

Now; the rocks closed in upon his flanks, and there he stood, bidding defiance in his own mountain hold.

Just at the edge of the precipice, and as it seemed on the very brink of eternity, the dogs were baying him furiously; one rush of the stag would have sent them down into the chasm; and in their fury they seemed wholly unconscious of their danger. All drew in their breath and shuddered at the fatal chance that seemed momentarily to take place. "For Heaven's sake, Lightfoot, stay quietly behind this knoll, whilst I creep in and finish him. A moment's delay may be fatal. I must make sure work, for if he is not killed outright, deer, dogs, and all, will inevitably roll over the horrid precipice together. Ah, my poor, gallant, Derig!" "May your hand be steady, and your aim true, for my nerves are on the rack, and yet I must own that it is the most magnificent sight I ever beheld; bayed by two furious animals, and with death shot in his fair body, the noble—the mighty—heard animal still bears up undaunted." "Tortoise listened not, waited not for these remarks, but crept round cannily, towards the fatal spot, looking with extreme agitation at every motion of the dogs and deer, still he dared not hurry, though the moments were so precious.

"Of the two dogs that were at bay, Derig was the most fierce and persevering; the younger one had seen but little sport, and waited at first upon the motions of the older, nay, the better soldier; but his spirit being at length thoroughly roused, he fought at last fearlessly and independently. Whenever the deer turned his antlers aside to gore Tariff, Derig seized the moment to fly at his throat, but the motions of the hart was so rapid that the hound was ever compelled to draw back, which retrograde motion brought him frequently to the verge of the precipice, and it was probable, that as he always fronted the enemy, he knew not, or, in the heat of the combat had forgotten the danger of his situation.

"The stag at length, being maddened with these vexatious attacks made a desperate stab at Derig, and in avoiding it, the poor dog at length lost footing,—his hind legs passed over the ledge of the rock and it now seemed impossible for him to recover himself.

"His life hung in the balance, and the fatal scale appeared to preponderate. Still his fore legs bore upon the ledge and he scraped and strove with them to the utmost, but, as he had little or no support behind, he was in the position of a drowning man, who attempted to get into a boat, and, being also, like him, exhausted, the chances were considerably against him. In struggling with his fore legs, he appeared to advance a little and then to slip back again, gasping painfully in the exertions; at length he probably found some slight bearing of the claws of his hind feet, and to the inexpressible relief of every one, he once more recovered his footing and sprang forward at the deer as rash and wrathful as ever.

"Tortoise had at length gained the proper spot,—the rifle was then raised,—but when all hearts were beating high in sudden and nervous expectation of a happy issue, the dogs were unfortunately in such a position that a shot could not be fired from above without risk to one of them, and the danger was fearful as ever.

"Three times was the aim thus taken and abandoned. At length an opening; the crack of the gun was heard faintly in the din of the waterfall,—the ball passed through the back of the deer's head, and down he dropped on the spot, without a struggle."—*Scripce.*

"The representation of this noble stag at bay on the brink of the cataract, with one dog hanging to the rim of rock by its forelegs, is certainly as good as anything that Landseer ever gave us. We presume he was the tyro Lightfoot of this day's sports—he is a deacon of the craft now.

GENERAL SMITH, late Mayor of Baltimore, died in the early part of last week. He was a valuable and much esteemed citizen. The municipal authorities invited the President and Heads of Department to the funeral, which took place on Thursday last. The Baltimore American gives the following account of the funeral procession. —*H. Chronicle.*

The procession left the dwelling of the deceased in Exchange Place at the appointed hour, and moved up Gray to Baltimore street, the cavalry in front followed by the infantry regiments. In compliance with the invitations which had been sent to them by the municipal authorities, the President of the U. States and Heads of Departments at Washington, His excellency the Governor of Maryland, and other distinguished personages were in attendance, the President riding in an open barouche accompanied by His Excellency Governor Grason, the Mayor of the city, and the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States. A second barouche, followed in which were seated the Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of the Navy, and the Hon. Felix Grundy, Attorney General of the United States.

The Hearse containing the body was drawn by four white horses and flanked on either side by mounted dragoons. It was followed by a long train of carriages containing the Pall Bearers, the committee of Arrangements of the City Council, the Cincinnati Society, and others—Following them were the City Guard of Baltimore, without arms, after whom came the Members of the City Council, the officers of the Corporation, the Judges of the

Courts and Members of the Bar, the Professors of the University of Maryland, Officers of the Army and Navy, Officers of the Customs, Members of Congress and Members of the State Legislature, Consuls and others.

