



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Sept. 1, 1841.

Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF.

JNO. BROTHERLINE, of Hollidaysburg ASSEMBLY.

JOHN G. MILLS, of Huntingdon. SANFORD S. DEWEY, of Birmingham.

TREASURER.

ANDREW H. HIRST, of Huntingdon.

CORONER.

JAMES HUDSON, of Dablin township.

COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT MOORE, of Huntingdon.

AUDITOR.

ALEXANDER STITT, of Alexandria.

The Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Ex-Governor of Liberia, will deliver a Lecture on the condition of Africa, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening, the 2d inst.

Porter's Anti-Bankism.

We will illustrate the anti-Bank character of the present Executive a little further, in order that his anxious and inquiring friends can learn how he is getting along.

It will be remembered that the "Revenue Bill," which finally became a law, through the influence, but without the signature, of Mr. Porter, allowed every Bank in the State, if they pleased, to accept its provisions, to issue the small notes there allowed; but yet it was provided that they must do so within 40 days, or they would remain subject to the severe restrictions of the law of 1839-40, generally known here as Bell's Bill.

Well, now, only about one half or thereabouts of the Banks of this State have accepted the provisions of this new law. Notwithstanding it has been bandied around, and hooted and howled at, as a Bank measure, still the Banks seem unwilling to step into it, and of course the balance are subject to previous laws.

The law of 1839-40, provides that no Bank shall, after the 15th January, 1841, refuse to redeem its notes in specie. If it does, "Its charter shall, for any such refusal, be declared forfeited, as herein provided." Now this provides that in ten days, the charters of all banks, that are bound by its provisions, may be declared forfeited, should they refuse to redeem their notes with gold or silver.

Only about one half of the banks of this State, as we said before, have complied with the requirements of the late "Revenue Bill," and they are subject to this ten day law. Yet they have now lived on for months—they have not accepted the "Revenue Bill" within 40 days—nor has David R. Porter, (who is sworn to see that the laws are faithfully executed,) enforced the provisions of those laws, to which the non-accepting are now liable, against them;—and this is called anti-Bankism!

Now we should like to see any of his loudest, and most fanatic supporters explain how it is that the great anti-Bank Governor does not enforce the law against these delinquent banks. Can you answer us, Mr. Watchman?

Some of the Loco Focos pretend to think that our ticket will not be elected this year. How very smart, and how very honest these Loco Focos have become lately. They have almost all of them left off their loafing habits; and come out "workingmen" and are now astonishing the natives by their zeal in the cause of the producers.

This is coming it a little to strong. Tray was a very honest dog, but he got terribly used up by mixing in bad company, and we shall be no little astonished if our friends the workingmen could not learn: some wholesome advice in the fable of poor Tray. They will find ere they are done, that there are those anxious, or apparently so, for their success who have no feeling in common with them, who associate and talk with and for them, for no other purpose but to advance their own private and political ends.

A Difference! Who Tells the truth.

The state committee, of David R. Porter, have kept up their addressing their party, until they have got as far as number eleven. In their last, they make use of the following language, relative to the Bill passed to regulate the currency, by our Legislature, in March—the first Bank Bill that was passed. "It was evidently designed, solely and entirely for the benefit of the Banks in the city."

This Bill, thus alluded to, Mr. Porter vetoed, and in that veto, he said pretty plainly that he had learned, from sources to be relied on, that but few if any of the Banks of this commonwealth, would accept its provisions. Our readers must all recollect it.

Here then is this state committee writing, and getting published all over the state, an article which is intended to prove, how exclusively Mr. Porter is an anti-Bank man. He an anti-Bank man! Indeed! In the very message vetoing this Bill, one of his strongest objections was that the Banks did not like, nor would not accept the privileges, or restrictions therein. Now this committee proclaim that the Bill was passed, "solely for the benefit of the city Banks." Who ever thought of such effrontery. They pronounce Porter's Message a falsehood indirectly, and yet they write it to benefit Mr. Porter, and to gull the people.

