

withdrew the tender plant from the props and stay of moral discipline in which she has been nurtured, and yet make no effort to supply their place; for on him the responsibility of her errors; on him who had first taught her, by his example to grow careless of her duty, and then exposed her with a weakened spirit, and unsatisfied heart, to the wide storms and the wily temptations of a sinful world.

### THE DEVIL MURDERED.

The last villainous attempt at robbery, was that of a fellow in Georgia, who put on the livery of the devil, and with matches and brimstone went out to do his master's work. He reaped his reward. The Raleigh (N. C.) Rasp, says:

The fellow disguised himself with a club foot, went to the house of an old lady a rich widow, and called himself the devil, and frightened the family off the premises, took the old lady's money and eloped. In the act of retreating, he was met a mile or two from the house by a man with a gun, who had been to attend a muster, and was returning home; and who, too had taken a "leech" too much of overjoyful. The man upon meeting him retreated, levelled his rifle, and demanded "who comes there?" "I am the Prince of darkness, but it is not thee I'm after, Jesse Braddock!" I had but one or two subjects, and them I have despatched to the lower regions." Jesse not being disposed to let his devilship pass presented his rifle and ordered him not to move. Satan commenced swelling emitting smoke at the same time, and burning sulphur. Jesse not liking the scent of the sulphur, fired, and laid his Satanic Majesty a corpse at his feet! He then made his way to the house of the old lady, where he found the family in the greatest distress. Upon inquiry, he was told that the devil had been there, and they were compelled to fly to the woods for protection, or be carried off by him alive. Jesse informed them that he had just killed the devil. They immediately took the road and tracked him by the track of the club foot, until they came up with his body, when they disrobed him of his garments, took off his club foot, recovered the money which he had stolen, washed his face and recognized him as a man who had lived a neighbor to them for many years.

### PRINTERS IN LONDON.

There is, perhaps, no class of workmen to which the public is more indebted for instruction and amusement than to printers. Through their labors, civilization has been extended and Christianity diffused; by the result of their employment, youth is educated, manhood improved, sickness relieved, *enmity* dissipated, and age amused and prepared for the great change. As a body, they are generally intelligent and industrious, and occasionally learned. There business is of a nature which precludes a knowledge of other trades, which debilitates the frame, affects the sight, and produces nervous and paralytic complaints. There are at present in London 1200 unemployed compositors and pressmen; many of them with large families, are in a state of absolute starvation. Such is the depressed condition of their trade, that several of its honest and industrious members have been compelled, in despair, to enter the union work houses. The majority however, of the unemployed, suffer all the pangs of hunger, rather than seek relief from those sources. Their present condition is caused by the depressed state of the bookselling and publishing trade, by the little business done by Parliament, and by the substitution of mechanical power for human labor.—*London Times*.

### AMERICA AGAINST THE WORLD.

The following eloquent, and true as eloquent, description of American enterprise and ingenuity, is taken from the closing remarks of Gen. TALLMADGE, before the American Institute of New York: "When Russia wants to build a vessel, she sends to New York, buys one of our vessels, takes it home, and puts it on the stocks, as a model to build after. Does she want a steam vessel, New York is the place that she sends for one. Is a cotton factory wanted, America furnishes it. Does Prussia want a mill to grind her grain with, she sends to Rochester for it, and to Baltimore for an engineer and machinery. When Austria wants a locomotive, she sends straight to Philadelphia to get one. When Egypt wakes up from her Pharaoh like sleep, and finds that her bull mills are not the best in the world, she sends here for a steam engine. When Texas wants machinery, she sends to Lowell and Patterson for it. And even England!—when England wants a locomotive, she sends to Philadelphia—dear Philadelphia—sister Philadelphia, send one over to us, for we can build nothing to equal it. (Laughter and applause.) Oh! then, protect your laborers—protect your agriculture, protect your manufactures, and when you want a spur to a protective duty take our tobacco and rice for an example."

**A TEMPERANCE FLAME.**—Thirteen hundred gallons of spirituous liquors were burnt on the green in Barre, Mass., on Monday evening last. The liquors constituted the stock of several retailers, who promised to give up the business of selling on condition that the temperance people would buy what they had on hand.

