

THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

Vol. VII, No. 4.]

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

[WHOLE No. 316.]

PUBLISHED BY
THEODORE H. CREMER.

TERMS.

The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at two dollars a year, if paid in ADVANCE, and if not paid within six months, two dollars and a half. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion twenty five cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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COME AND SIGN THE PLEDGE, JO.

Tune—Oh let me in this ae night:
Oh "bruisers" are you sober yet,
Or are you drinking, I would wit,
For Rum has bound me hand and fit,
And I would fain be in, jo.
Oh let me join this ae night
This ae, ae, ae, night,
For pity's sake this ae night,
Oh let me sign the pledge, jo.
I've drank till friends have left me now;
Disease is written on my brow,
Oh, let me take the Temperance vow,
And be a sober man, jo.
Oh, let me join &c.
No more I'll taste the pois'nous bowl,
That ruins health, and damns the soul,
Oh, take me then 'neath your control,
And guard me from the foe, jo.
Oh let me join &c.

My friends once more to me will come,
And their bright smiles will welcome home
The happy man that's free from rum,
And pledg'd to drink no more, jo.
Oh let me join &c.

ANSWER.

Yes, welcome friend we hear your cry;
Come help us raise our banner high,
"But touch not, taste not till you die,"
Then you are welcome in, jo.
Oh I join us then this ae night,
This ae, ae, ae, night;
But once for all this ae night,
And you will be a man, jo.
Shake off at once the tempter's chain
Your limbs will then be free from pain,
And joy and gladness ever reign
Around your happy home, jo.
Oh join us &c.
Wh'er our glorious banner waves,
The tyrant rum can keep no slaves,
Then haste, to shun the drunkards graves;
And fly to join our band jo.
Oh join us &c.
Then welcome, welcome, mid our throng,
We'll roll the Temperance ball along,
And raise aloud the joyous song,
Oh come and join our band, jo.
Oh join us this ae night,
This ae, ae, ae, night,
And rest assur'd from this night,
That you will be a man, jo.

'BE DAYS OF DRINKING WINE FORGOT.

Tune—Auld Lang Syne.
Be days of drinking wine forgot,
Let water goblets shine;
And from your mem'ries ever blot
The days of drinking wine.
Those days of drinking wine, my friend,
Those days of drinking wine;
A Temperance hour is worth a power
Of days of drinking wine.
We twa have quaff'd to days long past,
Bright juices of the vine;
But let us from our mem'ries cast
Those customs of "lang syne."
Bad customs of "lang syne," my friend,
Bad customs of "lang syne."
Our Temperance age must blot the page
Of customs of "lang syne."
We twa can meet as friends should meet,
We twa together dine;
Our bevrage quaff from fountains sweet,
And ne'er regret the wine.
At Temperance's shrine, my friend, my friend,
We're pledged at her fair shrine,
And hold her cause above the laws
And customs of "lang syne."

MISCELLANEOUS.

How Parson—got married to Miss

Our readers shall have the benefit of a good story that we once heard read. Here it is. Travelling into town one night about dusk, Parson—had occasion to call at the mansion of an esteemed parsonage, who had among other worldly possessions, two or three very fine daughters. He had scarce knocked at the door when it was hastily opened by one of these blooming maidens, who as quick as thought, threw her arms around his neck, and before he had time to say "Oh, don't!" pressed her warm delicate lips to his, and gave him as sweet a kiss as ever heart of swain deserved. In utter astonishment, the worthy divine was endeavoring to stammer out something, "Oh, mercy mercy! Mr.—, is this you? I thought as could be it was my brother Henry."

"Pshaw!" thought the parson to himself, "didn't think any such thing." But taking her hand, he said in a forgiving tone, "There is no harm done. Don't give yourself any uneasiness; though you ought to be a little more careful."

After this gentle reproof, he was ushered into the parlor by the maiden, who, as she came to the light, could not conceal the deep blush that glowed upon her cheek; while the bouquet that was pinned upon her bosom, shook like a flower garden in an earthquake. And when he rose to depart, it somehow fell to her lot to wait upon him to the door; and it may be added, that in the entry they held discourse together for some minutes—on what subject it is not for us to say.

