

# THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

A. W. BENEDICT PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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## TERMS

**HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.**  
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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.

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## AGENTS.

### The Huntingdon Journal.

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### Gen. John M. Davis's Letter, To D. R. PORTER, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir—I have long been desirous to communicate the feelings I have entertained for you since August 1839, which, if you had not been placed in nomination for the second term, I might never have conveyed. But as you are again before the public, I deem it proper to express to you my utter astonishment that such an occurrence should have taken place, after the many outrageous acts you have committed contrary to the usages of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, saying nothing of the perfidious manner in which you have treated some of your best friends, and those who warmly supported you heretofore. In one respect I am satisfied with the nomination because it affords me an opportunity which I might not have had of retorting upon you for the unwarrantable treatment I have received. But on the other hand I sincerely regret it, inasmuch as the Democratic party in Pennsylvania will again be convulsed and cut up in factions the result of which will be in my opinion certain defeat; whereas if any honorable man who would revere his word and honor, such as Sturgeon, Dallas, Keim, Klingensmith, Carpenter, and fifty others I could mention, had either of them been taken up or placed in nomination instead of you, the party would triumph, but now it is destined to be beaten, and that shamefully; for within the circle of my acquaintance there are hundreds who strenuously supported your last election, who will now use every honorable means in their power to prevent your next; and which I understand is the case so far as I have heard from every other part of the State. I for one exerted myself more than usual in your favor, and warmly defended your character against the bitter reports then in circulation. But alas! how have I since been treated by you? Why I have received naught but ingratitude, mingled with the most consummate deceit and contempt. The reports referred to, whether true or false is not my province at this time to decide, but I cannot help in conjunction with many of my worthy friends and neighbors, but believe combining circumstances, that they were not all false. However, I do not mean to reiterate them in electioneering against you. I shall act fairly, and resort to nothing but what I can conclusively establish. Therefore, your perfidious conduct towards me, together with many similar cases, wherein you have displayed the same fell spirit of deception to others as I have been informed, shall be the basis of my resentment against you. After your last election I had partly concluded to never again embark so warmly in another, but circumstances alter cases. I will once more (if spared to the election) redouble my exertions against you. I have always been taught to respect the chief magistrate of our state while filling that dignified station, and while he acts with decorum I will always feel a pride in doing so; but when he departs so widely from the path of rectitude and honor, as in my opinion you have done in many cases, by suffering a clique of unprincipled men to rule you, and thereby cause you to violate your sacred pledges made to your best friends, which I think I shall convince every candid man you have

done, I feel no longer bound to support you. I am one of those who respect a man according to his merit, not according to the office he holds; and as you are to be elected to office or not by the voice of the people, I have a right to record my vote against you if I think proper; and I will let every one know my reasons for doing so. The flagrant violation of your word and honor to me in Harrisburg immediately after your inauguration, which has no parallel on the score of treachery, deserves from me every denunciation I can possibly heap upon you; therefore I do most hesitatingly say that your conduct towards me has not only been marked by the basest kind of perfidy, but it is so closely approximated to cowardice, that it would require the pencil of Hogarth to draw the line of distinction, because a brave man never acts treacherously or deceives his friends, nor shields himself from giving explanations under his official garb. General Jackson, while President of the United States, would have given any man in the Union an explanation had he been called upon in the same style I called upon you; but he was a man whom his bitterest enemies never pretended to brand with either treachery or cowardice, nor did he ever shield himself from giving explanations under his official station. I have heard him say while Commander-in-Chief of the Southern army, that if the youngest officer under his command would feel himself aggrieved by any act of his, and call upon him for an explanation, that the rules of etiquette would compel him to reply and make reparation if he had injured him, and that he never intended to shield himself under his rank; but he had

