

unexplained and undisclosed where lies in this transaction the departure from straight forwardness and candor. So far indeed from admitting the encouragement which you gave to this bill in its inception, and explaining and excusing your sudden and violent hostility towards it, you throw into your Veto Message an interrogatory equivalent to an assertion that it was such a bill as you had already declared could not receive your sanction. Such is the obvious effect of the first interrogatory clause on the second page. It has all the face of an assertion without its open fairness. I have met and refuted this, the necessary inference from your language, in my preceding statement, the correctness of which you I am sure will not call in question.

Your veto to the first bill you rested on constitutional ground and the high convictions of conscience; and no man in my opinion, had a right to question your sincerity. I so said, and so acted, for, through all the contest and collision that arose out of that act, you had my adherence and support. But how is it with respect to this? The subject of a bank is not new to you; it is more than twenty years that you have made it an object of consideration and of study, especially in its connexion with the constitutional powers of the General Government. You, therefore, could not be, and you were not, taken unprepared on this question. The bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had the cause relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally with out the assent of the States. You referred specially and with approbation to that clause, many days after in a conversation held in the Department of State. You sanctioned in this particular bill as detailed above. And no doubt was thrown out on the subject by you, in my hearing, or within my knowledge, until the letter of Mr. Butts came to your hands. Soon after the reading of that letter, you threw out strong intimations that you would veto the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most equivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could affect only the expediency of your action; and, whatever you may now believe as to the scruples existing in your mind, in this and in a kindred source, there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the Representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, continues the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated your predecessor and you to power. I cannot concur in this your course of policy. In or out of office my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon the principles for which, during all my political career, I have struggled; especially I cannot be one of the instruments by which the exorbitant wilds these combined, accumulated, and dangerous powers. These, sir, are the reasons for the important step which I have felt my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,  
T. EWING,

To the PRESIDENT.

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described

### TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on the waters of the Rays-town branch of the Juniata, adjoining land of James Entekin, Esq. on the west, Jacob Hess on the south, lands formerly owned by Michael and Peter Keith on the east and north, containing

### One Hundred Acres,

nearly all of which is improved and cultivated, with two houses and a stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances, late the estate of John Graffius, dec'd.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one third to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow, he paying to her annually and regularly during her natural life, the interest thereof, and the principal to the heirs of the deceased, at the death of the widow; all to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

HENRY BEAVER, } Adm's.  
DANIEL AFRICA, }  
By the Court.

JOHN REED, Clerk  
September 22, 1841.

### ADMINISTRATORS Notice.

LETTERS of administration 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.



## THE JOURNAL

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Sept. 22, 1841.

**Democratic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,**  
**JOHN BANKS,**  
OF BERKS COUNTY.  
**DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.**

SHERIFF.  
JNO. BROTHERLINE, of Hollidaysburg 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.

### A Few Items.

We commend to our readers the letter of resignation of the Hon. T. Ewing, resigning his seat in the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Treasury. Let it be carefully read, and we feel confident that there are none but what will think as we have done,—that Mr. Tyler has betrayed his friends.

SHERIFFALTY.—By some accident, the name of James Templeton, as a candidate for Sheriff, was left out of our paper last week; and we are informed that there are some who take advantage of it, and report that he has withdrawn. Mr. Templeton requests us to say that the report is erroneous—that he is still a candidate, and if elected, will perform the duties with fidelity.

THE ADDRESS of our County Committee is inserted in to-day's paper. It is an interesting and important document; and will well deserve the careful perusal of every honest son of Pennsylvania. It lays out, in the plainest, and brightest colours, the character and conduct of the present State Administration. Let every man, who feels the necessity of opposing the re-election of David R. Porter, read it, and ponder on its statements; they are the truth—the plain unvarnished truth. Voters, don't forget to read and remember it.

The length of the Address, as well as its importance, has rendered it impossible for us to insert several important articles for this week; among others, the letter of John S. Isett, Esq. It shall appear in our next.

