

From the New York Observer.

The Antidote to Rum.

A serious obstacle in the way of the inebriate who is half-persuaded to abandon his cups, is found in the tormenting thirst his intemperate habits have induced and cultivated. The description of thirst, given by many from bitter experience, proves it to be an effect peculiar to intoxicating liquors. Nothing else will produce it; but alcohol, even in comparatively small quantities, does not fail to excite it. It is sure to follow a night's debauch; and as the intemperate habits become strengthened, so does this thirst rage with increasing power.

Now, what is the wretched victim to do, when he feels this inward fire consuming his vitals? We tell him to "quit the practice of using alcoholic drinks at once." And the advice is good. No other course is safe. He is lost if he does not "quit at once." Tampering with the enemy is only courting destruction. But the obstacle is yet lying in his way—the poor man tells you still of his fiery thirst. And can nothing be done for his assistance? How can he cure this thirst? Water may allay it for the moment; but the relief is only momentary. Indeed, where habits of intemperance have been long confirmed, water will increase the horrid burning.

Here, if we mistake not, is hidden the secret of the power with which alcohol holds fast its slave. Water can not quench his thirst, and maddened with its raging, he seizes again the poisoned cup to gain relief—a fearful method of relief, which, though it drowns his thirst for the time, is adding constant fuel to the flame that is consuming him.

Is there, then no antidote? It is believed there is. It is believing that by substituting a simple draught of milk, this alcoholic thirst may be not only relieved, but cured. Let the inebriate who would escape from his degradation, when his thirst returns—for return it will as the hour returns at which he has been accustomed to gratify his appetite—let him make free use of milk, and in a few days he will find his thirst removed.

This opinion is not without the support of facts. Some years ago, the writer fell in company, in a stage-coach, with a man of respectable appearance, who, as the conversation turned upon the subject of temperance, related briefly his own experience. He had been a contractor on one of the canals in the western part of this State. While engaged in this work, he acquired insensibly the habit of daily using intoxicating liquor, though only in moderate portions. On returning to his family, he discovered that the habit had become more firmly fixed than he had ever supposed it could be. The want of his "morning dram, his noon-day toddy, and his evening sling" rendered him uneasy. Water did not satisfy him. His food had lost its relish. Surprised and alarmed at the strength of the habit that had thus grown upon him unperceived, he saw he was in danger, and determined, however importunate his thirst might be, to resist it. Such was his state, when seeing a pitcher of milk upon the table, before setting down, he took a plentiful draught; and mark the result. His thirst was slaked, and he enjoyed his breakfast with a healthful relish. When the accustomed hour of eleven arrived, his thirst returned though with a somewhat abated strength. A draught of milk again removed it; and in a few days the cure was complete. Rejoiced with his discovery, he communicated it to others, who desired to break the bondage in which alcohol was enslaving them. The effect in every case he assured me, was similar to that which had given him so much happiness in his own.

This statement of my fellow passenger brought to my recollection another case, bearing upon the same point. I had a college classmate, dissipated—notorious for his abandoned life. His evil courses became known to the faculty who after employing in vain every means of reforming him, were forced to proceed to the last resort, and expel him from the institution. This man on coming to the table after a night's debauch, before partaking of food was accustomed to call for milk, and to drink with eagerness the largest quantities he could obtain. Having often noticed the almost despondency with which he seized the milk, I once enquired the cause. He acknowledged the despondency in which he had indulged the previous night, described the raging thirst which he endured in consequence, and said that milk was the only thing that could extinguish that internal fire, or excite an appetite for food.

The above suggestion I have been induced to make public, in hope of contributing some aid to the glorious reformation in progress, among those who have too long been passed by as lost beyond recovery. We have at least discovered that there is hope for the poor inebriate. And when he is urged to break away from his cups, let him be induced also to make the experiment whether milk will not slake that burning thirst, and alleviate, if not entirely prevent, "the horrors" he suffers in the returning of his constitution to a sober, healthy state.

J. N. L.

Law both ways.—It was recently decided by a court in Norfolk, that an alien could not enlist in the service of the U. States. Judge Heath, of the U. S. court, of the district of Maryland, has decided in a case since that, that he can, unless there be something in the treaties between the governments forbidding such enlistments.—United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Columbia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Boston about noon on Tuesday, bringing London papers to the evening of the 3d inst., and Liverpool of the 4th.

The political news is unimportant. Money was tolerably plenty in London, and it was thought the heavy importations of specie from the U. States and South America would prevent any further panic for the present.

