

Veto of the Apportionment Bill.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penn'a.

GETLEMEN:—I regret that an imperative sense of duty compels me to return the bill entitled "An Act to provide for the election of representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," to the House of Representatives in which it originated, without my approbation. This regret is increased by the consideration that I have already interposed to arrest the passage of a bill for the same purpose, and in many respects substantially the same as the present. But unpleasant as it is, I cannot yield my assent to the passage of this bill, bearing on its face such glaring objections. I beg leave to call your attention to my message of the 5th of January last, returning the former bill, entitled "An Act to divide the State into districts for the election of Representatives in the Congress of the United States," for the ground work of several strong objections to the bill now before me. These objectionable features not having been changed, they operate as potentially against the present, as they did against the former bill.

Among them I will briefly refer to the disparity between the members in some of the districts. The 15th for instance embraces a population of 52,721, while the 10th has 59,103. Here is a difference of upwards of thirty-five thousand, being more than half the proper ratio for a member of Congress. Exact equality of members is of course unattainable in the respective districts; but a disparity so great as this, amounts to a positive violation of the fundamental principle of representative government. If the principle recognized, that one district, with less than two-thirds of the population of another, shall be entitled to an equal representation, there is no limit to this injustice.—Counties and whole districts may be in effect, disfranchised, and a tyranny of the worst kind, under the guise of law, established. I cannot assent to the recognition of so monstrous a principle.

Another leading objection, which of itself would be abundantly sufficient to induce me to withhold my sanction from this bill, is its obvious tendency to transfer the political ascendancy in the National Councils, to the minority in this State. I say nothing impugning the motives of those who originated and supported this bill; but no person in the least degree conversant with the political condition of Pennsylvania, can shut his eyes to the fact that the political party notoriously in the minority, would under the provisions of this bill elect an equal number of members of Congress with the admitted majority power, neither claimed nor justified by any reason that I can discover.

The Constitution of the United States does not, it is true, recognize the existence of political parties; but they are inherent in the very nature of our government, and will as certainly exist, as the government itself. The provision confiding to the states the designation of districts for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the National Government, was intended to give to the respective states the power of suiting the arrangement of the districts to the condition of parties, of course to the interests and convenience of states.

I have been taught from my boyhood, that the safety and stability of our government depended in a great measure on the ascendancy of the great principles of human rights, for which the democratic party has steadfastly contended since the political revolution of 1800. I believe those principles to be at the foundation of our free institutions; and that whenever they are infringed, those institutions are endangered. I would feel unwilling to entrust the defence of those principles to such champions as would probably be elected, were this bill to become a law. Give the minority their full representation—deprive them not of a single vote, but let not the whole control be surrendered into their hands. It may be possible that many of the great measures of policy which have been the peculiar boast of the democracy of the country, will owe their triumph or defeat to the delegation from Pennsylvania. It may be possible, also, that the election of a President of the United States will depend on the same vote; and in view of these probable or possible contingencies, do those who believe that the political principles of the democratic party are essential to the public good, discharge their duty faithfully, by allowing their opponents to usurp the places, which in justice belong only to themselves? I presume not to dictate to others, but I cannot refrain from speaking and judging for myself. I have battled too long in the ranks of democracy to see its standard struck down, without lifting my arm to avert it. Were I to do so, I should feel that I had betrayed the trust reposed in me by the democracy of Pennsylvania, and was unworthy of its respect and confidence.—My political career is drawing to a close, and I will not sully it by the open or covert abandonment of the rights of my democratic fellow citizens.

DAVID R. PORTER.
Executive Chamber.

Harrisburg, Feb. 21, 1843.

HARD WORK.—It is hard work to do nothing, and have too much of it on hand; but it's harder work still to collect money from one who says "I'll pay you to-morrow."



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1843

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

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

This week we have surrendered the greater portion of our editorial columns to correspondents and advertising friends.

The interesting debates which will be found on our first page are extracted from the proceedings of the Legislature, as reported for the Penn'a. Telegraph.

Stay Laws Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of the U. States has decided that stay laws, such as have been enacted in several of the States, are unconstitutional so far they are intended to effect debts contracted before said laws were enacted.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

On the 15th ult., the bill repealing the Bankrupt Law passed the Senate of the U. States by a vote of 30 to 16, the House having passed it some time ago. At our latest accounts from Washington it was still in the hands of the President, and it was thought doubtful whether he would sign it. The repeal does not effect those who have already filed their petitions.

For the Journal.