**A SINGULAR CASE.**—Some weeks ago, an Irish woman presented herself in the house of a lady at the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets; she brought with her a fine child, a boy about six months old. The object of her visit was to ask alms, covering her request with a statement that her husband had shortly previous been killed in the state of New York, in consequence of the falling in upon him a bank of gravel. The child was in almost miserable condition, and was wet from head to foot; the lady of the house asked the woman if she had no clean clothes for the poor infant; she said yes, and expressed her willingness to procure them, and accordingly started off; hour upon hour passed away, and the woman did not return. The child was therefore adopted by the lady, clothed decently and harbored comfortably; matters remained in statu quo for about three weeks, when one day the mother of the child suddenly rushed into the cellar kitchen, seized it and carried off without leaving her name or place of residence.—*U. States*.

**Melancholy Result of Cupidity.**—The Louisville Journal states that two or three weeks ago three hundred foreign emigrants arrived at the Balize, below New Orleans. The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, sent a deputation, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them means of subsistence until the pestilence should subside. The emigrants thought that it was all a Yankee trick. "We are told," said they, to the deputation, "that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans. If the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are; if not, not." The poor fellows hastened to the city; and, at the last dates, it is said that not one of them was living.—*Tuttler*.

**MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.**—Santa Anna, it is said, has declared himself Dictator of Mexico, and has promised to restore the Constitution of 1824. Other accounts say that he was in treaty with Bustamante, but that his real object was to assume all power. "He arrived at the capital with his troops, on the night of the 2nd September, about three o'clock, captured by assault the fort of St Geronimo. Most of the officers and men captured, immediately enrolled themselves among Santa Anna's party. On the 3d, President Bustamante, with 1500 infantry, and 500 cavalry, attacked one of the posts of Santa Anna, but being resisted by 500 men of the corps of Puebla and Largas, was repulsed with great loss, and retired, leaving on the ground his killed and wounded. Gen. Galindo, on the same day, with 700 men, abandoned the cause of Bustamante, and joined Santa Anna. The Censor says, that at the last accounts Gen Santa Anna had completed the besieging line around the capital, with the prospects of its early surrender.

Letters from Vera Cruz states that all was confusion and it was impossible to predict the result, although it was hoped that a compromise would be effected between the parties. Gen Victoria had been called in as a mediator.

### EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM CHINA.

Some further advices from China have been received, consisting of Canton papers to the 26th, and letters to the 27th June, being eight days later. It does not appear that during those eight days any important movement had been made on either side, though it was stated that the Chinese were actively repairing the damages of the river; that the fort of Wantung, which we believe is situated on an island just above the Bogue, had been a garrisoned by them; and that Macao lighters had been fired upon when going up the river.

By the latest accounts from Canton, all was perfectly quiet there, and the Tartar troops had not returned to the city; but no business of any amount could be done, the Hong merchants refusing to buy imports, whilst very few shipments of tea had been made to Whampoa, and those were chiefly green teas for the American market. A few Englishmen and some Americans continued at Canton; the general impression was that it was decidedly unsafe for the English to remain, and they were leaving one after another. The Hong merchants had refused to secure the British ship Simon Taylor, which had just arrived at Whampoa, and it was thought not unlikely that they would endeavor in the way to force the trade into the hands of the neutrals, in which case a close blockade of the river was expected.

The settlement at the Island of Hong seems going on vigorously. The chief rents of the choice lots of land offered for sale by Captain ELLIOTT had been run up so high that he had announced his intention of recommending to receive them in fee simple, on payment of one or two years' rent.

The health of both soldiers, which had suffered so severely during their gallant attack on Canton, by hard duty and exposure to scorching sun and heavy rains alternately, and to the poisonous exhalations from the swampy paddy fields, was very fast improving. That of the soldiers as being more accustomed to service, was with a few exceptions, perfectly restored; but on board the ships a good many sailors and marines, though convalescent, had not yet quite recovered.

Besides Sir FLEMING SENHOUSE, the following officers had died in the course

of the week: Captain BRODIE, of Her Majesty's troop-ship Rattlesnake, of apoplexy; Dr. WALLAGE, of Her Majesty's ship Conway; Lieutenant FITZGERALD, of Her Majesty's ship Modeste; and Adjutant WILSON, of the 18th Royal Irish.

### A SEVERE BUT JUST SENTENCE.

A man named Charles Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway Company, in England, was recently convicted of forgery, and the Chief Justice in passing sentence upon him, said:

"You have been convicted, on the clearest evidence, of forging and uttering a receipt. It was forged and uttered in fraud of those who employed you. I have no doubt of the truth of what you say about witnesses to character, because no one who had not a good character would have held such a situation. I must own it does not appear to me that that character makes any thing at all in your favor. On the contrary, it shows that that character was maintained through outward appearance, when your principle had given way. You say that it was an unfortunate speculation that led you into it. I believe that hardly any person commits an act of this kind without some such excuse. He hopes to obtain gain by what he is doing, and that no loss will be found out and at some future time he will be able to set harmless those who have suffered. I cannot at all allow this character to make any difference. The crime of forgery is one of so dangerous a nature to property and persons, and is accompanied with so much of fraud and concealment, and in your case of so much treachery, that I am bound to put the whole force of the law into effect. It is with the greatest regret that I hear you have a family, but the only question would be between a long term of transportation and the remainder of your life; but I think the example of the severe punishment ought to be made in the case. I feel it due to the country at large to show that the law contemplates with that degree of reprobation a crime committed on those who confided their interests in your hands."