Numerous mercantile failures had taken place in various parts of Europe, especially in Russia. Not less than two hundred and fifty failures had taken place in Moscow alone, and nearly an equal number in St. Petersburg.

Private letters from Manchester, advertising to the failure of Gisborne, Wilson & Co., the calico printers, state the amount of liabilities at about £80,000. The immediate cause of the stoppage is referred to the Bank of Manchester, which stands as a creditor for £6,000.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from suffering any diminution, continues on the increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7708 persons in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone.

The British 50th and 98th Regiments were to proceed immediately to China, having been fully recruited.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland appeared to have been even more extensive than it was at first represented.

There was a great meeting of deputies from all the Anti-Corn-Law Associations at Manchester, on the 27th November, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, verging very near to what would have been considered "treason" some twenty years ago.

Another serious inundation occurred at Venice about the 17th November, occasioned, like the previous one, by a sirocco wind of several days duration. The Adriatic rose to such a height that gondolas were made to navigate most of the principal streets.

DEATH OF CHANTREY, THE SCULPTOR.—Sir Francis Chantrey, the most celebrated English sculptor, died of an apoplectic fit on the 25th Nov. The great artist was considered during his lifetime, second only to Thorwaldsen, the Dane.

Messrs. T. and H. Crofts, of Liverpool, who are concerned in the soap trade have failed, and their liabilities are supposed to amount to £45,000. The acceptances of Messrs. Gisborne & Wilson, calico printers of Manchester, a firm of some importance, have been refused.—London Times

The letters received in town this morning mention the failure of a Kendal Bank, which has hitherto been considered very wealthy. The firm had extensive transactions in Manchester also; and it is feared that it may tend to cause some embarrassment there.—Globe.

DISTURBANCES IN SYRIA.

The following is a letter from the Sardinian Consul at Beyrout, dated the 20th of October—

"Serious events have taken place in the mountains—events amounting to a civil war. The Emir, as is known, has established himself at Deir-el-Kammer, and given orders for the levy of tribute; but the Druses, instead of bringing their contributions, attacked the town on the 13th, and the fighting lasted till the 17th.—There were 42 Christians killed, and 100 Druses; the latter the number of 5000 besieged the Christians, not numbering more than 300; but the latter fought protected by their houses. There would have been no end to the combat had not Colonel Rose and the English officers interfered with Eyah Pasha, Aid-de-camp of the generalissimo, and concluded an armistice. The Colonel left the Pasha at Deir-el-Kammer. The Maronite patriarch had summoned his flock to arms. A mixed village of Druses and Christians wished to remain neutral, but the Christians attacked it, which made the village belong to the Druses party.

BEYROUT, Oct. 29.—A hundred villages have been attacked, the loss of human life has been dreadful on both sides, hundreds of children who escaped the ruthless fury of the sword are now in bondage, and the hatred existing is of such a nature as to lead to the idea that it will continue for a length of time. The town of Beyrout has given shelter to hundreds of miserable families burnt out of their villages at an incredible short distance from that place, to such a point of insolent audacity have the Druses proceeded.

Col. Rose, whose courage is proverbial, hastened with some troops and his aid-de-camp, to endeavor to allay the excitement—his endeavors were, however, fruitless, as were also those of Selim Pasha, and even of the Emir Beschir himself.

The dispute between the Armenians and the Government is in a fair way of being brought to a satisfactory issue.—The Sultan has directed the affair to be revised, and has recommended that justice shall be accorded to the petitioners.

EGYPT.—It appears from the Alexandria correspondence of the Times, received by the Levant Mail, that the Mehemet left Cairo on the 3d instant for Upper Egypt, accompanied by the Capt. Basilus By, whom he chose to assist in organizing that province. In the mean time, all the Delta, except 38 villages which belong to Sheiks who are allowed to retain possession of them, is declared to be the private property of the Pasha, and is divided by him among his family. The fe-

liah, or peasants, on this property, are to be absolute slaves to the Pasha.

The importation of slaves from the banks of the Niger is carried on as formerly, and they are sold as publicly in the bazars of Egypt as sheep or other cattle. The same difficulties of trade, and no one is sure of a bargain, as every thing depends upon the Pasha's caprice. Merchandise that has already paid duty at Alexandria, is again subjected to a further duty of 7 per cent. at Old Cairo, if intended for the Upper Nile or banks of the Niger.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Central America.