As the warm hearted pastor plodded homewards he argued with himself in this wise—
Miss—knew that it was me who knocked at the door, or how did she recognise me before I spoke? And is it probable that her brother would knock before entering? She must be desperately in—
Pshaw! Why, if she loves a brother at that rate, how must she love her husband; for, by the great squash, I never felt such a kiss in my life!

Three weeks after the above incident, Parson—was married to Miss—
Miners' Journal.

A GOOD STORY.—There is a good story told about a certain steamboat captain, says the Cincinnati Message, which is altogether too good to be lost. The captain had become popular on the river as a commander, and was about to take charge of a new boat, one of the handsomest that has ever been built in the west. On the evening preceding the morning she was to leave port, he was induced by one of the owners to visit his house, where there was to be a party of ladies, some of whom were to be his passengers to New Orleans. The captain felt a little queer about going; he was more at home on the hurricane deck, or the social hall of his boat, than in the drawing room among ladies. He summoned up courage, however, went and was introduced to the company.

"Capt. D.," said one of the lady passengers, "you must be a happy man, to be master of so beautiful a boat."

"She is a beautiful boat, madam—sets on the water like a duck."

He was "in town," as long as the conversation was about steamboats.

"Capt. D.," said another lady, a blue-stocking of the Lydia Languish tribe, "what do you think of the immortal Shakespeare?"

"Think, madam! think! I think she burns too much wood, draws too much water, and carries too little freight."

We never heard whether the captain staid any longer or not.

CALVIN'S SINGULAR MODE OF COURTSHIP.

Calvin had little time or inclination for courtship, and he therefore wrote circulars to his friends, requesting that they would look out for a wife suitable for a preacher. The qualifications he required are enumerated in his letter to Farel: "I care not for personal charms; the only beauty that delights me is that she should be chaste, economical, obedient, patient, and that there should be a reasonable hope of her being attentive to the care of my health." Several young ladies were proffered to the advertiser, but they were all rejected on the score of levity; at length the widow of a German Anabaptist presented herself, and though she was encumbered with a large family by her former husband, she carried away the prize from all her competitors. The only circumstance recorded of this union is, that the only child which Calvin had was still-born, and that Calvin's insensibility on the occasion gave great offence to his wife and her friends.—*Athenum.*

A man down east has patented an improvement on the corn shelling machine; by the use of his invention he can put in a lot of newspaper bills and shell out the cash! Send us one.

Real men and women never sneer at mechanics and operatives, but self-styled gentlemen and ladies not unfrequently do. We have heard of a lady who once left the ball room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket-maker, and died a wash-woman.

SENSIBLE.—"Pa," said a fashionably educated farmer's daughter, "Pa, if I should marry a farmer, what shall I do with my French?" "Call the chickens, Betsey, call the chickens!"

"Arrah, Jany! are you kilt?" said the loving wife of a hodman, as he fell from the top of a ladder.

"No indade, honey! but I am spachless!" was the son of Erin's reply.

A judge out west has decided that a dandy does not belong to the human species, and may be kicked into the gutter as well as any other puppy.

"Ladies wear pantalettes," remarked Mr. Jay, "to hide the holes in their stockings."

"And gentlemen," replied Miss Tartar, "wear their hair long to hide the places where their ears were cropped off."

A man was once speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "Do you see that wee speck on the hill yonder? That now is my old pig, though it is hardly discernable; but when I look at him with my glass, it brings him so near that I can plainly hear him grunt."

SPiRiT OF 1776.

Journals of the New York Provincial Congress.

Camp at Cambridge Aug. 8, 1775.

GENTLEMEN.—It must give great concern to every considerate mind, that when this whole Continent at a vast extent of blood and treasure, is endeavoring to establish its liberties on the most secure and solid foundation, not only by a laudable opposition of force to force, but denying itself the usual advantages of trade, there are men among us so sordid as to counteract all our exertions for the sake of a little gain. You cannot but have heard that the distresses of the Ministerial troops for fresh provisions and many other necessities at Boston, were very great. It is a policy justifiable by all the laws of war, to endeavor to increase them. Desertions, discouragement and dissatisfaction with the service, besides weakening their strength, are some of the natural consequences of such a situation, and if continued might afford the fairest hope of success without further effusion of human blood. A vessel cleared lately out of New York for St. Croix, with fresh provisions and other articles, has just gone into Boston instead of pursuing her voyage to the West Indies. I have endeavored to discover the name of the captain or owner, but as yet without success. The owner, (it is said) went to St. Croix before the vessel, from which, and her late arrival, I make no doubt you will be able to discover and expose the villain. And if you could fall on some effectual measures to prevent the like in future, it would be doing a signal service to our common country.