ADDRESS OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Within three weeks from this time, the most important election which has ever taken place in Pennsylvania, will be decided—decided for good or for evil; and if we would do our duty—if, when it is over, we would rejoice with those who rejoice in the triumph of correct principles, the ascendancy of honesty and truth, and the restoration of their primitive beauty and vigor of the honor, constitution, and laws of the commonwealth; if we would not reproach ourselves with a passive instrumentality in upholding a corrupt, profligate, lawless, and tyrannical State Administration,—or, if, whatever may be the result, we would have the joys of triumph sweetened, or the pains of defeat mitigated, by the consciousness of having done OUR DUTY,—there is not a day to lose in preparing for the conflict. In this aspect of affairs, considering the importance of the approaching contest for governor in this State, the consequences which must inevitably result one way or the other, and the means and mode of operation which have been adopted in this county by the present incumbent, Mr. Porter, we, as the committee appointed for the county of Huntingdon, by the State Convention which nominated John Banks as our candidate for governor, have deemed it our duty to address you on the subject.

Let none imagine that we approach you merely as partisans—that we are solicitous mainly about the success of men regardless of the important measures which this contest, in one way or the other, must sanction, or must condemn. That, indeed, in this crisis, as every enlightened conscience must dictate, would be treason to our beloved commonwealth. Measures, in the success of which, her honor and dearest interests are bound up, measures which, if it ever be done, must restrain the profligacy and corruption of her rulers, now rapidly sinking her, burdened with debt and disgrace, into bankruptcy and ruin; measures which must protect her laws from the alarming insubordination to which they are doomed, if they be longer outraged and set at naught by her highest executive officer, sworn to see that they "be faithfully executed"—measures which would restrain that same official hand from "pulling down the scaffolding which those same laws have reared between crime and the community," and from opening her prison doors and turning loose upon society the guilty, the abandoned, the blood-stained, to prey and riot with impunity upon the property and lives of the industrious, the defenceless, and the innocent! measures, which, if it be not deemed to continued suppression, must raise again in her halls of legislation—the voice of the sovereign people, now stifled by the tyrannical exercise of a kingly prerogative! Such measures, we say, are too big with importance to admit of a comparative thought about the mere claims of men. In comparison with them, the individual claims of individual candidates, dwindle to nothing; in view of their magnitude, every selfish consideration must be lost and forgotten! They are measures which surely cannot have a rival in the minds and in the determination of honest and reflecting men. Before such, they must rise into supreme importance; and become the sole governing, supreme object of patriotic solicitude.

Surely no man who suffers his mind to sit in candid judgment upon what is daily transpiring before him—who does not wilfully shut his eyes against truths which must otherwise be seen—can fail to realize the important stake which every man has in the present issue. The honest farmer at his plough, pursuing his quiet and peaceful avocation, as he views his fields and his crops, cannot shut out from his mind the discouraging and depressing truths, that an ENORMOUS STATE DEBT OF FORTY-ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and increasing lately at the alarming rate of nearly THREE MILLIONS A YEAR is suspended over our heads; and that unless the system of squandering the public money to reward and enrich active partisans and friends, and to influence the elections of the people, so extensively and shamelessly practised by the present State Administration, be checked, the fruits of his toil, if not his farm—his home itself—must inevitably contribute to the payment of that mammoth debt. No valley or hill-side can be so secluded—no hamlet, no domestic hearth can be so far removed from the strife of the world, that it must not be invaded daily by the rational fear, that THE LAWS be not maintained and upheld IN THEIR POWER, or if they be trampled under-foot by their highest sworn minister, THEY must lose their power to protect, and we the greatest civil blessing we have—the SECURITY, which, through the business of the day, and in the silent watches of the night, we now feel in their protection. No friend of liberty can avoid seeing; no one who values his own freedom, can see with indifference, the rapidity with which the odious VETO POWER is swallowing up popular sovereignty; and that if it be not rebuked in time, it will soon, if it has not already done it, convert the executive into a despot, and leave the people, shorn of their rights, in the nakedness and degradation of slaves and pariahs. And if the executive, controlling, through the creatures of his appointment, the money of the people—having literally an army of officeholders always ready to do his bidding—wielding an immense patronage which extends to every corner of the State—and holding, and unscrupulously exercising a POWER by which he can prevent the enactment of any law except such as suits himself—be not met by the bold front, in unbroken phalanx of "freemen, determined to be free,"—determined to preserve their laws in all their wholesome influence upon the community, a shield around the virtuous, and a terror to evil-doers—determined not to be taxed and oppressed to feed harpies, and enthal themselves—determined not to

let the "servant" elevate himself "above his master," but to be heard and represented in their own legitimate sovereignty,—who does not see that he may hold and abuse his power for TWO TERMS instead of ONE, and then transmit it down, through a line of chosen successors, until the chains he forges for us will eat into the flesh of our children!