We have received files of the San Salvador and Gatemala papers, which contain further particulars of the frightful Earthquake, which a few days since was announced, had caused such fearful destruction in the province of Cartago. We translate these below. These papers also contain a different version of the singular affair which happened at the port San Juan between the English Governor of Belize and the Administrator of that port, Senor Manuel Quijano. It will be recollected that the English functionary has stated, that Quijano had irritated and seized Englishmen and Americans, and that he had been requested by both to seize his person, that he was intemperate and that the persons of foreigners were not safe while he remained. The authorities of Nicaragua say, that the Governor arrived with the King of Musquito Jore, that he insisted that Quijano should acknowledge the title and right of the latter to the territory of which San Juan formed a part, and that on the refusal of Quijano, he was carried by force on board the British ship of war Tweed. They of course speak of the conduct of the Governor in terms of strong indignation.

From the Correo Semanario del Salvador. FRIGHTFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM COSTA RECA.

Copy of a letter from the City of Heredia.—The earthquake was so sudden, that those persons who escaped, hardly time to get out of their houses before the falling of the walls.

In a second, the Department of Cartago has become a total ruin. The destruction is so great, that the site of any particular edifice is hardly to be distinguished among the ruins. In the city, the houses, even to the stone work, were thrown upwards by the shock, and fell down again in heaps of rubbish.

The loss of life is very great, the number is not to be estimated at the present moment.

The inhabitants of those villages in the Department which have suffered the least have assembled, by order of the Government, with spades and picks, to disinter the bodies. They are now hard at work, and will continue digging while necessary. All our provisions are beneath the ruins, and we are suffering a horrible state of want, which is likely to continue, for the fences having been thrown down, the cattle are destroying all they can reach. In Turidaba, Tres rios, Cartago, Paraiso, Ujames, and even to the vicinity of Marina, there is not left a single shed, and in every one of the valleys, and on the haciendas, we find proportionate destruction from San Jose to this place, and to Alajuela, the ruin is considerable. In San Jose, a number of edifices were thrown down, and those houses that are standing, are uninhabitable. We are hardly better off in this city; and ajuela has fared worse than we have. Tranquilino Bonilla and his family, are among those taken from the ruins. They are alive, but bruised and crippled. The number of sufferers is very great. Bodies are disinterred that cannot be recognized—shapeless masses and headless trunks; everything is horrible confusion. Up to the present moment, there has been no eruption from the neighboring volcano; the shocks continue without cessation—and no one can tell how it will end.

The shock took place at six o'clock in the morning of the second, of September. Carrillo the chief of the State of Costa Rea, has issued a proclamation calling upon the department of the State, to extend to the unfortunate sufferers, both in food and shelter, and also assistance in rebuilding their shattered dwellings.

THE WATER KING.

WE'RE SOLDIERS of the Water King,
His laws we will obey;
Virtue and health are his reward;
We want no better pay.

Then let us sing the Water King,
Good soldiers are all;
Our banners to the breeze we'll fling,
And down with Alcohol.

We boast no sword, nor glittering spear—
Ours is a bloodless crown;
A purer, brighter, fairer thing
Than conquerers ever won.

Then let us sing, &c.

Our strength is in the living spring,
And long as waters run
Or grass grows green, we pledg'd to keep
Our temperance armor on.

Then let us sing, &c.

What though the Fire King mocks our hosts
As great Goliath did,
We've temperance David's in our ranks,
Who'll bring away his head.

Then let us sing, &c.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, Dec. 29, 1841

The Hons. James Irvin and John Williamson will accept our thanks for several valuable public Documents.

[Pay up! Pay up!]

It appears to us that many of our subscribers think that printers can live on "faith alone"—that they can purchase paper and Ink with promises—and that the family and children can, Chamelion like, live on air.

NOW TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME.

Be it known that I A. W. Benedict, Printer and publisher of the Huntingdon Journal, have been six years printing in this county, and that I have faithfully performed my part of the contract, and that there is many who say they are my friends who have not given the printer one cent of his hard earned money. I can not live on promises, they are miserable trash to feed hungry children, or to clothe them in cold weather. Have you none of the milk of human kindness in your composition—if you have, pay up—I say so. I want it—I must have it—and there is this about it, I will have it or know the reason why—Court week will soon be here.

TEMPERANCE.

On Saturday of last week (Christmas) we had quite a display in the good cause of temperance. For the first time in our town, has that day been so universally celebrated on the principles of temperance. Old and young, male and female, the grave and gay seemed on that day to wear the badge of temperance, and evinced a willingness to enlist under the bright banner of the great Temperance Reform.