We really are astonished at our neighbor of the "Watchman" for admitting such an article in his paper, for two reasons. First because he being in Harrisburg at the time, knew that the impression there among all parties was that, not one bank in the state would accept the Bill, and he knows too that the Bill as passed and vetoed, was a virtual resumption of specie payments and consequently, was not passed to benefit any Banks, and so said and so thought Mr. Porter, knowing this, as we feel satisfied you do, we cannot but wonder that you would give place, to so vile and direct a falsehood, although signed by the best men of the state. Our second reason is, because we certainly should not if we occupied his situation, allow a place for any thing that went so directly to impeach the character, for the veracity of the individual, we was supporting for so high an office as Governor, particularly when that which thus affected the truth of his words, was itself false.

Will our friend of the "Watchman" explain the difference between the Governor and his committee, and tell us who tells the truth.

COMMUNICATED. To an uninterested looker on, the plots, tricks, and tortious course, of Gov. Porter and his special agents and friends, adopted in this county and attempted to be carried out with the view of furthering his re-election, could not but be most amusing. As the Governor and his agents and friends well know, he has not strength enough in this county to have a ticket for the county openly nominated of his avowed friends, with any prospect of its success, their main object is first to divide Gov. Porter's opponents, through the differences of opinion and dissatisfaction which must always necessarily exist to some extent, where the interests and wishes of all our friends cannot be advanced and secured at any one time; and having thus divided us, then to conquer for themselves. A principal means to effect this, is to be, the creation of a WORKING-FOR-PORTER-PARTY, under the name and guise of A WORKING-MEN'S-PARTY; into which they hope to entice and entrap all of their opponents who may happen to be more or less dissatisfied with the regular nominations for our county.

Who was it first broached or brought forward the idea of this WORKING-FOR-PORTER-PARTY, during the first week of our last court, and after the nomination of our regular county ticket? Was it not a most decided friend of Porter's—one of HIS committee for this county? And even he, in all probability, was but unwittingly, as the tool and instrument of a more near and confidential friend of Gov. Porter! Let us see.

A relation of this individual, and one of Gov. Porter's Judges residing not very far from Harrisburg, comes to our county about a week before the first week of our last court. He goes into the neighborhood of this individual. Gov. Porter arrives at Huntingdon at or previous to the commencement of our last court, somewhat, it is said by some, to the surprise of the counsel for him, in his private suit

here, and remaining here during the first week of our court. The individual and his relation, the Judge, alluded to, also came here the first part of our first court week, and it is said by some, that this Judge privately visited the Governor each evening after dark, but not during the day time. The relation,—this Judge who it is believed never worked a day in his life, it is understood, has for several years past, been actively engaged in unsuccessful attempts in his own county, where his party is in the minority, to establish his so called, Working-Men's-Party; but has never extended his efforts in that line, to any of the counties in which his party is in the majority. Immediately after the nomination of our county ticket, the individual alluded to, brings forward and makes public this plan of a WORKING-FOR-PORTER-PARTY; is the principal agent in getting up their meeting, and the principal mover at it when got up, during our last court. Some of our friends, the opponents of Gov. Porter, while laboring under feelings of disappointment and temporary excitement, are enticed and entrapped into this meeting when they did not understand and know its secret origin and source, and the real object for which it had been got up. At this meeting it is resolved that a delegate meeting to nominate a ticket for the county, shall be held at Alexandria on last Friday. A meeting is held at Alexandria on last Friday. Nearly one half of the persons professing to act as delegates, are made so there, and of such, so made delegates, nearly all, if not all, are warm friends of Porter. Our friends there are pressed, generally unsuccessfully, to go into the meeting and act as delegates. It is understood to have been said by Porter men there "only let us get a good many of the other party, —(the d—d anti-masons and accursed whigs)—into the meeting, and then all things will work nice," or to that effect. Of the residue who were appointed delegates in some of the townships by small meetings, some of which were very slim indeed, and generally composed of Porter men, a very large proportion, and very much the most active were zealous and staunch Porter men. (I wonder, Mr. Editor, whether the moving spirits of this meeting when they come to publish its proceedings, will publish the names of all the persons who acted as delegates and made motions at this meeting!)