I have been endeavoring by every means in my power, to discover the future intentions of our enemy here. I find a general idea prevailing through the army and in the town of Boston, that the troops are soon to leave the town and go to some other part on the continent. New-York is the place generally mentioned as their destination. I should think a rumor or suggestion of this kind worthy of very little notice if it was not confirmed by some corresponding circumstances. But a four weeks total inactivity with all their reinforcements arrived and recruited, the daily diminution by desertion, sickness and small skirmishes, induce an opinion that any efforts they proposed to make will be directed elsewhere. I thought it proper just to hint to you what is probably intended; you will then consider what regard is to be paid to it, and what steps will be proper for you to take, if any.

I am, with great respect and regard,
Gent. your most obed.
and very humble servt.
GEO. WASHINGTON.
The Honble. the Provincial Congress, of the Province of New-York.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1775.

GENTLEMEN.—By order of the Congress I enclose you certain resolves passed yesterday respecting those who were concerned in taking and garrisoning Crown Point and Ticonderoga. As the Congress are of opinion that the employing the Green Mountain Boys in the American army would be advantageous to the common cause, as well as on account of their situations as of their dispositions and abilities,

they are desirous you should embody them among the troops you shall raise. As it is represented to the Congress that they will not serve under any officers but such as they themselves choose you are desired to consult with General Schuyler, in whom the Congress are informed those people place a great confidence about the field officers to be set over them.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obed. hum servt.
JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.
To The Members of the Provincial Congress of New York.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

Philadelphia August 26, 1775.
SIR—Having this morning received a small additional supply of gunpowder, we have lost no time, but immediately ordered a ton of it to be packed in tight casks and forwarded to you forthwith agreeably to your request of the 16th instant, and wish it safe to your hands. We are getting our militia in order with all possible expedition; and are, with great respect for the Congress and yourself,
Sir, your most obedient servants,
By order.

B. FRANKLIN, Presid't.
Honble P. V. B. LIVINGSTON,
and the Provincial Congress, New York

[A letter from Genl. Wooster on the subject of enlisting apprentices and servants.]
Camp near N. Y. July, 4th 1775.

SIR—We have among the Connecticut troops a number of apprentices and indentured servants who ran away from their masters in this city, and have enlisted themselves and received their pay in Connecticut. Since our arrival at this place, many of them have been detained in town by their masters. As the Governor of Connecticut has subjected me and the troops under my command to the direction of the Continental and this Provincial Congress, I desire you, sir, to take the opinion of your Congress, and advise me what plan of conduct I shall pursue with regard to such persons, and you will much oblige sir,

Your hble. servt.,
DAVID WOOSTER.
PETER V. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq. Pres't.
of the Provincial Congress.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

Watertown, May 26, 1775.

Resolved, That the following letter be sent to the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York now sitting in that Colony.
GENT.—Enclosed are copies of a letter from Col. Arnold, and a list of military stores at Ticonderoga, &c. You cannot fail to observe that Mr. Arnold, for the defence of this Colony, is endeavoring that such ordnance as he judges can be spared from that quarter, should be transported to the army in this Colony. This step is taken in consequence of orders given him by our Committee of Safety.