MR. EDITOR.—In looking over the proceedings of the 22nd of February celebration of the Washington Temperance Society of Huntingdon county, published in your last paper, I find my name, among others, introduced in a very equivocal explanation made, by way of parenthesis, by the Secretary or some body else, of the passage of a certain resolution and amendment. If a full and fair explanation of my opposition to that resolution and my offer to amend the same had been given, I raise the charge of inconsistency against me, (which some are labouring industriously to do) and there leave the matter, is what I complain of. In justice to myself as well as to my friend J. Sewell Stewart, who comes in for a share of the censure, and who cares as little for it as I can do, I beg leave to make this statement for the information of those who were not at the convention, but who may read the published proceedings.

Whenever and wherever the subject matter of the disputed resolution has been introduced I have opposed it as contrary to that freedom of thought and opinion which constitute one of the first articles of faith and principles of action in Washingtonian Temperance, and have as invariably opposed the adoption of any resolution of the kind as inexpedient. When the disputed resolution was brought forward in the convention, I, with others, opposed its adoption, not because I believed its doctrine wrong, but because I believed the passage of such a resolution by the Society inexpedient, and contrary to the spirit of Washingtonian Temperance. I wished to let every member judge and determine for himself what was consistent or inconsistent in his own conduct, and in return I asked the same liberty for myself. Those who opposed the resolution were anxious that it should be withdrawn, both before and after the discussion on it, but its friends with singular pertinacity hung out to it, when they knew it was objectionable to many as good Temperance men as themselves, and would not withdraw it, or admit of any substitute for it—the resolution, the whole resolution and nothing but the resolution would satisfy them. In this stage of the case, and when the question was loudly called for from all parts of the house, I offered the amendment I did, for two reasons—the first was to load the resolution, and make it unpalatable to some of those who stood ready to swallow it, and thereby induce them to permit the resolution to be withdrawn, or another to be substituted in its place, and the second was to compel my Brothers of the Bar, who were the principal advocates of the resolution, to commit themselves on the question of consistency when applied to their own case, or to back out when they found it was their ox that had gored.

I voted against both the resolution and amendment, but they were adopted by the

convention. And whatever effect those who voted for them, may allow them to have on their conscience or conduct, I do not admit their force or bearing on me, and shall as heretofore, in matters of opinion exercise my inalienable right, which neither majorities in Temperance Conventions can deprive me of, or their published extra-minutes scare me from the right to think for myself. And whether I shall present Petitions to the Court for Tavern licenses or not, is a matter with which the Temperance Societies have no more to do than they have to call in question the right of any other citizen of this Commonwealth in the honest pursuit of his lawful business.

DAVID BLAIR.

For the Journal.

Questions for Temperance Men.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose to ask a few plain and practical questions, to the members of many Temperance Societies in our county. My object is, to set in its plainest light, the importance of consistency in their conduct, as advocates of certain principles. I hope every Temperance man will examine them, with a sincere desire to learn, and obey, the dictates of conscience; and I will not endeavor to thrust before them, a one sided view of the subject, but to present the subject in all its bearings.

You all teach, and profess to believe, that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage leads to drunkenness, and through it, to all of its direful evils. Do you then conscientiously believe, that it is wrong for any man to take the first step, which if not retraced, is calculated to make him a drunkard?

Do you not teach, that it is the basest kind of wickedness for any man to persuade a reformed inebriate to "taste a little it will not hurt him?"

Do you not know, that the man who sells liquor, to a man already drunk, does it knowing that he does not want it, but that he who does so, wants the man's money more; and do you not all condemn that man who will sell to a man already drunk?

If you do, do you not think it infinitely worse, (so far as injury to society is concerned) to do that which will debase a sober man to that state; than it was to worse?

Is it morally right, for a man to sanction that in others, which he believes is morally wrong for himself to do?

Do you not believe, that the drinking of liquor, has produced more crime and mischief than any other one thing in our country?

Do you not teach in your meetings that it is wrong to drink intoxicating liquors; and if you teach the truth, is it right, for any man to sell to a man to drink, that which it is wrong to drink himself?

Would you sign a certificate for a license, for a man to sell only to such poor inebriates as have, or are endeavoring to reform themselves? Would you sign it, if you could be compelled to drink each day, just the same amount of liquor, that each customer of that tavern should drink? Would you sign it, if you knew the evils which the sale would produce, was to fall on your own head, or that of your friends?

When you sign a certificate for license, do you not allow your name to be a part of the means which will bring down on the head of some body, the very evils which you say selling liquor produces?

It is time, that the certificate, abstracted from the motive of its procurement, is simply a certificate that the applicant is a sober man, and good citizen. But does not the applicant obtain your name because by that very means, he expects to be allowed to sell liquor.

It may be true that taken in the same light, the certificate says that a "public house is necessary." But, when it is to be used for the sole purpose of obtaining the house of selling liquors, at that public house do not you by implication, if not in fact, say, that to sell liquor is necessary?

Do you not know, that a Temperance man's name, when appended to such a certificate, is used with much force, to enable the applicant to get his license to sell, that which you say it is wrong to drink?