Combining all those facts and circumstances together, can any of our friends in this county, knowing Mr. Porter as the people of this county do, fail to trace this WORKING-FOR-PORTER meeting, from its consummation, back through its progress, to its original source, the den or cranium of the Old Fox,—the Governor himself. And let our friends—the friends of John Banks, who from disappointment of their wishes, or any other cause, have been led away by the siren songs, and crocodile sympathies, promises and consolations of the Porter men, to participate in, or favor, (but for a short time it is hoped,) the proceedings of this meeting at Alexandria, mark the prediction. That the Porter men, generally, will, until after the election, and on all days, except the day of election, declare themselves, publicly, to be warmly in favor of the persons nominated at Alexandria (unless they find out that this plot will not answer their purpose); but they, with very few exceptions indeed, if any, will not vote for those persons, with the single exception of the individual there named for Treasurer.

Want of time prevents me from explaining more fully at present. More anon.

AN OBSERVER.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser The Case of Miss Rogers. The Planet—a penny paper—of this morning tells a strange story about this young lady. It asserts that a letter was received in this city yesterday, from Pittsburgh, the writer of which alleges that he had just seen a conversation with Miss Rogers there, in company with a Mr. Getchell, to whom she was supposed to be married. That she told him she had left New York clandestinely, because her mother urged her to marry a man she did not like, and that she was going to an uncle in Illinois. Further that she had sent a letter on the table, addressed to her mother, telling her of the course she was about to take, &c.

The Planet says that Mr. Crommelin, seeing this letter (the one from Pittsburgh set off immediately for Illinois; and that Mrs. Rogers denies having found any letter from Mary.

This is a strange and improbable story and there is so much recklessness in some of the papers, about making statements, doubtful authority or none at all, no matter how grave the subject, that we cannot but hesitate in giving to it the least particle of credence. If it were true some of the other morning papers would, we think, have had some notice of it.

We may as well add here that the Tatler, has, within the last few days, argued a great length in support of the hypothesis that the body found in the river was not the body of Miss Rogers. We can discover little or

no force in its reasonings, he facts on which it mainly relies are, 1st, the floating of a body so soon after the date the supposed murder; as to which it offers conclusions that bodies never run less than from seven to ten days. Mowery recent instances disprove this doctrine; for example, Mr. Wirtz was drowned Sunday and his body was found on Wednesday; Mr. Off-n was drowned on Tuesday and the body was found on Friday; J. James was drowned on Sunday, and his body was found on Wednesday, if we remember right. It is not at all uncommon for bodies to rise within a day or two.

Secondly. The improbability that a body, in the natural process decay, especially while submerged in water, become so greatly disfigured in two and a half days so as to prevent the recognition a single feature.

Third. The apparent inference, amounting indeed to apathy, which has marked the conduct of the mother, relatives, and the betrayer, in regard to supposed body of the deceased. Neither those parties made the least effort to the body previous to its first interment at Hoboken. They were indifferent as to disinterment and subsequent examination and finally allowed it a Corporation burial that of a common vagrant.

Another fact relied on by the Tatler is that nobody could be found who saw Miss Rogers after 10 o'clock on the 3rd day morning. But this is more extraordinary, supposing her to be still alive, than one supposition of her death. A dead body more easily concealed than a living person; and there is moreover, a greater length of time for the wonder to run through.

The identification of the thing worn by Miss Rogers with that found in the body and still is, considered pertinent and conclusive.

Perhaps the strongest argument against the conclusion of the Tatler the fact that no other young woman but Ms Rogers has disappeared in an unaccountable manner. There is one circumstance perhaps, that might be cited in corroboration of the Pittsburgh letter, which, from thirst, has often caused us to doubt as to her murder. Some two or three years ago, when in attendance upon the sign-shop of Mr. Anderson, Miss Rogers was abducted, or absconded herself to be abducted, or went into concealment that it might be believed she had been abducted, in order to create excitement and help the sale of the goods of her employer. After the smoke of the extra gars sold during the excitement had cleared away, the young woman returned a good as new.