In the morning the members of the Washington Society met at the Court House and formed in procession, preceded by the Jefferson Band, and marched through our streets. It was a glorious spectacle, to see so many who but a short time since bowed at the shrine of Prince Alcohol, now, boldly taking their stand and thus publicly ranking themselves among the advocates and defenders of total abstinence. In truth, we do not recollect ever to have seen a procession which seemed to excite more universal interest than did the processions of this day. All eyes were beaming with gladness at the sight which told so much for the reformation of our town. Every tongue was ready to bid them God speed.

After proceeding through our principle streets, they met in the Presbyterian church, where many of the citizens were already assembled, and listened to the cheering reports of their committees of their success in the different townships that they had visited. After which, the meeting was addressed by several of their members, and the truth of their appeals was manifested in the number of new recruits to their cold water army. When their exercises were concluded they formed again and marched to the Methodist church; where after a short time the

Juvenile Temperance Societies assembled and were escorted through the main streets to the Presbyterian church. The two juvenile societies having first met at the respective churches (Methodist and Presbyterian.)

Never did we see so "bright and happy a throng." There must have been not less than 400, we should think, in the "Army," bearing aloft numerous and appropriate banners,—one declared "Prevention better than Cure." While another, with a decanter and wine glasses turned up side down, said "We'll keep them so," and another said "Touch not taste not." One in particular we observed as beautifully appropriate to the occasion. [It bore the expressive words of the Saviour "Suffer Little Children to Come unto me." Another little lad seemed proud of his standard, for it was the banner, it was short, but expressive—"Cold Water Army"—and another proclaimed "Temperance, the guard of youth—the support of age."

When they had taken their seats, the Rev Mr Mills made a short appeal to the Dispenser of all Good, after which the

children were severally address by A. W. Benedict, E. V. Everhart, Rev. Mr. Mills and J. G. Miles. After the benediction by the Rev. M. Crownover, they all retired to their homes, parents and children, expressing the pleasure they had felt in spending a Temperance Christmas.

Temperance Minced Pies.

The following Recipe was handed to us by one of our town ladies, whose heart is strongly enlisted in the cause of Temperance. We publish it in order that such as may desire it, may make their pies without the use of liquor.

Now the truth is we once considered ourself a judge of good pies,—and good liquor too, and we say without fear, favor or affection, that pies made after the annexed recipe are as good as the best with the best brandy in them—We know it—we have tried them both. The lady who sent us this, sent with it an excellent, and delicious specimen of the article, while another lady gave us, some equally excellent proofs of the fact, that very good pies can be made without the use of brandy.

TEMPERANCE MINCED PIES.

2 lbs. Sugar.
2 lbs. chopped meat.
3 do. Apples.
2 do. Raisins.
2 do. Suet.
1/2 oz. Ground Cinnamon.
1/2 oz. Cloves.

Rose Water if approved—and when putting the mixture into the crust, water and a small portion of sharp vinegar.

The omission of liquor will not be apparent to most tastes—and certainly the pie will be more conducive to health and Temperance.

Congress

Is in session, as our readers are aware; but that is all we can say about them, that is expressive of the performance of any duty. The law says they shall meet—they have met, so far they have performed their duty. Beyond that every thing is "dark and drear." They manage to consume the time and money of the people, but their labor seems to be all given to the winds.

We should like to give our readers a synopsis of their proceedings each week, but when the report of a day can be told—so far as business is concerned in the words "met and adjourned," we do not see any advantage or interest that can result from wading through a long series of Resolutions offered—unmeaning wrangle about nothing—and the presenting of petitions to learn that they met—adjourned and no farther ahead than when they began in the morning.

The U. S. Bank.

There is no news about the presentment against the U. S. Bank. The decision of the court has been put off from day to day, and has not yet been given. What is the meaning of this. It is certainly a little strange, that that Bank cannot be reached—Are the people never going to learn the truth about that \$99,000. We really wonder at all this. The Grand Jury it seems were of the "right stripe," and the court was ditto. But still there seems to be some difficulty in the way of reaching the monster.—The impression now is, that the Presentment will be quashed, and there the matter will rest. The Nephew of Governor Porter who is counsel for the Bank, understands the map. He was not put into such a situation without some definite end to accomplish.

We learn relative to that Bank, that there has been upwards of 4000 suits instituted against persons indebted to the Institution. That makes hard times to every body but the lawyer.

