



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, July 27, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

COUNTY CONVENTION,

AND

Democratic Harrison Meeting

The citizens of the several townships and borough of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, to elect two Delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon, on

Wednesday, the 11th of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the opponents of the present State administration, at the coming election, and also to appoint Congressional and Senatorial conferees.

By order of the County Committee.
THOS. FISHER, Chairman.
July 13th, 1842.

Advertisements, notices, &c., must be handed in before 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in order to secure their publication in the Journal of the following Wednesday morning. Our friends will do well to remember this.

Important from Mexico.

We have the gratifying intelligence that all the prisoners taken in the Santa Fe expedition have been set at liberty. They were released on the 18th of June, the birth-day of Santa Anna. A list of them is published, among which, we regret to say, the name of Capt. John Holliday does not appear. Samuel Flenner, the other native of this county, was killed by the Indians before the capture. The fate of Holliday is unknown to us. Perhaps he has gone to the "spirit land."

Louisiana Election.

The latest news from New Orleans, in relation to this election is, that Mouton, the Locofoco candidate, is elected Governor, by about 500 majority. The Whigs have a majority of 6 in the House of Representatives, and there are four counties yet to hear from, which it is supposed will give them 2 more. The Whigs have also a majority of 1 in the Senate, with a prospect of gaining another.—So it is certain they can elect a U. S. Senator.

Conspiracy Case.

The proprietors of the Forwarding Lines, at Pittsburgh were recently indicted in that city for a conspiracy to keep up the prices of freight on the Canal. The trial excited much interest, and resulted in the conviction of the defendants. The Pittsburgh "American Manufacturer" says:—

"From the information brought out on this trial we have no doubt but there is a similar combination in Philadelphia. In the constitution produced at the trial, the following is one of the regulations:—

"10th. No proprietor, agent, clerk, or any person for them, shall make contracts for goods going westward, at any rate or rates less than established at the place of shipment, &c."

The papers state that the persons convicted were sentenced as follows: Peter Graff, Robt. S. Hays, George Black, William Bingham, Luke Taaffe, and T. C. McDowell, each \$100 fine and 2 months' imprisonment; James Cowan, \$10 fine and 2 months' imprisonment; Samuel M. Kier, \$50 fine and 2 months' imprisonment; John McFadden, \$150 fine and 2 weeks' imprisonment.

New Papers.

We have received the 1st and 2nd Nos. of a new paper, published at Lewistown, Pa., by Messrs. MEKLEIN and LITZ, entitled the "Independent Press." It professes to support the interests of the Workingmen and oppose corporations, parties and factions.

We have also before us the 1st No. of the "Anchor," a new Temperance paper, by T. Taylor, hailing from York, Pa.

The "Pioneer" is the title of paper recently established at Newville, Cumberland county, Pa.

May they flourish like green Bay trees, without experiencing the frosts and blights of adversity.

Some heavy seizures of smuggled goods have been made at Niagara and Chippewa.

The Investigation.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appointed to investigate whether any corrupt means have at any time been employed by the Banks for the purpose of influencing the actions of the Legislature, or any other Department of the State Government, in regard to any legislation for their benefit, have reported. Mr. Lowry, one of the Committee, has also made a minority report, for the special purpose, apparently, of whitewashing the Executive. The letters and testimony produced before the Committee, in the course of the investigation, accompany the majority report, and will be published.—We have a copy of the reports before us, and will endeavor to Journalize them, in whole or in part, as soon as we can make room for them.

In the mean time, we will merely ask our readers to bear in mind, that the Committee confined themselves chiefly to the transactions at Harrisburg during the session of 1839-40, when the Loco Foco party had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, as well as the Governor. That a bill providing for the immediate resumption of specie payments was then in progress in the Legislature; that the Governor killed it with a special message, "regardless of denunciation from any quarter," though to the great astonishment of his party; and that, subsequently JAMES M. BELL, Esq. who at that time represented this district in the Senate, introduced the suspension resolutions which passed finally at that session.