On entering Baltimore street, the portion of the procession which had started from the late residence of the deceased, was joined by the Fire Department, dressed in the uniform of their respective companies, the line being swelled as it proceeded westward, by the addition of crowds of private citizens. During the ceremony the bells of the churches were tolled, minute guns were fired, and the flags of the shipping in the harbour and at the public edifices were displayed at half-mast throughout the day, as they had been the day preceding.

A deep and heartfelt interest in the mournful scene seemed to pervade all classes in whose minds the name of the venerable citizen, whose remains were passing to the "cold and narrow house appointed for all living," had been associated with the advancement of the city during more than three fourths of a century.

DISCONTENT IN ENGLAND.

The political situation of the country is very unsettled and unsatisfactory at the present time. The motion of Mr. Villiers for a repeal of the Corn Laws, has been lost by so large a majority as to leave no prospect whatsoever of the repeal of those laws, either in the present year or during the existence of the present Parliament at all. The manufacturing and mercantile interests are disappointed and discontented at the prospect of a continuation of the decline in British foreign commerce, as influenced so clearly by these most destructive laws—and, on the other hand, the masses of the people in the manufacturing districts are in a state of almost open preparation for the commencement of a civil war. What is termed the 'Peoples Charter,' is being signed in the manufacturing districts by the people, of whom about 1,200,000 have already signed this document, and the total number of signatures is expected to be 2,000,000 before the presentation of the petition to the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Atwood, on the 6th of May.—Petition this document cannot be precisely said to be, for it purports to demand from the House of Commons the rights of universal suffrage, the vote by ballot and the payment of wages to the members of the Lower House. This petition will of course be refused to be even received by the House of Commons, and this the leaders of the Charter party acknowledge they fully expect to be the result, and are calling on every man who has signed his name to arm himself and prepare for immediately fighting for the rights. The threats of resorting to physical force, and of overturning the government, have now become perfectly open with the principal leaders of the people who are now assembled in London as delegate to what is termed the National Convention, and who call meetings of the people, at two of which I have recently attended and witnessed the most tremendous and enthusiastic cheering on every allusion to the threatened approaching appeal to arms. On the other hand, the government is not idle in its preparations, for a considerable force of artillery and rocket brigades has been ordered from Woolwich towards Manchester, which is the principal focus of the Charterist cause, and should London be made tranquil, there is very little doubt that the troops will be able to suppress the insurrection, should it be attempted after the approaching 6th of May. The plans of the leaders of the Charterists are believed to be directed unfortunately to very concentrated and erroneous methods of contending with the government: as should they succeed in gaining a victory over the troops, it is thought probably that the destruction of what they term 'the accursed factory system' will be the principal and immediate business of the actors in the new condition of affairs. The waste of property which would follow the ascendancy of men of little education, and of the most contracted views in political economy, and the history of which will probably be an important part in the annals of the year 1839.—*Correspondence N. Y. Courier & Inquirer.*

ORIGIN OF COAL.

Although there are arguments of Some force against the vegetable origin of coal, those arguments vanish when the carboniferous strata is examined. Having entered among layers of rock, where that important article is only found in any considerable quantity, the mind is suddenly arrested with the remains of vegetable production as beds of coal are approached. At least three hundred species of fossil have been discovered in coal regions, ferns, equisetacea, arcaarian, pines, conifers, cacti, and lofty palms, crowded to gether on the very border of the coal. The cortical portions of the plants is often carbonized in some part of the wood has been changed and in other instances a gradual passage from wood to coal is manifest. All these plants, wherever they are found among the rocks, are the growth of warm latitudes; so that a great and sudden change must have taken place in all northern climates, since their foliage covered the country where they are now found. Previous to the great deluge, recorded by Moses in Sacred History, the earth had doubtless suffered many and great changes; and perhaps from common causes, lakes, basins, and estuaries had from time to time received successive layers of vegetable

matter, swept into them by overwhelming torrents. Perhaps a layer of woody matter was succeeded by a layer of sand, or clay, which have produced these alterations that yet remain. In all this nothing more has taken place, than is still going forward upon the earth, and from the recent discoveries of the conversation of peat into coal, may still be advancing.—The operation of causes now active upon this plant, may be sufficient to account for the collection of lignite so common in all countries; but to our humble judgment, are not so sufficient to explain all the changes which have taken place. And why need we seek to prove the formation of coal, from the vast rafts of wood yearly sinking in the embosures of large rivers? Was there not a deluge? where is the geologist who has the hardihood to deny that most certain of all geological facts?