Mr. Profit.

Mr. Profit, we see by the report of the proceedings at Whittington, has distinguished himself at length by abuse of the Whig party. We do not believe that any body will care much about it, though we feel confident that a new honor will result to him from their fortunate aberration. Mr. P., if we remember correctly, commenced a sentence one of his congressional speeches, then he stood in the Whig ranks, with the remark, "I am a prophet, and the son of a prophet;" and the pun upon his own name drew to him renewed attention.

As a prophet, having lived among the sons of the prophets, and enjoyed the benefit of that great school, we shall consider the honorable gentlemen.—He occupies the same position that was assumed by a prophet in the olden time, who was sent from Judah to Bethel, to denounce a wicked ruler of Israel. He was chosen to do a certain business, and no more. But he passed to eat the bread and water of the other side, looking after the loaves and fishes as a reward for his mission. And for this turning aside, he was torn to pieces by a lion.

Now may not this Profit, and son of a Profit, who was chosen to do a work of good—to denounce a bad administration, and has let his good works to denounce those whom he was sent to sustain, and turned to do the evil he was sent to reform—may he not find that his course will lead him to it irremedial ruin?

It may do for a Loco-Foco to vote wrong, with only the consciousness that he will be punished in the general defeat and route of those with whom he does the mischief. But the man who is elected for a good work, by men of good works, he the chosen servant of correct principles, must, if he turn evil, or tarry by the way be torn by a lion.—U. S. Gazette.

Our Philadelphia cotemporaries are discussing, very wisely, on the spontaneous combustion qualities of bituminous coal. We know this, for we have long lived among it, and like the member with the hogs, have been raised with it. Take a body of good bituminous coal, large or small, and it matters not about the size of the lumps, but it is better to have several of them—place under some dried pine ticks—then a handful of dry shavings, or a old dull dry newspaper, with or without an article in it on spontaneous combustion; add to this apply an ignited Loco Foco, and the whole will take fire and burn down, if not watered or put out by separating the pieces—we have tried it in a thracite, we believe, is ignited with a power.—Pittsburg Visiter.

"What an I maid for" as the young girl said, who was impatient to get married. N. O. Crescent City.

ATTENTION!

HUNTINGDON INFANTRY.

You are ordered to parade on Friday the 10th day of Sept. 1841, properly equipped in summer uniform on your usual grounds. Punctual attendance is requested as there will be an election held for the resignation of Capt Campbell.

W. K. RAHM O. S.

THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

Philadelphia. WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. \$5.50 RYE MEAL, do. 3.50 CORN do. 2.50 WHEAT, prime Penna. per bush. 1.42 do, Southern, do. 1.40 RYE do. 70 CORN, yellow, do. 76 do, white, do. 76 OATS, do. 45 WHISKEY, in bls. 23

Baltimore. WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. \$5.37 WHEAT, per bush. 1.35 CORN, yellow, do. 72 do, white, do. 72 RYE, do. 65 OATS, do. 44 WHISKEY, in bls. 23

Pittsburgh. FLOUR, per bbl. \$4.50 WHEAT, per bush. 55 RYE, do. 40 OATS, do. 25 CORN, do. 37 WHISKEY, per gal. 22

Workingmen's County Meeting.

Agreeable to a resolution of the delegate meeting held in the Borough of Alexandria, on Friday, the 27th ult., a meeting of the Workingmen of Huntingdon county will be held in the Borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the success of their entire ticket at the approaching general election. All persons friendly to the interests of the working community, are invited to attend. Huntingdon, Sept. 1, 1841.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Public opinion is perhaps the only unerring guide from whose decision there is no appeal; and was there ever such a manifestation of its approval as there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills?—Step by step has this medicine wormed itself into favor, in spite of envy, derision and scorn. Triumphant has been its progress to its present sphere of extensive usefulness. It has surmounted obstacles before which quackery sinks paralysed, and has gained for itself a reputation which neither physicians nor flippant, sold, counterfeiting apothecaries can ever injure. They can no more injure the reputation of Brandreth's Pills, than they can lay their hands upon the sun. These Pills are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove every morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor. Their acknowledged innocence makes them safe through every period of existence, from infancy to old age.