The Investigating Committee was composed of Messrs. Deford, Lowry and Penniman, (Loco Focos) and Sharswood and Ewing (Whigs), and to us it seems that they have treated the subject in all fairness, and in strict accordance with the rules of evidence; and in that lenient and merciful spirit which inculcates the humane doctrine that it is better that ninety and nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should suffer. The Committee say "that the bank of the United States attempted, and intended corruption and bribery, but that there is no evidence before the Committee that a single dollar was ever paid out by the agent or agents to any body for that purpose, directly or indirectly." The report shows clearly and conclusively, that the sum of \$151,175 was paid to the agents of the Banks; which is traced to the hands of Daniel M. Brodhead; and there the investigation stops—he having left the State and gone to parts unknown, evidently to avoid the Sergeant-at-Arms who was in pursuit of him, with an attachment. Joseph Solms and George Read no doubt know what disposition was made of the money; yet they profess total forgetfulness and loss of memory; and so the secret remains buried in their bosoms, and the public are left to judge whether to the crime of fraud and corruption they have not added the deeper and more damning crime of perjury.—When the letters and the evidence are published, the people will be able to judge whether the accused are clear of all suspicion, or whether the investigation and the manner in which those implicated testified or gave "leg bail," does not confirm, and establish as truth the suspicions that went abroad among the people.

Fire.

On Saturday night last, at about eight o'clock, the startling cry of "fire! fire! fire!" rung through our streets, and in a few moments more, the glare of the conflagration dazzled every eye, and reflected from the clear blue heavens. The whole town was in commotion. The engines were brought out; and men and boys, women and girls ran with buckets and pails and tubs &c. to the seat of the consuming element, and all speedily busied themselves in the various means of checking and extinguishing its ravages.

The fire broke out in the stable of Philip Shultz, and was soon communicated to the large new stable of Thomas Wallace, of the Washington Hotel, and to the brick house of Thomas Fisher, on the West, and the Washington Hotel on the East. The stables, together with their contents, except horses and cows, were burnt to ashes, and the houses considerably damaged—the roof and upper story of both being destroyed by the fire. Some of the furniture in the houses sustained considerable injury. The stable of Mr. Shultz was filled with the crops of the present year, and the stable of Mr. Wallace with hay, straw and oats. The store and dwelling of William Stewart and the house of David Snyder, on the opposite side of the street, were also in imminent danger, the roofs of which took fire and are considerably burnt. No human means but the activity of our citizens, and the

nearness of the Canal could have saved the lower portion of the town from total destruction.

The origin of the fire is not known, but several rumors are afloat about it, the most probable of which is, the carelessness and neglect of boys—that fruitful source of evils.

It is not yet quite two years since a fire broke out in the same place which destroyed two stables which stood where these were afterwards built, and which injured the houses on either side, but not to quite so great an extent as did this.

The Tariff Bill which lately passed the lower House of Congress is still under consideration in the Senate.

Loco Foco Consistency.

"Corruption is no part of the democratic creed, and this is one reason why they are an UNFORMALLY FOUND OPPOSED to our present banking system."

We cut the above four lines from the "Clinton County Democrat," the Lion of the Democracy in little Clinton, and our "Imp" translates them as follows, in order to make common sense:—"Corruption is no part of the democratic creed, and this is the reason why the DEMOCRATIC CREED, or the DEMOCRATS or CORRUPTION—(don't know exactly which) is so uniformly opposed to our present banking system." Now, taking this to be the meaning of our Loco Foco contemporary—and by the bye, "democratic creed," and "democrats" and "corruption" all mean the same thing—we will call his attention to the uniform opposition which his political friends so uniformly make against the present banking system:

On Saturday the 16th inst. a bill to extend the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county came up in the House of Representatives, and on the question of transcribing for third reading the bill was lost by the following vote. [Locos in *italics*]

YEAS—Messrs. Apple, Barr, Bauchman, Beaver, Belter, Bevers, Brodhead, Correy, Cotright, Crabb, Deford, Elton, Ever, Figel, Fothey, Griffiths, Hickman, Hill, Lovey, Lee, Martin, Moore of Berks, Moore of Huntingdon, Morris, Pickens, Pollock, Pottinger, Rush, Sharswood, Shenk, Suively, Thomas, Trego, Wright, Wilson—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bean, Bonall, Brunner, Bugher, Culver, Dunlap, Ebaugh, Fauss, Felton, Ferguson, Foreman, Gamble, Garretson, Hahn, Hancock, Hanna, Johnston, Karns, Kennedy, Lane, Lee, Lowry, McCahen, McClure, McWilliams, Marchand, Montgomery, Musser, Packer, Painter, Pennell, Ross, Rounfort, Ryan, Sherwood, Snyder, Stevens, Vanvalzah, Von Neida, and Speaker—42.