Do you say, it is not policy—that, we make enemies of those who sell—that, we are forcing them to give up their business? Does not policy say, "consistency thou art a jewel"—Are not the keepers of Rum-selling taverns our most fearful enemies now—And are we forcing them, because we will not help them?

Do you say, some are necessary, and will be granted, and we had better recommend good men, than that rum drinkers should recommend bad men?

If some are necessary, where ought those some to be located? Where the greatest number of strangers and travellers are to be found, or in other words where they can have opportunity to injure many?

Ought you to recommend a good man, to do a bad business, and to place him, where, experience has long since shown, he will soon be excluded from your reason for recommending him?

I am not half through but I have already been longer than I expected. I should desire earnestly that every Temperance man would reflect upon this matter and let them act in the matter, as conscience, duty, and a proper regard for truth, shall dictate.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd instant by the Rev. Richard Proudfoot, Mr. JOHN GRISINGER of York county, to Miss MARGARET NEAL of Springfield township, Huntingdon county.

DIED.

In Barree township, on Monday the 27th February, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILSON, widow of Nathaniel Wilson, Esq. dec'd., aged about 60 years.

TEMPERANCE.

A stated meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, will be held at the Old Court House on Saturday evening next. It is earnestly hoped that the Ladies will honor us with their presence.

By order,
M. MCCONNELL, Sec.

Huntingdon March 8, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mary Fisher, late of the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

GEO. B. YOUNG, Adm'r.
March 8, 1843.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Wilson, of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.

JOHN HIRST, Adm'r.
March 8, 1843.—6t.

DANIEL GANTT, Attorney at Law.

HUNTINGDON, PA. In his profession. Office on Main st., a few doors from the market house, and formerly occupied by A. K. Cornyn, Esq.
March 8, 1843.—6mo.—pd.

TAVERN NOTICES.

To the Honorable A. S. Wilson, Esq., President and his associates Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Huntingdon.

The Petition of Alexander Carmon respectfully sheweth:—That your petitioner continues to occupy his old stand in the Market square, in the borough of Huntingdon which is well calculated for a public house of entertainment, and from its location, is suitable as well as necessary for the accommodation of the public, and the entertainment of strangers and travellers, that he is well provided with stabling for horses and all conveniences necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travellers, that he has occupied the said house as a licensed Inn for four years last past, and that he is desirous of continuing the same. He therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray &c.

ALEXANDER CARMON

We the undersigned citizens of the borough of Huntingdon aforesaid, being personally acquainted with Alexander Carmon, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which the license is prayed, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.—We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license agreeably to his petition.

Wm. Couch John Fockler
Peter Livingston Wm. Steel
Samuel Steel Robert Stitt
David Coldstock John Nash
John Flenner C. Counts
Geo. W. Whittaker William Rothrock
Benj. Armitage W. S. Hildebrand
March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Huntingdon.

The Petition of John Hirst of Manor Hill in said county respectfully represents that he is still well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers at the house now kept by him as an Inn in Barree township. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern in said house, and he will ever pray &c.

JOHN HIRST.

We the subscribers citizens of said township of Barree in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be

kept, do certify that John Hirst the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

James Leonard Christain Peightal
Robert Davidson James Flemming
A R Stewart John Davidson
John Carver Thomas Bell
John Hagon Samuel Coan
William Oaks Capt John Stewart
William Selfridge Wm Swineheart
Thomas Stewart John Love
James Livingston March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Huntingdon.

The petition of John Nevling respectfully sheweth that he continues to occupy that well known commodious brick house, situate on the corner of Market and commerce Streets in the borough of Birmingham, and is well prepared with necessary accommodations for strangers and travellers. He therefore prays your Honors to grant him a license to keep a tavern during the ensuing year, and he will ever pray, &c.

JOHN NEVLING.

We the subscribers citizens of, and residing within the borough of Birmingham do hereby certify that we are personally, and well acquainted with John Nevling the above named petitioner, that he is, and we know him to be of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers. And we do further certify that we know the house for which the said license is prayed, and that the same is necessary as an Inn or tavern to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

George Wise W. H. Dietrick
Daniel McCrum Thomas Mettlen
James Matten W P Green
George Kinney Wm. M. Loy
John Cramer Joseph Hugentugler
Henry Arnold Christian Hamaker
John Colderwood Wm. Cunningham.
March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Huntingdon.

The petition of Christian Coats of the borough of Huntingdon respectfully represents that he is still well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodating of strangers and travellers at the house now kept by him as an Inn in said borough. He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or tavern in said house, and he will pray &c.