For the Journal, Tippling Houses.

Mr. Editor,—I know that you have joined the Temperance Society, and that you, with some others, make a considerable noise about Temperance; and, perhaps, are doing some good. But there is a good deal undone. There are places in your town, where they sell liquor without license. Now, if you Temperance men are so anxious to discontinue the use of liquor, by introducing any new laws, would it not be as well to put the present laws in force? What right have you to stand still and not return these Tippling Shops. You, or at any rate, many of the members of both societies in this town know of the illegal traffic, and why don't they bring them up to court? You will have the independence, I suppose, to insert this short communication in your paper; and if none of these Temperance advocates can come out bold enough to put a stop to this kind of business I would not give a straw for all their talk. En-

force the old laws before you try to make new ones, is the only evidence of CONSISTENCY & TRUTH.

Well, well, Mr. Consistency, you have hit us in a very tender place. There is something about it not exactly the "strait-out," that's a fact. But allow us to say that so far as we are concerned, we can deny that we know that there is now any such places in town, no matter what may be the case with others. We believe it, however, and we should be rejoiced to see them shut up. We feel confident that the day will soon be here when they not only shut up, but that the keepers of them will find to their cost that under the present state of feeling, the court will lay the law very heavily on to their shoulders.

The above communication was handed us by a good citizen who we know has the good of society at heart in this particular, and that he is actuated by no personal consideration; and we could not with any propriety refuse it a place; and more than that, it comes up to our notions of right and wrong in this matter. We are free now to speak out. Although but a few months ago, we like them, was fond of the quiet drink in such places; we now feel it to be our duty to speak out.

TEMPERANCE MEETING,

Huntingdon Dec. 25, 1841.

At a special meeting of "the Washington Temperance Society of the borough of Huntingdon" held this day (Christmas.)

Meeting organized, J. Gwin presiding. The Huntingdon musical band, by invitation, being present, and in accordance with previous arrangements, a procession was formed in the following order:

MUSIC.

STATE STANDARDS. SOCIETY, (officers in front.) And after marching through the principal streets, proceeded to the Presbyterian church. The exercises were there commenced by a prayer by Rev. Mr. Peebles.

Reports were made by the several Missionary Delegations highly flattering in their results. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Everhart, Morgan, Betts, Campbell, Stewart and Creswell. Temperance song at intervals.

The interest of the meeting was much increased by the approving smiles of many of our fair towns-women.

The line of march was then resumed and proceeded to the M. E. Church, where after a vote of thanks to the "Jefferson Band."—adjourned.

Court House 6 1/2 o'clock P. M.

Dec. 25, 1841.

Stated meeting. Society met and organized; J. Gwin in the chair.

On motion, Messrs. Everhart Campbell and Flenner were appointed a committee to subscribe for and procure twenty copies of the "Washington temperance Banner" edited and published at Allegheny city, by Burleigh & Gleason.

There being no particular business before the meeting. On motion the members generally were called upon to relate their experience, which was accordingly done by several persons, the general tendency of which would go far to show to what a state of moral degradation MAN can be reduced by an inordinate and improper use of ardent spirits.

Adjourned, M. MCCONNELL, Sec'y.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Temperance Convention, held at Hollidaysburg on the 23th and 29th of October last, that it was expedient to hold a county Temperance convention in the Borough of Huntingdon, and important to organize a county Temperance Society, the undersigned having been appointed a committee to fix the time of holding such Convention and to adopt measures to effect the objects contemplated in holding it; respectfully inform the public that they have appointed the third day of February next, (at ten o'clock A. M.) for the holding of such Convention in the Borough of Huntingdon, and expect it to continue two days. It is hoped and desired that as large delegations, as possible, will attend from the different societies in favor of forming a county society, and that they will come prepared with written statements showing the commencement, progress, state, members and prospects of their respective societies.

All friends of temperance, every individual who is in favor of his fellow being retaining and being enabled to use the powers of body and of mind, with which he has been gifted by his Creator—every person, who wishing well his fellow man, desires to stay—to uproot the desolating vice of intemperance—the destroyer of self respect, of usefulness, of peace and happiness of body and of soul—every one opposed to and desirous of avoiding the immense amount of loss to and tax on the body politic necessarily consequent on the habitual use of intoxicating liquors in the community—each and every individual whose conscience tells him that the habitual use of intoxicating drink as a beverage is in an evil,—one and all, are respectfully requested, and solicited to attend; thereby while furthering their own true