TWENTY FOUR Loco Foco Anti Bank Democrats voted for the extension of the charter, and ELEVEN of the Federal Anti Masonic Whigs voted the same way; and Mr. Barrett, the Simon-pure Anti Bankite who represents the "Democracy" of little Clinton, has his name not recorded at all on this vote. Did he *edge* the question, eh?

And the vote on the final passage of the bill to re-charter the Farmers Bank of Reading stood, yeas 52—nays 27. Among the yeas are a large number of Loco Focos. What will the invincible "democracy" of old Berks, think of the party who is so "uniformly opposed" to Banks and yet continues that mass of corruption, the Farmers' Bank of Reading, in the midst of over 3500 majority against Banks!

The letter of General Green, in reply to General Wilson, will be found on the first page of this paper.

Also a paper relative to the conduct of Capt. Libhart and his crew, at Morrison's lock, on the 4th.

The "Clinton County Democrat" is a paper that generally deals largely in "flap-doodle"—(the stuff they feed fools with in India.) The last number winds up a long piece of the same kind of stuff on the subject of the report of the Investigating Committee, with the following beautiful paragraph:—

"Will the pink of consistency who talks 'Ingin' in the Creole Journal at Huntingdon, publish the report or any part thereof? We shall see whether the tribe of Federalists are willing to do justice to injured innocence."

To show how supremely contemptible the above paragraph is, it is only necessary to state that we have looked through the "Democrat" in vain for the "report or any part thereof." That paper itself does not choose to do justice to "injured innocence" by publishing the report; and yet its editors are *d-magogue* enough to throw out the idea to his readers that the report clears the Governor even of suspicion, and that the Whig presses are afraid to send it among their readers. Lovers of truth spurn from them such contemptible hypocrisy.

Congressional Districts.

Through the favor of JAMES MATHERS, Esq., of the Senate, we have received a copy of the Apportionment Bill passed by both branches of the legislature. It divides the state into Congressional Districts as follows:

I. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passayunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, and West Philadelphia in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward in the city of Philadelphia.

II. The city of Philadelphia except Cedar, Upper Delaware, and North Mulberry Wards.

III. The Northern Liberties, Kensington in the county of Philadelphia, and Upper Delaware, and North Mulberry Wards in the city of Philadelphia.

IV. Spring Garden, North and South Penn Township, Roxborough, Germantown, Bristol, unincorporated Northern Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Morland in the county of Philadelphia.

V. The counties of Chester and Delaware.

VI. The counties of Berks and Lehigh.

VII. The counties of Montgomery and Bucks.

VIII. The county of Lancaster except the townships mentioned in the ninth district.

IX. The counties of Dauphin and Lebanon with the townships of Rapho, Warwick, West Cocalico and West Donegal in the county of Lancaster.

X. The counties of Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.

XI. The counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia.

XII. The counties of Luzerne, Wyoming and Susquehanna.

XIII. The counties of Lycoming, Potter, Bradford and Tioga.

XIV. The counties of York and Adams.

XV. The counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry.

XVI. The counties of Huntingdon, Juniata, Union and Mifflin.

XVII. The counties of Bedford, Somerset, Cambria and Indiana.

XVIII. The counties of Fayette and Green.

XIX. The counties of Westmoreland and Armstrong.

XX. The counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton and McKean.

XXI. The counties of Washington and Beaver.

XXII. The county of Allegheny.

XXIII. The counties of Butler, Mercer and Venango.

XXIV. The counties of Erie, Crawford and Warren.

This bill makes 13 districts certain for the Loco Focos, 9 for the Whigs, and 2 doubtful.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, July 16, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to dispose of the Delaware Division to a Company, for 2,000,000 was taken up, and amended, and passed through second and final reading. Yeas 20, nays 10.