The administration of David R. Porter, as thousands who, expecting better things, aided in his elevation, are now ready to admit, is without a parallel in the history of any State in the Union; and we sincerely trust, we "never may look upon its like again." He, and the kindred spirits he has drawn around him, it would really seem, have thought to overpower and subdue opposition by the boldness of their mid-day robbery—their unscrupulous and daring abuse of power. To go into a detailed examination of all their outrageous acts, would swell this address beyond its designed and proper limits, and would only be placing before you facts with which you are all familiar. We must confine ourselves to a brief statement of the prominent issues now made up; thrust upon the people, and upon which their votes on the second Tuesday of October, will be their verdict.

I. They will then decide, by their votes, whether, through the veto power, the will of the people, delegated to their representatives, must be made yield to the will of one man?

This is one issue. It is a strange one, indeed! It is one which the framers of the Federal Constitution, from which the provision conferring the veto power was copied into ours, never for one single moment supposed, would some day have to be gravely decided in Republican Pennsylvania. The veto was, and is one of the prerogatives of the British Crown; it was borrowed thence, and given to the President, chiefly as a means of defence against encroachments by Congress upon the executive department. It was transferred to the constitutions of most of the States, which were generally modeled after that of the Union; but by a number of the States it has been entirely discarded, and in others, modified. It was very rarely exercised by the first Presidents; and by some, and amongst the most distinguished of them, it was never exercised. The king of England has not exercised it since 1688, a period of more than a century and a half. This fact was pointed to, at the formation of the Federal Constitution, as evidence that the power would not be perverted and abused by the President; and to that objection it was further answered by Alexander Hamilton, (Federalist, No. 63): "A king of Great Britain with all his sovereign attributes, and all the influence he draws from a thousand sources, would, at this day, hesitate to put a negative upon the joint resolutions of the two houses of Parliament." And yet, the governor of Republican Pennsylvania, has not hesitated to exercise it upon the joint action of the representatives of the people, TEN times in three months!! And, it has already come to pass, that now, when the enactment of any law is sought, the enquiry is not, as it should be, "will the people, by their representatives, pass it;" but, "WILL IT MEET THE PLEASURE OF THE KING! WILL THE CROWNED HEAD NOW! WILL THE DESPOT SMILE ASSENT!" The issue, then, is truly stated. Every vote will be an opinion upon it. Every one who believes that the republican principle that "the people shall govern" is no longer practicable—that the government of the State is safer in the hands of ONE MAN—that a monarchy or a despotism is preferable to a representative government, will sustain Gov. Porter in the exercise of a prerogative which "a king of Great Britain would hesitate" to exercise!

II. The people will then, also, decide, whether the executive, thus robed in kingly power, and exercising it, not like a king, but like a despot, shall exercise the power of general jail delivery, and turn loose upon society, HUNDREDS of convicted felons every year, and thus take away the terrors of justice from before the eyes of the wicked—encourage crime, and expose the community to its depredations. Governor Porter has done so. Every vote will approve or disapprove.

III. The people will, then, further decide, whether the laws shall be set wholly at naught; whether criminals, with acknowledged guilt upon them, shall receive license—in the shape of "previous pardons"—to walk at large; to defy the law and the trammels of the law; and, in the face of both, to laugh an out-raged community to scorn! Governor Porter has given such license. He has pardoned before trial the libeller and the horse thief! Knowing their guilt, (for why pardon innocent men, who, if tried, would be acquitted?) and sworn to see that the laws "be faithfully executed;" he has stepped between them and the law, and taught them and others to defy it! Viewed in any light, it is an exercise of prerogative, or, rather, a perversion of power, at which every good citizen must shudder. And the people must say whether these things shall be; whether they can view without indignation and alarm; this extraordinary fellowship between the governor and felons; between the sworn executive, and the guilty violators of the laws. Every vote will be YEA or NAY!