Gentlemen and brethren, could you have seen the horrid devastation and carnage in this Colony, committed by Ministerial troops—those sons of violence, who, through our supineness, have got a footing here—the breach of a most solemn treaty with respect to the inhabitants of Boston when they had surrendered their arms and put themselves wholly in the power of military commander, relying upon his faith then pledged that they should immediately depart the town with their effects, as stipulated; which was no sooner done, than they were not only refused to carry out the most valuable part of those effects, but their persons detained under the most idle pretences, and suffered only to scatter from their prison a few in a day, hardly to be seen or noticed. We say, gentlemen, could you see and realize these scenes of distress, you could not refrain one moment in doing every thing in your power to prevent the like distress from happening to every metropolis, and availing yourselves of every article which our enemies can improve with the least advantage to themselves for effecting the like desolation, horrors and insults on the inhabitants of your city and Colony, or which might enable you to make the most effectual defence. Have you not, gentlemen, divers of those articles, as it were, under your hand? If you should delay securing them until they should be out of your power, and within a few days you should behold those very materials improved in murdering you, and yourselves perishing for the want of them, will not the chagrin and regret be intolerable.

Brethren, pardon our importunity; it is our own cause. Don't we daily behold Castle William, and realize the ample warlike provisions and apparatus therein held by our enemies to our infinite and inexpressible mortification? We wish to Heaven that you may be timely admonished by the consequences of our delay.
We are, gentlemen, with great
Respect, your most obedient
Humble servants,
JOS. WARREN, Presid't.

Philadelphia, 6th July, 1775.

GENTLEMEN.—We have the honor of your favour of the 29th of June, accompanying your plan and proceedings respecting an accommodation with the parent State. Nothing could be more interesting or acceptable to us than a communication of the sentiments and wishes of our worthy constituents on this most important subject, and while we applaud the wisdom of your decisions, we beg you to be assured that they shall command our most earnest and respectable attention.

Deeply sensible of the calamities of a civil war, we have nothing more at heart than to be instrumental in compromising this unnatural quarrel between the two countries, on the solid bases of mutual justice and constitutional liberty; and the most strenuous efforts on our part shall be exerted with unremitting ardour to accomplish this salutary purpose.

We acknowledge with the utmost gratitude the deference you are pleased to pay our judgement, and your delicacy in leaving us unrestrained in a point, of all others the most essential to yourselves and your posterity—to the Continent of America and the whole British Empire; and happy shall we esteem ourselves, if, in the discharge of this difficult and arduous trust we shall merit your approbation and the confidence of our country.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, gentlemen,
Your obedient hum, servants,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
JAS. DUANE,
JOHN ALSOP,
ROBT. T. LIVINGSTON, JUNR.
HENRY WISNER,
WM. FLOYD,
JOHN JAY.

Provincial Congress of New-York.

P. S. We have unanimously agreed to be silent on that article in the plan of accommodation, which assert "that no earthly legislature or tribunal ought or can of right interfere or interpose in any wise however in the religious or ecclesiastical concerns of the Colonies, as the inhabitants of the continent are happily united in a political creed." We are of opinion that it would be highly imprudent to run the risk of dividing them by the introduction of disputes foreign to the present controversy, especially as the discussion of them can be attended with no one single advantage; they are points about which mankind will forever differ, and therefore should always, and in all times like these be kept out of sight. We are the more confirmed in these sentiments by this circumstance, that both this and the former Congress have cautiously avoided the least hint on subjects of this kind, all the members concurring in a desire of burying all disputes on ecclesiastical points, which have for ages had no other tendency than that of banishing peace and charity from the world.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
JAS. DUANE,
JOHN ALSOP,
JOHN JAY,
FRANS. LEWIS,
WM. FLOYD,
HENRY WISNER,
LEWIS MORRIS,
ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, JUNR.
N. B. The other Delegates are absent.
July 8th, 1775.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

SIR.—As the appointment of a brigadier-major to the army under Major-General Schuyler's command, is by the Continental Congress recommended to your choice, we beg leave to introduce Mr. Morgan Lewis, to your favour for that appointment, being informed it would be agreeable to General Schuyler, who has promised him that office with the approbation of your Convention,

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your very humble servts.
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN ALSOP,
WM. FLOYD,
HENRY WISNER,
LEWIS MORRIS,
JOHN JAY,
To PETER V. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq.
President of the Provincial Convention at New York.

Philadelphia 3d Nov. 1775.