The omnibus bill of divorces, &c. which was lost a short time ago, was again taken up in the Senate and some time spent on it. After losing it still more heavily, it was lost on a motion to transcribe it for third reading.

In the House, the amendments to the bill providing for the education of poor children in the non-accepting districts and for other purposes, were then taken up. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment appropriating Pennsylvania's share of the proceeds of the Public Lands to the payment of Domestic Creditors. This amendment was adopted. A proviso was then added, on motion of Mr. Wright, to the effect that if the proceeds of the Public Lands shall not be received before the 20th of August next, that the claims of Contractors shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not specifically appropriated.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill from the House incorporating the North Branch Canal Company, passed final reading, after being amended. Yeas 20, Nays 6. And the bill to extend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Bucks county passed third reading by a vote of 13 to 12, and was sent back to the House.

In the House the proviso in the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, which required twenty days residence, was repealed by a joint resolution. The Senate have not acted on this resolution yet, but will probably adopt it soon.

The bill to stay executions for one year, unless the property seized bring two-thirds of its appraised value, came up—the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate; and the bill will probably receive the signature of the Executive and become a law in a day or two.

The Apportionment Bill is still in the hands of the Committee of Conference.

Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, July 19, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

The proceedings of the Senate yesterday possess little or no interest. Bills of a local and private character were discussed, and some passed. The bill returned from the House with an amendment, providing for the payment of the Domestic Creditors, out of the proceeds of the Public Lands &c.

was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

In the House the Committee of Conference on the Apportionment Bill reported that they could not agree, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Senate bill providing for the education of poor children in the non-accepting districts passed the House, with amendments, and was returned to the Senate.

The remainder of the session was spent in considering the Apportionment Bill offered by Mr. Clark, which was finally lost.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill from the House repealing the law abolishing imprisonment for debt, which requires twenty days residence passed final reading.

The Appropriation Bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The House was occupied, chiefly, in considering the Apportionment Bill. A motion was made to re-consider the vote given yesterday, by which Mr. Clark's bill was lost. Numerous bills were then offered as substitutes, but voted down, when at last a bill was agreed to. Huntingdon, Centre and Union form the 14th District by this bill. No one knows how it will be received in the Senate.

Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, July 21, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

The Appropriation Bill from the House was almost the only business before the Senate yesterday. Several amendments were offered and debated, and some of them adopted. The bill passed second reading.

The Apportionment Bill from the House was then taken up and debated till the hour of adjournment.

The House was occupied chiefly in discussing resolutions offered relative to a communication from the Attorney General on the subject of his being implicated in the "Lumber business." The House granted the Attorney General leave to withdraw the communication.

The Governor has signed the supplement to the act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In the Senate the Appropriation Bill came up again this morning, on third reading, when it was defeated by a tie vote—16 yeas and 16 nays. A good deal of business was transacted that is of little interest to the general reader.

In the House, the Apportionment Bill as returned from the Senate was taken up. The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, consisting of Wright, Stevens and Felton of the House, and Sullivan, Penniman and Cochran of the Senate.

Yours, &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.

HARRISBURG, July 23, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

I hasten to inform you that the Apportionment Bill has passed both branches of the Legislature. In the House the vote stood, yeas 48, nays 39; and in the Senate, yeas 23, nays 11.—The knowing ones say that our next delegation in Congress will be about 14 Locos and 10 Whigs. I enclose you the bill, so that you can judge of it for yourself.—The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next.

Yours, &c.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HARRISBURG, July 16, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

I have put off writing until this late hour (10½ o'clock) in order to be able to give you, in addition to the doings of the Legislature, an account of the Clay meeting which came off in the Court House in this borough to-night.