Sold at the Store of WM. STEWART, Huntingdon, Pa.

A FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell his farm on Saturday, the 30th of October, 1841, at public sale, on the premises, laying a short mile from the Borough of Shirlsberg, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Isaac Sharrer and Grable Myers, containing 220 ACRES, about 90 acres cleared, 30 acres in clover, and 12 of meadow;—ten or fifteen more can be made. The remainder is good timber and good slate land, and limestone may be had by little labour. The buildings are a good frame Dwelling House, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn partly new, and a small Apple Orchard. The payments will be made easy. Persons wishing to purchase, can view the farm by applying to David Fraker in Shirlsberg, or to William Marlin, tenant on the premises. This property is in a public place, and well situated, the road from the canal to Chester Furnace, passing by the door, and laying in sight of the Borough. JAMES MOORE, September 1, 1841. N. B. If the above property is not sold on that day, it will be rented for one or three years, as may suit those wishing to rent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Margaretta Messencop, late of Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons therefore indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly attested, to DAVID SNARE, Adm'r. Huntingdon, Sept. 1, 1841.

Auditors' Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditors appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon Co., to appportion and distribute the balance in the account of John R. Hunter, Administrator of Mathias Riple, deceased, and among the creditors of said dec'd., hereby give notice that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of John McConnell, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 1st day of October, next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL AFRICA, THOMAS FISHER, WILLIAM DORRIS. Sept. 1, 1841.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election, and if elected, I pledge myself to fill the office with impartiality to the best of my ability. MATHEW DEAN. Williamsburg, Aug. 25, 1841.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Huntingdon County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the office of Sheriff, and should I receive a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. CHRISTIAN COUS. Huntingdon, Aug. 17, 1841. t. p.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Huntingdon County. GENTLEMEN:—Encouraged by the solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and do most respectfully solicit your suffrages at the next General Election; and should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I promise to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. GEORGE W. RUSS. Birmingham, July 3, 1841.

Sheriffalty.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County. FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be successful, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with impartiality and fidelity. JAMES TEMPLETON. Shirlsberg July 3, 1841.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 15th day of September next, on the premises, that valuable farm of limestone land, situate in Woodberry township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of A. Burns Esq. Abraham Shelley, and others, containing

229 ACRES,

more or less, about 160 acres cleared and under good fence. The farm is well watered, and has two good apple orchards; with two houses and a barn thereon erected. The terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL DEAN, JOSHUA ROLLER, Executors of WM. LOVE, dec'd. August 4, 1841.

STRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscribers, residing in Franklin township, on the 27th of July last, one Brindle and White Spotted Bull, supposed to be between four and five years old, and one Brindle Steer, with white belly, extending out on the flanks and hips, supposed to be about four years old. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. MARTIN SHANK, GEORGE SHANK. Franklin tp. Aug. 25, 1841.

Stray Steers.

CAME to the subscriber living in Morris township on Wednesday the 21st inst three steers—three years old—two of which are BLACK AND ONE BROWN. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take them away. WILLIAM HILEMAN. August 4th 1841

FARMERS LOOK HERE.

Building & Repairing THRESHING MACHINES. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Shop at Water street, where intends to carry on the above business. The public may rest assured that he will attend closely to business, and no disappointments shall ensue to his customers. He therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. JOB PLYMPTON. Waterstreet, July 28, 1841.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Blair, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will please make them known without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and make settlement immediately. A. C. BLAIR, DAVID BLAIR, } Executors. August 21, 1841. 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of James Clarke, late of Morris township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay. JAMES CLARKE, Administrator. August 25, 1841.