IV. The people will then, also, decide whether the patronage of the public works shall be continued in the governor; whether it shall constitute hereafter one of the arms of executive power, to be used for electioneering purposes, and purposes of speculation! Nothing less than an au-

thoritative decision by the people will be needed. Their representatives, during the late session of the legislature, passed a Bill changing the mode of appointing the Canal Commissioners, with a view of divorcing the management of the public works from the State Administration. The governor replied, "I FORBID; but if you make them elective by the people, I will agree." It was done—he was taken at his word,—another bill, agreed to by himself, and loudly called for by the people, was passed; yet, in sullen defiance of the people and their representatives, and in utter disregard of his own insincere suggestion, he holds the bill in his pocket—withholds his kingly assent—holds on to the public works, and his army of tools and dependants! This one act affords a summary illustration of the man and his principles. Here is his kingly prerogative corruptly and tyrannically exercised: his insincerity—his contempt for the people—his love of power, and his love of plunder. The decision of this issue by the people, on the second Tuesday of October, must be of a character not to be misunderstood or resisted.

V. The people will then decide another issue of yet greater importance; for it gathers importance from every other issue to be settled. It is the remedy, chosen and appointed by the people, for the evils in government which have at length become intolerable.—It is—shall the ONE TERM principle be adopted in the choice of our governor? This issue is expressly made; and will be expressly decided. It must be. John Banks is pledged to ONE TERM—Gov. Porter is asking the office for a SECOND TERM. The vote for governor will be a decision of the issue; for no man who is in favor of one term, can vote for Porter for a second term. Besides, an amendment of the constitution to that effect, is now before the people for their consideration; and will be, indirectly, adopted or rejected. Whether the one term principle shall or shall not be adopted, is, therefore, in direct issue, and will be decided, perhaps, finally—forever decided—by the approaching election. Let no one, therefore, lose sight of this important measure, for a moment. It may be the only opportunity the friends of reform will soon have, to vote for ONE TERM; and thus cut up by the roots all indcement and temptation to abuse and pervert power and patronage, and squander the people's money, and outrun their rights to hold on to power! And let this be done, and let the appointment of the canal commissioners be taken from the governor, and the patronage of the public works be divorced from the State Administration; and we will have a pure and economical government, and not till then! It is too plain to admit of doubt that almost every abuse of power which has crept into our government, and of which the people have so loudly and justly complained, has been the offspring of a desperate effort to retain power. Let the one term principle prevail—let the executive be elected and enter upon his official duties without any hope of re-election; nay, with the certainty that he cannot be re-elected; and the leading enquiry which him will not be, as it is now, "how will this appointment, or that measure, affect my prospects for re-election," but "IS IT RIGHT?" not, as now, "how will it affect my party;" but, "WILL IT TEND TO THE PUBLIC GOOD?" Instead of filling the offices with demagogues, chosen on account of their capacity for political intrigue, he will select honest and capable men. He will be the governor of the State, and not the drill sergeant of a party. His reward will not be a re-election; but, in bearing with him from office, at the end of his term, the consciousness of having, in all things, done his duty; and in receiving, as he retires, from the virtuous and the intelligent, the proud plaudit, "well done, good and faithful servant!"

Let "one term" then, be our watchword. It is already inscribed, with the name of John Banks, on our banner. It must prevail. The judgment of the people of Pennsylvania, for the last 25 years, has plainly indicated their preference for the principle; for it will be found, that since the days of Simon Snyder, (except in one instance, when there was no opposition,) every governor who has offered himself for a re-election, has either been defeated or has succeeded by a largely diminished vote. In 1817, Wm. Findley was elected over Jos. Heister, by a majority of 7509. In 1820, Heister succeeded over him, by 1451. In 1829, Geo. Wolf was elected by 26 443; in 1832, he was re-elected by 3,170—his former majority being reduced above 23,000; and, in 1835, he was defeated. In 1835, Jos. Riner was elected; and, in 1838, defeated. These, with other similar facts which might be stated, all plainly show, that the people of this State, have at least, long felt and acknowledged the evils, which the establishment of the one term principle must and will remedy. If this, then, were the only issue, could any doubt the result of the contest? And, when it is coupled with the other issues which we have stated, and yet, others, which the people will assuredly raise, with Governor Porter, every one of which must be decided against him; can we fall short of glorious triumph, if the friends of order and reform be active and vigilant, not suffering themselves to sleep at their posts, or to be divided and distracted by the wiles of the enemy? Let us, then, exert you, one and all, to be up and doing; to meet Governor Porter's army of officeholders, with a united determination, and unbroken front; and to this end let us now invite your attention to a brief examination of the schemes; to