GENTLEMEN.—On perusing our credentials we find the continuance of our delegation unlimited. As this appears to us an omission of great importance, we think it our duty to apprise you of it and hope that our delicacy with respect to us may influence you to decline a new appointment. We have been informed that compensation for our expenses and loss of time, is under your consideration; and as we presume an account of the provision made by the other Colonies for their respective Delegates would be agreeable to you, we take the liberty of subjecting it to:
Georgia—£100 ster. to each Delegate per month.
S. Carolina—300 ster. to each fo the last Congress.
N. Carolina—500 to each per year.
Virginia—A half josh. per day to each.
Maryland—40s. to each per day Prov.

Pennsylvania—20s. to each per day, besides the allowance to such of the members as come from the country.

Connecticut—3 dollars to each per day for loss of time, besides all expenses, allowing each Delegate a servant and two horses.

Rhode-Island—Exactly the same as Connecticut.

Massachusetts—All expenses as above, and 2 dollars to each per day.

New-Hampshire—All expenses as above, and half a guinea per day to each.

We are, sir with the greatest respect, the Congress's and, your hble, servts.

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON, JUNR.
FRANS. LEWIS,
HENRY WISNER,
JAS. DUANE,
JOHN ALSOP,
JOHN JAY,
WM. FLOYD.

Colo. NATHANIEL WOODHULL, President of the Convention of the Prov. of N. Y.

Albany, August 10, 1775.

SIR.—The first division of the York troops are arrived, but without powder. By accident it is in my power to furnish them. I beg that powder may be sent at the rate of a quarter of a pound per man for the troops destined for this rout, as it is very improper they should march to Ticonderoga without it. I have been obliged to supply this division from a small reserve I had made for Tryon county out of that which lately arrived from Philadelphia.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obed, servt,
RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

Crown-Point, 2d of June, 1775.

RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.—Before this time you have undoubtedly received intelligence, not only of the taking of the fortified places on Lake Champlain, and also the armed sloops and boats therein, and the taking possession of a schooner, which is the property of Major Scane, and armed and manned it; and of the conversion of them, with a large train of artillery, to the defence of the liberties and constitutional rights of America. You have likewise undoubtedly been informed that the expedition was undertaken at the special encouragement and requests of a number of respectable gentlemen in the Colony of Connecticut. The pork forwarded to subsist the army by your Honours' directions, evinces your approbation of the procedure; and as it was a private expedition, and common fame reports that there are a number of overgrown Tories in the Province, your Honours will the reader excuse me in not first taking your advice in the matter, lest the enterprise might have been prevented by their treachery. It is here reported, that some of them have lately been savingly converted and that others have lost their influence.

If in those achievements there be any thing honourable, the subjects of your government, viz: the New Hampshire settlers, are justly entitled to a large share as they had a great majority of numbers of the soldiery, as well as the command in making those acquisitions; and as your Honours justify and approve the same, I desire and expect your Honours already have, or soon will, lay before the grand Continental Congress the great disadvantage it must inevitably be to the Colonies, to evacuate Lake Champlain, and give it up to the enemies of our country those invaluable acquisitions—the key of either Canada or our country, according as which party holds the same in possession, and makes a proper improvement of it. The key is our's as yet, and provided the Colonies would suddenly push an army of two or three thousand men into Canada, they might make a conquest of all that would oppose them in the extensive Province of Quebec, except reinforcements from England should prevent. Such a diversion would weaken Genl. Gage or insure us of Canada.

I wish to God America would, at this critical juncture, exert herself, agreeably to the indignity offered her by a tyrannical ministry. She might rise on eagle's wings, and mount up to glory, freedom and immortal honour, if she did but know and exert her strength. Fame is now hovering over her head. A vast continent must now sink to slavery, poverty, bondage and horror, or rise to unconquerable freedom, immense wealth, inexpressible felicity, and immortal fame. I will lay my life on it, that with fifteen hundred men, and a proper artillery, I will take Montreal, provided I could thus be furnished; and if an army command the field, it would be no insuperable difficulty to take Quebec. This object should be pursued, though it should take ten thousand men to accomplish the end proposed, for England can not spare but a certain number of her troops. Nay, she has but a small number that are disciplined; and it is as long as it is broad—the more that are sent to Quebec, the less they can send to Boston, or any other part of the Continent. And there will be this unspeakable advantage in directing the war into Canada, that