"A strong, capacious, scrutinizing mind. With strict integrity of heart combined."  
You cannot but see the great injustice you done me by your deceptive promises, which prevented me at the time from acceding the kind wishes of my friends from various sections of the State then in Harrisburg, concerning other situations. But it appears to me that the clique by which you were governed at the time, had decreed, soon after your solemn pledge to me, that I should receive nothing under your administration.  
Here, sir, it may not be amiss to remind you of the conversation which occurred between you and myself, which is so plain that, he that runs might read. You said to me, in presence of a highly respectable gentleman—"as respects the appointment of Adjutant General I have made up my mind to give it to you." I thanked you for your kind offer, and observed, if you have made up your mind to do so, it will not be necessary for me to be at any trouble procuring your recommendations, to which you emphatically replied, "Not at all, not at all, Sir, I am perfectly satisfied on that score, your connection with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans gives you claims over any other, therefore you may rest satisfied and be assured you shall receive the appointment, when the time rolls round that the vacancy occurs, which will not be until the 3d of August next." (That would have been August 1839.) This was the first intimation I had of the time the office of Adjutant General expired. And independent of this solemn pledge made to myself in presence of the gentleman alluded to, whose letter I have and shall keep in reserve corroborating the above statement, I was informed by several others, (whose names I shall defer giving until occasion requires it) who had all conversations with you on the same subject and that you held forth in the same language to each of them. Moreover, when one of them made application to you to remove Gen. Piper, the then Adjutant General, and give me the appointment immediately, he informed me that your answer to him was, "the law is imperative, the appointment is made for three years, and he cannot be removed, but you may rest assured when the time expires, your friend shall receive the appointment." I then left Harrisburg perfectly satisfied, relying on your word and honor (which I conceived at that time as unchangeable as the rock of ages,) that I would receive the appointment at the time you stated the vacancy would occur. But for once in my life time have I been deceived in the word and honor of a man in high office. Yet it appears that every one was not as credulous as I was, for in a few weeks afterwards, I received a letter from a friend in Harrisburg, who knew your principles better than I did, stating as follows, viz: "I feel it my duty to apprise you that all is not going on right respecting the appointment of Adjutant General, which I have every reason to believe was promised to you by Gov. Porter, but you may take my word for it there is some underhand work going on against you, by a few unprincipled fellows hanging round the Governor, who in my opinion is a pipe for every finger to play upon; therefore you had better not rest too sure upon his word but attend to this matter." To this letter I gave the following reply to my

friend, after thanking him for the interest he manifested in my favor:

"Do not dread the intrigue or influence of any set of men against me in this matter, because I have the word and honor of Governor Porter, in whose integrity I have the most implicit confidence, saying to me, 'when the time rolls round that the vacancy occurs, you shall receive the appointment.'" I conceive this pledge is too strong for any honorable man to violate; and I think no man high in office is going to sink his reputation to gratify a clique of unprincipled fellows. Therefore it would be treating Gov. Porter not only with disrespect, but with a total want of confidence in his word and honor, if I was to move in the matter, for he might say at once, and very justly, you have placed no reliance on my word, or you would have paid no attention to such a vague rumor that I was capable of violating so sacred a pledge as I had made to you."