The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner should be transported for life. He fainted away as he was removed from the bar.

The unfortunate man admitted the justice of the verdict, but said that at the time he committed the fraud he had not the remotest idea of its terminating in the way it did. He assigned an unfortunate speculation in railway shares as the cause of his conduct. We have headed this paragraph "a severe but just sentence." So we regard it. It should be remembered that when those who hold offices of trust in banks, railroad companies, and other corporations, commit frauds, or perpetrate defalcations, which they are especially able to do because the trust reposed in them, that they plunder the widow and orphan, and sometimes turn into the streets, or send to the almshouse, those who, after a long life-time of toil, fondly fancy they accumulated enough to keep the wolf from the door, and to smooth the pathway to the grave. The midnight burglar is an honest man compared to these heartless and subtle plunderers.—*Alex. Gazette*.

**LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.**—Peter Farewell lately obtained a verdict in the Superior Court of New York for \$3,000, against the Richmond Turnpike company, in compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the falling of the promenade deck of the steamboat Samson, while returning from Staten Island on the 4th of July, 1839. The principles settled by the jury are of some importance to travellers, common carriers, and transporters of passengers.

1. That it was no justification to prove that the boat was constructed as boats usual are, unless it was proved she was safe and secure. Owners of public vehicles are required by law to take great care, and use all the necessary precaution; and defendants were wrong in supposing that less care was required in regard to persons than goods; for goods they are by law accountable, unless that they can show that the loss arose from the act of God, or the Kings enemies. This is the common law, and the principle was equally applicable here. Having charge of human life, less cannot be required of the owners of public vehicles.

2. That the proprietors of public conveyances were bound to act impartially, with respect to persons applying for passage, though they could not legally take one and refuse another, capriciously; yet they were bound to take no more than can be taken with safety; and of this the proprietors, or their agents, are to be judges.

3. Passengers crowding into the boat, and rushing upon the promenade deck in unusual numbers, was not admitted to be an excuse for the accident. The proprietors, or agents, were bound to caution the passengers—caution them of the danger of proceeding, and, finally, to refuse to go at all, if, in their opinion, the boat was too full for safety.

### MICHIGAN.

The Loco-focos of Michigan have been knocked into a cocked hat by the late election, and like that respectable appendage of an ancient gentleman's dress, they take the head of affairs. The fashion will soon change, we suppose. These violent diseases never last long.—*United States Gazette*.

Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, when first laid out, enjoyed all those natural advantages which could be well wished for, in order to insure the health of those who should settle there. Yet time has shown, how illusory are the calculations of men. With a population never very large, and lately reduced by emigration, 33 deaths have occurred this season from the 5d of September to the 13th October. "These deaths (says the Floridian) have generally been sudden and violent. The victims of disease have been of all classes and ages. Neither the young or those in the prime of life, any more than those of riper years, have been spared. Both sexes have suffered alike. The affluent and the indigent, the Planter and the Artisan, the Tradesman and the Professional man; the temperate, and indeed abstinent, as well as those who indulged freely in eating and drinking, have, without distinction, suddenly received the fearful summons to leave this world. We have heard of but three or four families in town, and not more than a dozen individuals, who have entirely escaped the dreadful disease, whether it should be called yellow fever, congestive fever or the dengue.—*N. O. Cour*,

**COST OF VICTORY.**—In the inaugural address of Dr. Mott last Monday to his course on surgery at the University of New York, it was related of Baron Larrey, the friend and surgeon of Napoleon and of his soldiers, that after the victory of Austerlitz, he cut off 1400 limbs, and then the knife fell from his exhausted hands! We! considered, what an antidote is this to love of glory!—duly weighed in the scale of humanity and religion, what a fearful responsibility for the promoters of unrighteous war.

