealth, evidently preferring the interests and influence of his corrupt partizans in office, to either the public interest or the public voice.

Resolved, That the character and conduct in private life, and in many important public stations, of JOHN BANKS, our present candidate for Governor, affords to us a sure guaranty that he will discharge the duties devolving on the Executive, honestly, impartially and according to the true spirit of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the ONE TERM principle, as its introduction will take away one of the most fruitful sources of official misconduct in the Executive.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Democratic party of Huntingdon county, the ticket formed this day by the largest Convention ever held in this county, viz: For Sheriff, John Brothkline; Assembly, J. G. Miles and Sanford S. Dewey; Treasurer, Andrew H. Hirst; Coroner, James Hudson; Commissioner, Robert Moore; Auditor, Alexander Stitt.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed to appoint committees of vigilance for the different townships and boroughs, whose duties it shall be to attend all matters to secure the success of John Banks and the county ticket. [Committees will appear next week.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic papers in the County.

Resolved, That we adjourn.

- S. M. GREEN, Pres't.
- Bruce Blair,
- James Short,
- G. Schumker,
- Jon' A. McWilliams,
- John Lutz,
- G. Wigton,
- Joseph Higgins,
- A. M. Turner,
- James Condon,
- V. Prest's.
- Sec'ys.

Glorious news from Florida.

CO A COO CHEE'S WHOLE BAND—CLOSE OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

Savannah, August 12, 1841.

By the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Peck, arrived here yesterday, we have the gratifying intelligence from Florida that the war, for the ninety ninth time, may now be considered as at an end. Had cat's whole band, men, women, children and negroes, 160 in all, have come in at Tampa, and 40 more Indians of another band were on their way, and were expected at Tampa in two days. A gentleman who came on in Gen. Taylor, says that he does not think another rifle will be fired by the enemy.

When Co-a-coo-chee's family came in, Col. Harth told him that he might go on shore from the schooner where he was confined and see them. He refused to do so, saying that though he was anxious to see his family, he would not permit them to see him in irons. The Colonel finally consented to let him go on shore without his shackles, and after a warm greeting with his family, he dined with the Colonel, and then returned on board the schooner. As soon as his irons were replaced, he told Col. Worth that he had one request more to make, and that was to allow him and his people to go West as soon as possible—Republican.

Tornado and Hurricane at Washington.

The city between two and three o'clock to day, was visited by a tremendous tornado and hurricane. More rain has fallen in two hours than usually falls in two days. Considerable damage has been done to property by the quantity of water and the wind, but how much I am unable to learn. Roofs were taken from one or two buildings, and the air for a time in the vicinity of the market house was filled with fragments which endangered the lives of the passers. Part of the roof of the market house was swept away.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny.

Huntingdon, Aug. 25, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF.

JNO. BROTHKLINE, of Holidaysburg

ASSEMBLY.

JOHN G. MILES, of Huntingdon.

SANFORD S. DEWEY, of Birmingham.

TREASURER.

ANDREW H. HIRST, of Huntingdon.

CORONER.

JAMES HUDSON, of Dublin township.

COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT MOORE, of Huntingdon.

AUDITOR.

ALEXANDER STITT, of Alexandria.

Our readers will undoubtedly excuse us for not issuing a paper last week, when they learn that we were desired by Hon. Judge Woodward, to print the "Rules for the Regulation of the Practice in the several courts of this district." As this county was the only one where he could remain two weeks, he wished us to do it that it might be done under his supervision. We concluded to do it, and hence the delay.

The Communication of a Workingman we have inserted in our paper, at the request of several who honestly feel an interest in the success of the principles there maintained. He never yet have, and we trust never shall, while we conduct a public journal, refuse to give place to any article which was written in a becoming spirit.

It is inserted in somewhat of an extraordinary shape, from the fact that the same individuals wished us to strike off some hundred copies in hand bill form, and to save the trouble of overrunning it, we give it a place in its present shape. If the principles are wrong, there is no fear from its publication; common sense and reason will always overthrow error.

Our Ticket

Will be found this week at the head of our paper. We commend it to the attention of our friends.

It may be, that there are some who do not feel perfectly satisfied with it. It is not for us to censure them for so thinking. They have the right, an undoubted, alienable right. Yet they may, nevertheless, be hasty in forming, or in expressing an opinion.