But alas! what truth my friends communication contained; yet notwithstanding I was thus apprised of the foul intrigue going on against me, and that you were listening to it, still my confidence in your word and honor was unimpaired without a doubt in my mind until the 3d of August rolled round, when to my great surprise, I seen the announcement in the papers that the appointment of Adjutant General was tendered to another person, and a man who informed me he had made no application to you for it, which is evident from his nonappearance, when it was given to another. I will now leave the public to judge between us, (for this matter has assumed so tangible a shape that it must come before them to decide) whether I had not just grounds to be surprised; and whether I am not justifiable in the course I am pursuing, taking every thing into consideration; and I will now make this simple inquiry of you, (although I expect no answer) after the emphatic language used by you, as stated above, all of which can be established by credible testimony, could any man put your treatment towards me in milder language than barefaced 'Perfidy' mingled afterwards with silent contempt? as appears when I called upon you afterwards in a frank, manly style, in justification of my feelings as well as character, to explain to me, what cause induced your Excellency to pass by your word? To this you only added insult to injury by treating my communication with contemptuous silence; and why you should have done so, I am totally at a loss to conjecture, (as my letter contained nothing but truth, but truths are sometimes stubborn things and hard to answer.) For before you were elected Governor, if we had been called into the field, or placed on any other military duty, I think it probable that I would have been entitled to have taken the right of you. For as Major General, I believe our commissions were of the same date, and my services in the tented field (where you never have been) would have given me the rank. Therefore it appears to me that you must have attached an uncommon degree of consequence all at once to the mere circumstance of being elected Governor, which caused you so soon to forget the rules of etiquette so far as to trifle with a communication couched in respectful language, however severe it might have been, coming from one who but a short time previous thereto was your superior in military capacity; and moreover from one who strenuously defended your character when bitterly assailed, and espoused your cause throughout, to elevate you to the high station you occupy, to which you seem to blend so much consequence, that a friend (for such I was at the time) could not approach you, and make a simple request of you for a bare explanation, and that in your official capacity too, without being treated with incivility. I have seen the time and place where if you had been, that the common rules of etiquette, which ought never to be lost sight of among military men, would have constrained you, although commander in chief of the Army and Navy of Pennsylvania, to treat a communication even from an inferior in rank with common courtesy.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.  
JNO. M. DAVIS,  
Major General 15th Division  
Pennsylvania Militia.

## The Veto.

President Tyler's veto of the bank bill was gail and wormwood to the loco foci. Their joy was feigned—their rejoicing deception. They have not a watch word left to rally their dispirited and disoriented troops. Under the banner of "repeal," they hoped to scale the ramparts of the whigs' citadel; but now, alas! this small shrew of comfort—upon which they built all their hopes of future success—has been taken from them, and they look about them in vain for other material to manufacture popular enthusiasm.

Minor's Journal

## John S. Isett's Letter.

SHREVE CREEK, Sept. 9, 1841.

Mr. Editor:—It appears to be a thing impossible to the editor of the Hollidaysburg Register and also to the person that writes as an "Observer" in the Journal and published in your paper of the first inst., that a *WORKING MEN'S* meeting could be got up, or that any person should be so presumptuous as to dare to think or act without being dictated to by the Governor or some high officer. It is, therefore, plain to infer that the said editor or correspondent has never thought or acted, but according to the dictation of their party leaders which is the reason of their astonishment in this case; and, after giving their version of it, scout at the idea of its being thought possible, that it was done without the Governor being at the head of it. Now, I suppose the gentlemen would like to know the TRUTH, and from what they both say, I must know as much about it as any other person. I will, to oblige them, and to keep them from guessing and bursting their eyes trying to see behind the curtain, when there was no curtain, and to satisfy the public, tell them all I know about it, and tell them the TRUTH, and nothing but the TRUTH. First, my reasons for doing what I did, and then the way in which it was done. I have for several years been fully convinced that the Working Men, or producing class had no interest in supporting either of the parties—that they were only used as tools to place them in power, and then, the object was who could plunder them the most. The governor elect was expected to compensate those that had been very busy, in getting him elected, by doing all that was mean and despicable at elections—telling lies, interfering with the people's rights of voting, changing their tickets, &c., by giving them offices, and the more degrading the act they had committed, the higher office they were entitled to, as they could say that they had done what few would do; and that more of them be served, offices have been regularly increased, solely for the benefit of the officer. Men were elected to the Senate and Legislature to support party measures, vote for every thing that was brought forward by their party, and oppose all that would be proposed by the opposition, let it be right or wrong and without regard to the path they had taken as Legislators, and the leaders of the party in power managed county and State affairs and decided who was fit for office. Such being my opinions, I have expressed myself freely, that I would not give half a dollar, or spend half a day to elect either of the present anti candidates for governor, for the producing class had enough to do, to earn money to pay their taxes and maintain their families, and that, until the Working Men would WAKE UP and think for themselves, and come forward in defence of their rights, and make their own selections from among themselves of such men as they would support for office, there would be no reform. When I went to Huntingdon on Wednesday, the day of the Whig Convention, I had not the least idea of taking any part in politics, but, on Wednesday evening after the nomination, there was such a general expression of dissatisfaction both to the candidates nominated and the manner it was done, all agreeing that it was managed by the Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg faction of Lawyers, and understanding that the Porter party had a meeting on the evening previous, and they had decided that they would not form a County Ticket. I then thought, it is possible that it has come to this, that the ticket that has been formed by INTRIGUE shall have no opposition; the nomination will then not only be a nomination but an election, and the people will be disfranchised.