Fourth of July in Palestine.

Rev. Mr. Paxton, of Kentucky, who has just published an interesting work on Palestine, gives the following sketch of the celebration of our National Birth Day at Beyroot. We doubt if a more curious one ever occurred:

The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at this place, so zealous is our consul for the honor of the country he represents. Our 'star spangled banner' was streaming in the wind over his own dwelling, and the flags of the different European powers who have consul in this place were raised, as a token of respect. We had previously received a polite invitation to dine with the consul and his lady, 'on the anniversary of the glorious Fourth.' While we were enjoying a pleasant quiet repast within, the janissaries and servants were making all the noise they could without, by firing muskets from the tops of the houses, and cracking squibs &c. We were informed that preparations had been made to play off a few fireworks from the terrace of the new house the consul was erecting, and were invited to go and see them. A little after sunset we set out for the place which was not far distant, preceded by a janissary, with his silver-headed staff. Arrived at the spot, to our surprise, we found a company of two or three hundred collected. The ground floor of the building had been laid and formed a fine open area, for the reception of company; seats had been arranged at one end for the accommodation of a few European friends, and the more respectable of the natives.

The Janissaries, with others, were busy in keeping up some bonfires of paper, which served for the time to illuminate the scene, others were beating the drums, & playing on the instruments used by the Arabs on festive occasions. Presently two of them, Moslemus, I think, commenced a sort of a sword fight or dance. Each held in one hand a naked sword, and in the other a thick huge shield of about a foot in diameter, which to ward of the blows of his companion. They kept time with the music, and it was interesting to see the rapidity of their motions at times, & the dexterity which would parry the thrust of the other. When one couple were fatigued, another would succeed, and sometimes three or four would join in. Their motions were generally graceful, but frequently their gestures were ludicrous in the extreme. To us it was a novel sight, and we could not help thinking how strange it was to see these Turks skipping and jumping thus; and all for American Independence! The rockets and other works went off in good style, baskets with refreshments were brought in and ice creams, cakes, and teas were handed round to us. The company then dispersed very quietly to their several homes.

AMERICAN SAILORS IN THE ENGLISH NAVY.

It is a fact, well known to many of our officers, that a large portion of the Seamen in the English Navy, are now composed of Americans; and this disposition to sail under the British flag is more infectious among our tars at present than ever. As a recent evidence of this, more than forty of the crew, who were discharged from the frigate United States in this port, have since this, reshipped in Liverpool for the British service. We cannot account for this, except that the Admiralty have offered the greatest encouragement to sailors entering their service. During the wars of this continent, when it became necessary to keep the whole navy of Great Britain at sea, no means was left unspared, to entrap sailors in the service, and every temptation was thrown in their way, to keep them quiet in their state of dependence. But the evil consequences arising from this system of coercion, have caused a great change in the mode of treatment; salutary laws making it compulsory upon captains of vessels to give liberty to their men at stated periods, and doing away with corporal punishment, except by trial of drum head court martial (technically called) and various others, have had a wonderful effect in dissipating the unpopularity of that service.

We are of the opinion too, without reference to the importance of many beneficial laws, made for the encouragement of seamen, that the English service holds out much the most lucrative situation. In our service, a seaman receives twelve dollars monthly wages, with no small stores allowed; whereas, in the British service, a seaman's wages are £2 10s, with small stores, amounting to fourteen or fifteen dollars per month, and clothes furnished, at a much less expense than in ours. This difference is owing to the bill

for the payment of our seamen, having passed Congress as far back as 1798, being graduated by the standard of labor at that time, and since this, though the value of labor has so much increased, nothing has been done. It is to be hoped that this government will take this subject into consideration, and make some legislative provision for the protection of a class of men, who from their hardships and sufferings, are entitled to more sympathy than any other persons in the world.—*Boston Atlas.*

WHO IS GENERAL HARRISON?