### TOBACCO A REMEDY FOR ARSENIC.

A young lady in New Hampshire fell into the mistake, so often committed, of eating a portion of arsenic which had been prepared for the destruction of rats. Painful symptoms soon led to inquiry; and her mistake was discovered. An elderly lady who was present, advised that she should be made to vomit, as speedily as possible, and as she had always felt a perfect loathing for tobacco in every shape, it was supposed that this would at once effect the purpose. A pipe was used, but without producing nausea. She next chewed a large portion of strong tobacco, and swallowed the juice, and that even without a sensation of disgust.

A strong decoction was then made of hot water, of which she drank perhaps half a pint, still there was neither nausea nor dizziness, nor did it operate at all, either as an emetic or cathartic. The painful sensations at her stomach, however subsided, and she began to feel well. On the arrival of physicians an emetic of blue vitrol was administered, and produced one operation. One or two days after there was a discharge of dark green color, approaching to black. No ill consequences followed.

Another case occurred in the same place a few years subsequent, in which arsenic was taken through mistake, by a sick person, and she employed tobacco with the same success. She too had always loathed the article, but now chewed it, and swallowed the saliva, without producing sickness at the stomach. No emetic was administered nor any other remedy.—*Silman's Journal*.

### TEMPERANCE SONG.

Throughout our wide spread Union,  
What cheering scenes arise,  
The Temperance Flag is waving,  
Where'er we turn our eyes,  
Bright in the South, 'tis floating,  
The North has raised it high,  
The East and West unfurl it,  
In glory to the sky.

Ten thousand times ten thousand,  
Around her banners stand,  
Resolved to drive Intemperance  
From our beloved land.

From every rolling river,  
From city, town and plain,  
The cry is heard, deliver!  
From Rum's destructive reign.

What, though the gifts of Heaven,  
On every hand abound,  
And God's abundant blessings,  
Our dear loved nation crowns?  
In vain with lavish kindness,  
Do all those blessings come,  
While drunkards in their blindness,  
Bow down the slaves of Rum.

Shall we whose souls are lighted,  
With ardour from on high,  
Shall we to men benighted,  
The helping hand deny,  
No! no! our tongue unceasing,  
Deliverance shall proclaim,  
Till not one erring mortal,  
Shall bear the drunkards shame.

Waft! waft! ye winds the story,  
And ye ye waters roll,  
Till like a sea of glory,  
It spreads from pole to pole,  
Till the last wretched drunkard,  
His liberty shall gain,  
And temperance all victorious,  
Throughout the Nation reign.



## THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Nov. 17, 1841.

**MORTALITY IN N. ORLEANS.**—We see by the papers from the South, that dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, has, at length, abated. There were in that fated city 1722 deaths by yellow fever, in twelve weeks; and 977 from other diseases, making a total of 2699.

**THE CASE OF OUR ASSESSOR,** which we referred to just before the election, came up before the Grand Jury, and a "true bill" was returned. The trial was then put off until the January Court. We feel assured, that there will then be a full investigation of his conduct; and if innocent of the charge laid at his door, we trust, he will be fully acquitted. If, on the contrary, he shall be found to have lent his powers to persons for no other than political party purposes, we, as ardently, trust that he will meet with the fullest rigor of the law.

It is unnecessary, as well as improper, that we should say any thing farther on the subject. The cause of complaint was published long since; and we feel no desire to do anything which should, in the least, prejudice the minds of any.

### Previous Pardons.

Our legal friend of the "Watchman" has an article in his last paper which classes the action of Judge Kerr, in the case of James Evans, who was brought out of jail on a writ of habeas corpus and held to bail, as of a piece with the previous pardon conduct of Porter.

Now, one of two things must be true. Either he must acknowledge that Porter done wrong, or, that the Judge did right; and we cannot be certain from the tenor of the article alluded to, which of the positions he is disposed to defend; but from his previous course relative to Porter's friendliness to Thieves and Pick pockets, we should be left in the dark. From that we infer, that he thinks that Porter was right in releasing a CONVICTED FELON, without law, and that the Judge was wrong in taking bail according to law for a suspected thief. This may be all fair and honest in his mind, but to us, it looks as if he really sought for some shallow pretext to sustain Porter's known violation of law. It is true, that our cotemporary has an advantage over us in arguing law, but we are unwilling to accord him any thing of the kind in advocating justice (a somewhat different article.)

Judge Kerr did release Evans on bail; and if the Editor of the "Watchman" thinks he did not do right, in so doing, he will find that there are not a half dozen of the people in our town who do not only declare their satisfaction, but gratification at his course, and many are equally gratified that Evans profited by the opportunity and made his legs carry his rascally carcass out of the State and Country.