I asked some of the Porter men what they intended to do, they said they did not know, but thought they could undermine them; get some of the disaffected men to come out. That, I considered, was rascality against rascality; and that no good could come from it. I conversed with a number of men of different politics, on the propriety of getting up a Workingmen's Meeting to form a ticket without regard to party; they nearly all said it would be a good thing if it could be done. Some thought it was too late; some too soon; but I felt and thought that was the time, and went and wrote a notice similar to those that was put up on Tuesday. Samuel Bell was present; he agreed that it would be a good thing, and that it ought to be done, but did not know how it would succeed. We went down to Jackson's Tavern; I then showed it to Samuel and Jackson Wigton, they said it was right, and what ought to be done, and go on with it. I asked them for help, but they said they could not until the next evening. I then went to the Watchman office to get the notice printed, believing that he would do it, and that the Journal would not; but the office was shut up; I concluded to let it be un-

til morning. I went to bed; could not sleep; got my candle thought the back door of Bell's office was not fastened, I would get in, strike a light and write the notices and put them up while the people were asleep; but found the door fastened, and had to return to bed.—Thursday morning before breakfast I went to Wood's house, showed him the notice, told him I wanted him to print about twenty, and that I would pay him for it; he promised to do it, and have them done in an hour after breakfast. His brother was present—I think he is the Supervisor—he remonstrated; said it ought not to be done; that it would break through their arrangements, and appeared quite offended that I would persist in it. I told him I did not care about their arrangements; I asked the printer again if he would print them, he said he would; at the time they were to be printed, I called for them; he handed me my copy, saying that Mr. Everhart and some others, said that it would not do, that it would break through their arrangements of the party. I told him I did not care, that I only wanted him to print them as I would another mechanic, and that I intended paying him for his labor; he said he would do it, but Everhart owned the press and he had forbid him to do it, and he dare not do it. I told him if Mr. Everhart had no objections I would write them, he answered he guessed he could not hinder me from that. I replied, I thought so too. I walked down street, slowly, and began to think I had better go home and mind my own business; met Mr. C. Wigton, J. Conrad, Samuel Wigton and Travis; told them what I had been doing and how I had been treated. I told them I wanted their opinion, that may be my feelings were excited & that I was not capable of judging. They said it would be right and that it ought to be done; I asked for help, Wigton and Couard said they had been delegates to the Whig Convention and could not. James Travis said he would do all he could, only go on. I wrote the notices and they were put up. When evening came, there was only Jas. Travis and Wm. Curry that I could calculate on for sure. The rest is known to the public. Now, I do positively assert the foregoing statement is the TRUTH; and I deny that Gov. Porter or his friends had any agency in it, for it must be a year or more since I have spoken to him or had any communication with him; and it must also be evident to every thinking man that he had no hand in it from the doctrine advocated by the Working Men, and which I hope to see carried out to the letter. That is, that the first inquiry when a person is proposed for office, shall be, IS HE A WORKINGMAN?—would disfranchise Gov. Porter and nearly all holding office under him, and that it is not a Working man for Porter Party, but it is in defence of the Workingmen's just rights as for Judge Bucher having any hand in getting it up. I am certain he knew nothing about it (at least from me) either directly or indirectly, until he seen the notices stuck up, or from report. As to my name being on the list of Correspondents for this county, it was placed there without my knowledge or consent and there are many names on the Whig proceedings that the men now belong to the Workingmen, they only show where we were—not where we are. I now hope that said editor and Observer will be satisfied, unless it is contrary to their nature to seek for truth or accept it when produced. If the last should be the case the public may expect to have every misrepresentation of my actions and intentions, that their inquiry can invent.