An editor "out South," inquires—"Who is General Harrison? To this Solomon embryo, we would briefly respond, that if he means the General Harrison who is now a candidate for the Presidency, he will find, by examining the history of his country, that it is the same William Henry Harrison who at the early age of nine teen received a commission from "the father of his country," proceeded to the western wilds, and there received his military education under one of Pennsylvania's most gallant sons, General Anthony Wayne; nobly sharing in the toils and triumphs of that chivalric leader, in what was then a howling wilderness, inhabited by a race of fierce and hardy savages, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the white man. It is the same William Henry Harrison, whose calm, clear voice was heard above the din of battle and the horrid yell of a savage foe, on the field of Tippecanoe, urging the gallant sons of the West to deeds of noble daring, and to certain victory. It is the same William Henry Harrison, who alters words, with means which would now be considered totally inadequate, foiled all the attempts of Great Britain to retain possession of a portion of our soil, drove her well trained, well fed and well paid armies from our north-western borders, and finally captured the main body of their forces beyond the American lines. In short, it is the same William Henry Harrison, who, in the language of the historian, "never lost a battle or suffered a defeat."

But this is not all. General Harrison does not shine as the mere soldier only, or his friends might greatly er, as others have most unfortunately done before them, in supporting him for the Presidency. As a civil officer his conduct is above all praise. Go ask the hardy pioneers of the West to whom, under Heaven, they are most indebted for the many blessings and privileges which they now enjoy, and they will tell you, without a moments hesitation, to the late Governor Harrison—whose valor, prudence, honesty and integrity, at a time when the power delegated to him was as absolute as that of the Czar of Russia, led them safely through times that indeed "tried men's souls," while not a single charge of misconduct could be brought against him. His history is identified with the history of a large portion of our country; and in the councils of the nation, his voice has been heard advocating the cause of the poor man, in endeavoring to prevent the wealthy speculator from getting possession of the vast and fertile regions of the west, by bringing forward, advocating, and having perfected in Congress the present excellent land system of the Western States, by means of which the man with limited means, as well as his more fortunate neighbor, may secure for himself a home that he may call his own.—Such is General Harrison.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, and is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, and all work to order, at the shortest notice, in the most durable manner.

He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES BROWN, Waterstreet, May, 7th 1839.

Two or three good Journeymen are wanted immediately, at the above establishment, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of Jacob Snyder, late of Wayne township, Millin county, deceased, (formerly of Half Moon township, Centre county) are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately; and those having claims against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. N. THOMPSON, April, 10th 1839. EXECUTOR.

WANTED. A MAN that understands the Wool Carding business, with a family, can be supplied with a house at the machine, or a farm convenient. The machine will be rented for one or more years. For terms apply to the subscriber, Union township, Trough creek, Huntingdon county.

ENOCH DEAN. April 10th, 1839.

THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny

Huntingdon, May 8, 1839

Democratic Antimasonic CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DANIEL WEBSTER.

FLAG OF THE PEOPLE!

A single term for the Presidency, and the office administered for the whole PEOPLE, and not for a PARTY.

A sound, uniform and convenient National CURRENCY, adapted to the wants of the whole COUNTRY, instead of the SHIN PLASERS brought about by our present RULERS.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and REFORM in the administration of public affairs, Pled of Experiments and Experimenters, Republican gratitude will reward unobtrusive merit, by elevating the subaltern of WASHINGTON and the disciple of JEFFERSON, and thus resuming the safe and beaten track of our Fathers.—*L. Gazette.*

Democratic State Convention.

The friends of HARRISON and WEBSTER in the several counties of Pennsylvania, are requested to appoint delegates equal in number to their members in the State Senate and House of Representatives, to meet at the Court House in Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, M. on

WEDNESDAY, 22d of May, 1839.

For the purpose of nominating a ticket of Electors, to be voted for by the people of Pennsylvania, at the Presidential Election in 1840, and pledged, if elected, to support the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States settled by the Democratic Anti-Masonic National Convention, which was held in Philadelphia in November, 1838.

Thomas H. Burrows, Thomas Elder, Theo. Fean, Amos Ellmaker, Francis James, Wm R. Irwin, William Ayres, Urmor Deany, Samuel H. Fisher, William Smith, Ner Middlewarth, William McClure, George Mowry, Levi Merkle, Maxwell Kinkead. State Committee.

Harrisburg, March 2, 1839.

Huntingdon Library Association.

We are requested to state that the Library will be removed to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. Swoope, now by Dr. Wm. Coryell; and that it will be open Saturday week, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. and every two weeks thereafter.

We are obliged for once to ask our readers to excuse us for not issuing a paper. The cause was one far beyond our control. Our paper maker has never failed to comply with our orders before, and on the very day we expected to receive our paper, we received a letter that he could not possibly be here before two weeks, consequently we were without paper; now we are again in hopes to move on regularly. We trust our patrons will excuse us.

Oh! don't.