The meeting was large, respectable and enthusiastic. Mr. ROBERT HARRIS, one of the oldest, most popular and substantial Whigs in the county, and whose character is a sure guarantee of the cause, presided, assisted by a number of good and influential citizens as Vice Presidents, and able and efficient Secretaries. The crowd that assembled at the ringing of the bell, was composed of citizens of all classes, among whom I recognized many of those who constitute the very bone and sinew of our country—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Workingman, and the man of Industry in all its multifarious ramifications. The veteran fathers, of three score and ten, and the young men just arrived at the years of maturity, anxious to deposit their "maiden votes" in favor of the candidate who is emphatically the

"young man's friend," were there, partaking in the measures and movements of the meeting. JOHN A. FISHER, Esq., chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose, reported a preamble and resolutions, in which the committee take strong ground in favor of a Protective Tariff, the Distribution Act, and in which they look to Henry Clay as the "Polar Star" to lead us out of our national difficulties to safety and prosperity. The meeting was addressed in a masterly style, by THOMAS E. COCHRAN, Senator from York county, and E. JOY MORRIS, of Philadelphia city, member of the H. R. While the latter gentlemen was addressing the meeting in his most eloquent strains, some of the Locos who had mixed with the crowd, in order to create disturbance, raised a cry of fire; but the cry of "false alarm" quickly succeeded, and it was seen and felt that there was more fire in the Court House than out of it. The speaker, in the midst of the noise and bustle, was heard to exclaim—"Stay, we shall soon get up a fire among the people that will be no false alarm!" Immense cheering followed, and the meeting went on in real Harrison fashion.

There is a powerful feeling in favor of Henry Clay prevailing the country. We have now two thorough going Clay papers in this borough—the "Capitolian" lately established, and the "Intelligencer" an old and influential paper which has thrown off Tyler and declared for "Harry of the West." And I am glad to see that a good feeling is maintained between the respective friends of General SCOTT and Mr. CLAY. It requires no prophet to predict that in 1844 the great Harrison party will again be united, and work, side by side, in the cause of the country.

Yours, &c.

No. III.

The cause of the hard times.

I have said that we were a people of impulse. That popular excitements have too often run away with the judgments of our citizens, and that they did not reflect after the strife was over. Look back and see if I tell the truth. When the U. S. Bank was first assailed, the leaders of the Jackson party said it was slander to say that Jackson would veto it. But he did veto it, and every partisan exclaimed—"down with the monster." They were led by the shouts of party against "Bank rags"—"rag barons"—"monied aristocracy," and their shouts in favor of "gold currency"—"Jackson shiners"—"Benton mint drops," and the "poor against the rich," misled the unreflecting, and like an overwhelming wave, buried every thing beneath it. The elections were carried by such inflammable nonsense, which was in the mouth of every party back. But with the shout and its echo all was forgotten. Where is now the promised "hard currency,"—the present is hard enough it is true,—but where is the gold and silver which was to be received by the poor man for his toil?

Have you, fellow citizens, forgotten all this? You who gloried in your victories at the elections. Let me ask you—did you ever look back over the scene? Do you not remember you were then told that our currency would be ruined—that shiplasters and suspended bank notes would be all we could get, and but few of them? The excitement of party strife has made many forget, and the remainder deny this. Don't you remember that in 1837, when the first suspension took place, you and your party charged that on Kitter and his party? You did not reflect that it was the result of your own conduct; and even now you are willing to change your tune and say this present suspension—now a pretended resumption—is chargeable to that party which have had no power either at Washington or Harrisburg; and many of you, urged by the shout of party, are now willing to say that Bank corruption has done it all. Little do you think that your original cries of "Jackson Humbug," have been the fruitful source of all our present and previous evils.

Again, an attack was made by the south upon the Tariff system—and party drill, party policy, and party villany triumphed over this sheet anchor of our prosperity. The same old cry of the "poor against the rich" was kept up by exciting the laboring class to believe that the necessities of life were to bear the heaviest tax and the luxuries the lightest. The bait, gilded with such nonsense, was snapped up by the gudgeons of party—and the American system fell beneath the blow; and Pennsylvania and her toiling sons—her forges—her looms—and her workshops were silenced by the party cringing of their own members in Congress; and forthwith, this Pennsylvania measure is denied because party policy required it. Did you ever reflect that if the tariff had been still protective, that our mechanics would be the very men who would prosper, and the labor of the ten cent a day paupers of Europe would not come in competition with them—that instead of sending the gold and silver out of the country it would be kept in, and that instead of having an exhausted treasury, and a large debt, the revenue would have been ample to carry on the Government—stealings and all. And even now can be seen the tricks of party drill to deceive. Find a leader who has formerly been one of the Anti Bank, Anti