### Animal Magnetism.

This humbug seems to be making considerable noise in Philadelphia. Some find, in the exhibitions, enough to convince them that the persons under the influence of magnetic sleep, "see things in air, and hear them in the wind;" that they can describe, minutely, any place, or any thing, no matter how remote. Others become as completely satisfied that there is nothing more or less than a regular system of gulling the public carried on, in the same manner as travelling mountebanks deceive the crowd, by having accomplices among the audience, who seem strangers, but, who, previously, made their arrangements with the "sleeping beauty." One thing is very certain, our people, with all their smartness, are a gullible people. They are too apt to believe any thing that they cannot see how it is performed.

It is not many years since, that many intelligent men, really, believed that Maelzel's Automaton chess player, was nothing less than a mere machine, in which was contained springs and machinery enough to perform all the moves in a chess board, and some of them chess players at that.—when one moment's reflection would have satisfied them that, had Maelzel lived to the age of Methuselah he could not have counted the moves on a chess board. Need we wonder, then, that people believe in *clairvoyance* of the magnetized sleeper. We only are astonished that the people do not hiss out of the public such contemptible charlatany.

### Resumption.

The people can now have a fair opportunity to test the honesty of the Loco Focos. They have loudly proclaimed their determination to make the banks resume. They now have the power. They have a majority in the house, and they presume that they have the same in the Senate. The Governor belongs to them. Or more properly speaking, they belong to the Governor; and now let us have the consummation of their Utopian schemes.

Our neighbor of the "Watchman" responds to the shout of the people, Resume, Resume! and says the banks should be "forced to reckon" after months and "years of grace."

We are not apt to add our voice in favor of any thing, unless we have made up our mind as to what ought to be done, and the means which should be adopted to bring about the desired result. When we wish to direct any servant of ours, as to his duty—what he ought to do, we make it a point to tell him how he can accomplish the wished for object. Will our neighbor have the goodness to inform us, as well as his many readers, in what definite manner he desires his servants, the Legislators, to act? Or, do you adopt the practice of the pedagogue who administered a sound flogging to one of his pupils because he could not get the answer to a sum which he ordered him to do, and which he could not do himself—because the answer was wrong.

We shall wait patiently to see what course our friend will take, whether he will explain to the Legislators how the "fines" are to be applied, or whether in the event, that Porter shall sneer at "the shout of the people," and say he does not care for "denunciations from any quarter;" he will, himself, say Porter is right and the people were not shouting at all, Resume! Resume! Or still further, whether he will sing hosannas in favor of Porter's messages when he recommends resumption, in that paper, and then by his influence keeps the Legislature from doing any such thing.

Remember! people of Huntingdon, the "shout" and the "response" have both said Resume! Resume! The whole will terminate like the old woman's "experiment" to make a goose "set." The old lady said, in describing the "experiment" and its result, "Our old goose stood up to set. Yes, she did; and so she did, we laid a big stone on her back, yes we did and so we did; and it rolled off and broke all our eggs, yes it did and so it did." Remember we say that their old goose will stand up to set, and in all probability their eggs will all get broke.

### CONSISTENCY.

We do not know when we have seen, so clear a case of consistency, as is contained in the annexed articles, both from the pen of our neighbor of the Watchman. Any reader will see at once the difference between "tweedle dum, and tweedle dee."

Several Journals have hoisted the name of Martin Van Buren for the next Presidency—Premature!—*Watchman*.

"The Towanda Banner has declared in favor of Gov. Porter for the next Vice Presidency—we second the motion!"—*Watchman*.

Just observe how very consistent—it is premature to declare in favor of a man for President, but not premature to declare in favor of a man for Vice President. It is really funny to see how strangely the consistency of some men "sticks out."

### Hoaxed We Guess.

At the time of the military parade in Hollidaysburg, there was a tall ferocious looking gentleman there who passed himself off as the notorious Bill Johnston the Canadian out law, or as some call him patriot. The way he astonished the natives with descriptions of his deeds in arms is a caution to all lion followers. In truth we believe the supposed Bill and his daughter were regularly lionized, and some really exulted in the Republican character he gave of himself. "He was an Englishman with an American heart, and Daniel Webster was an American with an English heart," was a favorite expression of his, to convince his hearers that he was a full bred patriot. The best joke is to come yet however. It is pretty satisfactorily ascertained that it was not notorious Bill at all, but some fellow who took that plan to sponge his way through the country.

We regret that those of our friends who enjoyed as much as if they had seen the real animal himself, have found their disappointment, and learn that their great man turns out in all probability some blackguard or knave disguised in gentleman's clothes.