which our artful opponents have resorted in this county, to infuse dissension and confusion into our ranks.

The means and mode of operation adopted by Gov. Porter and his friends in this county, are admirably calculated to deceive, direct, distract and divert the attention of his honest opponents from the true issue at the coming election, and plainly indicate, as we believe it can be demonstrated, the plotting wily brain in which they had their origin,—that of the Governor himself. We will endeavor, as briefly as we can, to explain and point out the manner in which this plan, concocted by Governor Porter, as we believe, has, through the instrumentality of the nominations made at Alexandria on the 27th of last month, been carried out.

It was generally understood before our last August Court, that the friends of Porter would not nominate a Ticket in this county, and none has yet been openly and avowedly nominated as such by name. No one will presume, no one for a moment can believe that our friends—the friends of John Banks came to our delegate convention held during last August court with the premeditated intention and design of being disappointed, of distracting, disorganizing and destroying the party to which they belonged, and, in addition, came with a previously well digested and cunningly prepared plan by which all this should be effected. Such an idea is preposterous. But all this, and more, must be conceded before it can be believed that the present so called, but we sincerely believe, much mis-called "Working-men's Ticket" had its origin among any of the friends of John Banks. Although there were a very considerable number of candidates for the nomination to the office of Sheriff, yet each and every one of them pledged himself to this convention, either personally or through his friends, to submit to the decision of a majority of the convention and to support the Ticket which should be nominated by it. If any portion of the friends of Banks were dissatisfied with the nominations then made and disposed to oppose them, it is a self-evident fact, that it would, as a matter of course, have taken them considerable time—probably a week or more, certainly several days—to have ascertained each others views and feelings, and to have formed and digested some plan to carry their opposition into effect. This we conceive no one with any pretence of candour and truth can pretend to doubt. And yet in the evening of the very same day our regular nominations for this county were made; within less than an hour after this convention had adjourned, this plan, and the whole plan, for the formation of this mis-called Working-men's party or ticket was privately reported and circulated through the Borough of Huntingdon, and the next morning it was publicly proclaimed by notices calling a meeting that evening at the Court House which notices were written and put up by ONE OF GOV. PORTER'S OWN COMMITTEES FOR THIS COUNTY. It is generally known that the Gov. has a private suit in the Common Pleas of this county, which has been on the trial lists a number of times, it was on the trial list for last court and the Records of our court show that this suit was continued by consent of parties before that court; it being known that it was thus continued on the ground that Governor Porter alleged, that his public duties were such as not to allow him to attend to the preparation and trial of this suit at that time. This suit being thus continued, to the surprise of those concerned in it, Gov. Porter comes to Huntingdon a short time before our last court and remained here during the first week of it. About a week before our last court, John C. Bucher, Esq. of Harrisburgh, a warm friend of Gov. Porter's who appointed him an Associate Judge for Dauphin county, whose party being in the minority there, it is known he has for some length of time been engaged there, unsuccessfully, in endeavoring to form his so called Working-men's party, comes to this county and goes to his relation John S. Isett; and, here in mentioning the names of Judge Bucher and Mr. Isett, we think it proper to state, that knowing them both to be very respectable and worthy men in their private characters, we refer to them only in reference to their public political acts. Their public acts connected with party transactions we consider fair subjects for proper discussion. And further, as Judge Bucher is an old and shrewd politician we think it most likely, from what we have heard, that Judge Bucher only threw out at some time, as if it were by accident to Mr. Isett, the idea, of the propriety of a Working-men's ticket, under some circumstances, and Mr. Isett caught it up, as no doubt many other men have, with honest intentions, and acted on it, little