Yours Respectfully  
JOHN S. ISETT.

## Full Length Likenesses.

The N. Y. American draws the following picture of John Tyler's character: "False to his country, false to his friends, false to himself, he stands before the nation branded as wanting alike in the disinterestedness of a patriot, the fidelity of an associate, and the honor of a gentleman."

The Philadelphia Gazette seems to paint from the same pallet, and views him in the same light—it says: "The position of Mr. TYLER is to the last degree pitiable. Discarded by his friends and despised by his foes; with all the caprice, but none of the firmness and honesty of Jackson; with all the littleness, but none of the sagacity of Van Buren; he stands before the country a spectral President, a moral exhalation, a political suicide. Till now a generous charity has conceded to Mr. TYLER the praise of honest intentions. It cannot stretch its mantle farther, but like the sons of Noah must retire from his uncovered shame with their faces from him."

A Bill has passed Congress and become a law, prohibiting an investment of Government funds in the stock of any State.

## Remarkable.

Reader, did you ever know a false charge brought against a Locofoco candidate, or a Locofoco office holder that was not promptly met and exposed? We never did. Just breathe the shadow of a charge, having no real foundation, and the Porter editors, like a swarm of hornets, seize upon it and expose its character at once. Every body knows this to be the fact.

Within the last six weeks, David R. Porter has been repeatedly charged with having received \$99,200 from the defunct bank of the United States, for signing the bill authorizing the suspension, and yet, wonderful to tell, up to this day, not a single Locofoco paper in the State has attempted to deny the charge. They are all as silent as the grave upon the subject.

The Locofoco Auditor General, or some other office holder under the Previous Pardoner, has again and again been charged with abstracting from the Treasury the sum of \$11,000 under the pretence of paying the Cumberland volunteers for services in the Buckshot War. The charge has rung through the State since July, and not a single Locofoco paper has said one word respecting it.

Can we draw any inference from these facts, but that the charges are true? Can it for one moment be doubted that David R. Porter has pocketed the bribe, or that the \$10,574 have not been stolen? The thing is impossible. Had David R. Porter been innocent of the charge, or had the money not been stolen, we should long since have heard it proclaimed from the house-tops. As it is, the truth of both charges is clear as noon day. A man with half an eye can see that David R. has already received his reward.—Lancaster Union.

## Mr. Webster

Has addressed the following letter to the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:  
GENTLEMEN:—Let any misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members.

I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in the Department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
DANIEL WEBSTER.

## A Peddling Governor.

Gov. Porter has been peddling himself about from town to hamlet, as General David R. Porter, attending encampments. York and Berks Counties have already been the theaters of exhibition—at one of which, says a Loco loco correspondent by his press,—"the courage and brave conduct of Gov. Porter won the admiration of all." Good! for these peaceable times. Cumberland is to give another encampment for his benefit. Well, we have no objection to a State trip being taken. He was soon satisfied at York—ten dollars a head was too much for voters at Berks—and in Cumberland, if his organ there be correct, according to their own showing, all the true soldiers are for John Banks and a new Governor—our Adams county Colonel at his head. So we go.—Gittysburg Star.

## Seeing the Laws Executed.

Gov. Porter's only excuse, ever made by his friends for his illegal conduct in drawing warrants on the State Treasurer, was, that it was his duty to see the laws faithfully executed, and for that reason he gave Ovid F. Johnson and his Brother James 2000. How is it, that he now wants to place a false interpretation on the Revenue Bill of last session, and instead of seeing the laws faithfully executed, to stretch, by a most latitudinarian construction, its provisions to suit his purposes?—Harrisburg Telegraph.