There is only one thing that we would desire of all who profess to believe the same principles as ourselves—it is this, that they would not allow themselves to be made the dupes of those who have ever opposed them. Their song may be as enticing as that of the siren, but be assured they entice but to destroy. Have you not known them long enough, to know that they are, as Shakespeare says of the world, "wonderfully given to lying?" Never let the deceptions of an avowed foe move you from what you long deemed an honest and candid judgment.

This fall we need all our forces to be united. We must beat David R. Porter. The State has long enough suffered under his mis-rule, and the corruptions of his myrmidons. Let us unite then, heart and hand, and cast the despoiler from his seat of power. Let not his parasites induce you to change a course of conduct which raised the name of old Huntingdon high on the list for undeviating firmness. Let us all be up and doing. "One fire more!" as mad Anthony said, and the field is our own.

How is this?

Asks the "Standard"—and then says that Mr. Granger has made a mistake in figuring up some of the Post Office account, of \$25,000; and remarks that such "heads of Department figure very wisely—a mistake of \$25,000, OR ONE FOURTH OF A MILLION." Why, my dear fellow, it is only ONE FORTIETH part of a million. Don't you think there are some other heads that "figure very wisely?"

A Prophet.

There is a little paper published at Harrisburg, called the "Yeoman," that says Judge Banks will lose in this county, as compared with Ritner, "at least nine hundred votes." "A second Daniel come to judgment." Ritner's majority was 926—Judge Banks' will be between 1500 and 2000, in this county. What do you think of that "drop of cold comfort?" We wonder that our neighbors of the Standard would endorse so paltry a falsehood.

The Veto.

John Tyler, President of the United States, has vetoed the bill passed by Congress, creating a Bank of the United States.

With but few exceptions, one opinion alone prevails on the subject, and that is, that he violated a trust confided to him by a large majority of the people. He was advocated and supported on the ticket with the lamented Harrison, as the guardian of those principles which have so long, and so loudly been proclaimed by our party,—one of which, and perhaps the most prominent one, was the establishment of a National Bank. He willingly became the candidate of the party, and if he knew then that he could not assist in carrying out those measures, he should have declined. Where was the honor of the Southern chivalry, when he palmed himself upon his political companions, as friendly to their measures; and then when raised to that place of power, which of late seems to create or destroy, he basely, ay, basely betrays that trust and that friendship? True he says he has always opposed the measure since he was a boy, and he cannot change.

If there is any thing which should have enlightened Mr. Tyler on the subject, enough to convince him of his error, it should be the conduct of those who traduced and vilified him not a year ago.—When he sees them shout, and fling up their caps, and hears the party that elevated him, jeered and and scouted at, for having elected a man after their own heart.

He has vetoed the Bill; and no matter what may be his conduct on any future legislation, he has committed one act that would make us doubt him forever. He may have satisfied some of his Southern friends, and all the Loco Focos, but he will find the North a chilly place to cultivate hopes of future success. He may be fondled by his political foes for a time, but he will be slung and always suspected by those who were wont to think him above the deception of the course he has now taken. He may seek to make friends in that party we have ever opposed, but he will lose as many who desert him for his ingratitude.

We have seen but one or two of our papers in the State that have not censured him; and we regretted to see one. Those very papers were once the advocates of a United States Bank, with far less restrictions than the present, and sent forth their denunciations against Jackson's veto. If they admire John Tyler's firmness for sticking to his boyish notions, they should do so themselves, and then they could claim to be as consistent as Mr. Tyler wishes to be considered.

The Workingmen's Meeting.

We publish this week the proceedings of the workingmen's meeting, as they were handed us. We published no paper last week, or they should have sooner found a place. We bid them God speed! in their efforts to reform the corruptions of both parties. It is a moral and political reform much needed, but we fear the day is not yet; and when it does come, there must be a union of all classes, all conditions, and all creeds; and with the avowed purpose of breaking down and destroying the Hydra of party. The professed and practised politician must be ruled out, and the people—the industrious of all trades and professions,—the toiling community, must begin in earnest to take the reins of Government into their own hands.

We hope that the honest portion of those interested in the success of the workingmen, will not allow themselves to be made the stool pigeons of the political leaders of either party.

How is this?

Asks the "Standard"—and then says that Mr. Granger has made a mistake in figuring up some of the Post Office account, of \$25,000; and remarks that such "heads of Department figure very wisely—a mistake of \$25,000, OR ONE FOURTH OF A MILLION." Why, my dear fellow, it is only ONE FORTIETH part of a million. Don't you think there are some other heads that "figure very wisely?"

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