C. COATS.

We the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Salsburg, in Barree township, do hereby certify that Christian Coats the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John G Stewart Joseph Forrest
David Colstock David M Murtrie
Andrew Couch A B Wheeler
Thomas Adams W B Zeigler
Jacob Cresswell Robert Woods
Geo. M Woods Jno Nash
W S Hildebrand F B Wallace
C A S Newingham William Allen
Gwin Raymond John Flenner
Thos Montgomery March 8, 1843.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that the subscriber intends to present the following petition for tavern license at the next court of Quarter Sessions to be held in Huntingdon in and for Huntingdon co. commencing on the second Monday of April next.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of common Pleas of Huntingdon county now holding a court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Huntingdon for the county aforesaid.

The Petition of Geo. Jackson respectfully sheweth that your Petitioner is desirous of keeping a house of public entertainment for strangers, travellers and others, in the house where he now resides in the borough of Huntingdon. He therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep a house of public entertainment and tavern in the house aforesaid and he will pray &c.

GEORGE JACKSON.

The subscribers beg leave to recommend the above petitioner to your honors as a suitable person to keep a tavern and house of entertainment and do certify that the said George Jackson is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for lodging and accommodation of strangers, travellers and others, and that such tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John Simpson Daniel Africa
Wm E McMurtrie Thos Adams
John Cresswell Isaac Lieninger
Gwin Raymond A H Hirst
John Whittaker Jr Jacob Africa
William Snyder Phillip Shultz
March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Huntingdon.

The Petition of James S. McElheny of the borough of Shirleysburg, in said county, respectfully sheweth that your petitioner is desirous of keeping a public inn

or tavern, in the house now occupied by Dr. Jacob Rekerd, in the borough aforesaid, and that he is well provided with house room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; he therefore respectfully prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an inn or public house of entertainment there, and your petitioner will pray, &c.

JAMES S. McELHENY.

We the subscribers, citizens of the said borough of Shirleysburg, do hereby certify that we are personally and well acquainted with James McElheny, the above named petitioner, that he is, and we know him to be of good repute for honesty and temperance, is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and we do further certify that we know the house for which the license is prayed, and that the same is necessary as an inn or tavern to accommodate the public and entertain stangers and travellers.

Jacob Reikard Samuel Bowman
Isaac Lutz Jonathan Briggs
James Clark John Lutz
Peter Myers James Ramsey
Wm. Tompkins William Madden
Joseph Harvey John Harvey
James Smith James Oliver
John Weakly March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Huntingdon.

The Petition of John White of the township of Henderson in said county at the West end of Huntingdon near the basin respectfully represents that he is still well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodating of strangers and travellers at the house now kept by him as an Inn in said township.—He therefore prays the Honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or tavern in said house, and he will pray, &c.

JOHN WHITE.

We the subscribers, citizens of said township of Henderson in which the above mentioned Inn or tavern is proposed to be kept do certify that John White the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers and that such Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Alex Westbrook Cornelius Decker
John Morningstar James Stevens Jr
Henry Cornpropst B Elliott Miller
Thos Hamlin John Porter
Richard Plozman John I Taylor
John Shade Hiram Grady
James Shorthill Absalom Plozman.
Robert Simpson March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of and for the county of Huntingdon.

The Petition of James Livingston of the village of Salsburg, in Barree township in the said county of Huntingdon, respectfully represents, that your petitioner having recently purchased and removed to the house recently occupied and kept as an inn or tavern by Peter Livingston, in said village of Salsburg, in said Barree township, where he is well provided with house room, stabling, and all the necessary conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that being desirous to keep an inn or tavern at said place. He therefore prays your Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern in said house, and he will pray, &c.

JAMES LIVINGSTON.

We the subscribers, citizens of the village of Salsburg and of Barree township, in the said county of Huntingdon, in which township the above mentioned inn or tavern is prayed to be kept, do certify that we are well acquainted with James Livingston, the above applicant; that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and all the conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Capt. John Stewart Samuel Coen
James Leonard John Love
John Harper John Stewart
Job Slack John Forest
John Waldsmith Gilbert Cheaney
Daniel Covanhoven James Rudy
Thomas Stewart William Oaks
John Carver March 8, 1843.

To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the county of Huntingdon.

The petition of Henry Dearment most respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner occupies that well known tavern stand, situate in Petersburg, West township, in said county, which he has formerly occupied, and being desirous of continuing to keep a public house of entertainment, and for this purpose has provided himself with every thing convenient thereto. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for that purpose and he will ever pray, &c.

HENRY DEARMENT.

We, the undersigned citizens of Petersburg, West township, do certify that Henry Dearment, is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that the said tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travellers and strangers.

Barnabas Zeigler Roswell Wright
Martin Drager Samuel Dring
George Updike Jacob M. Paul
John McCulloch James Eastep
James Murphy Jacob Paul
Peter Nail Henry Houp
March 8, 1843.