A short time since, we made some remarks upon the kind of material used by Governor Porter of which to make officers, and we told the truth! for which, forsooth we have a moral essay from that pink of gentility and morality, the "Advocate." We shall not attempt to record who is the writer, for there are so many Toms, Dicks, and Harrys, who make that the sewer through which they pour forth their filth and falsehood, that it would be useless.

We said drunkards, gamblers, roudies and thieves, were the choice spirits, who sought and obtained preferment from the present administration, and it is sober truth (perhaps that is the reason why it is not understood), and this is made the subject of a moral homily, from that perfect canker of duplicity and blackguardism. He is afraid we shall corrupt the families and children, because we say drunkards and thieves "flock together!" we would not he make a beautiful guardian for children, who needs a guardian himself? we cannot imagine what threw the thing into

such a stem,—we did not say all the drunkards were appointed,—although most of them applied for office; and some of them were growling like starved hounds, when, for that time, they were told they must take the water.

He don't like to read such naughty talk! it will corrupt his morals. "How this road does swing about" as the fellow said when he had too much ballast in his head, to keep on one side of it. "That's a mistake in the printer," as a bystander said in reply.

It dings dongs away at the old Kensington story. Poor thing, what a hard blow it strikes. We have often heard said, that you might hurt a man's leg severely with a common tallow candle, without breaking it, if you would only strike in one place. Hit him again blue jacket.

New Constitution.

Our readers should bear in mind that it becomes the actual duty of the present Legislature to enact laws to meet the requirements of the new constitution. It is their duty or they violate their oaths. The members have all sworn to support the constitution, and that instrument declares the session of 1838-9 to be the first legislature under the new instrument.

We purpose keeping a strict watch over the movements of the Legislature; and at the same time keep our readers furnished with the amended sections, that they may judge themselves whether their servants at Harrisburg are performing their duty to the people or the party. If party feelings and party prejudices are to be brought to bear to effect the constitutional law of our land, it is much to be regretted.

By way of showing that such is the intention, and openly avowed, we shall introduce an article from the Harrisburg Keystone, the mouth piece of the present administration. It speaks the spirit of Loco Focoism and the agrarian notions of the clique who surround and direct Gov. Porter. They openly recommend the violation of their oaths to their partisans—openly call upon them to prostitute themselves to the Moloch of party—and we regret to say that there is danger that they may fancy that they emulate a great example and wilfully trample their oaths under their feet. But we leave our readers to judge if we do not speak truly when we say, they openly call upon their loco loco compers to "sneer at the searcher of all hearts," and tell him they fear no "answer at the great day."

We will first make an extract from the new instrument, to show what the framers of it intended when they passed it from their hands to the people, and what the people meant when they declared that it was good and that they in their sovereign will pronounced it to be the law of the land. The third section of the schedule is in these words.

Sec. III. The clauses, sections, and articles of the said constitution which remain unaltered shall continue to be construed and have effect as if said constitution had not been amended.

Here then is a declaratory law, made by the convention which amended the constitution and ratified by the people themselves, that every thing which was unaltered should be in force and be construed as it always had been. The cause of this was obvious. The convention was called to amend and not to create anew the constitution, and for this cause they wished that there should be no new difficulties raised about such parts as remained unaltered. But we have not yet shown how the Keystone recommends a violation of their oaths to the loco loco members. Read for yourselves.

AMENDED CONSTITUTION.—In our last paper, we took occasion to offer some suggestions relative to the enactment of laws to carry the amendments to the constitution into effect. We stated a few brief reasons to prove, that under the amendments, each county of the State at the adoption of them was, and is entitled to one member of the House of Representatives. No provision in the schedule can prevent this result—and if they be so entitled, it is plainly the duty of the Legislature to provide, first of all things, to give them the enjoyment of this right. Should the Senate refuse to concur in this reasonable and just course, then the duty of the House of Representatives is obvious. IT IS TO LEAVE ALL THINGS AS THEY NOW STAND—PASS NO OTHER LAWS—AND THROW THE RESPONSIBILITY OF POSTPONING THE OPERATION OF A PART OF THE AMENDMENTS UPON THE FEDERAL PARTY. No great inconvenience can be suffered from the resolution, not half so much as will be suffered by five or six counties of large territory, but small populations of large territory, who will be represented, by federal usurpation. Let the Democratic members stand firmly at their posts. Their cause is just, it is constitutional, and those who sustain such a cause, will always be triumphantly backed by the people.

Here then you can see what they do recommend, and why they recommend it. They recommend a violation of the constitution. If a law is not passed giving