

Port, Mr. Nathaniel Kimble for Kenne-
bunk in the town of Wells, Mr. Samuel
Freeman for Falmouth in the county of
Cumberland, Mr. John Wood for George-
town, Mr. Isaiah Thomas of Worcester,
Mr. Moses Church of Springfield, Doct.
Wm. Hitting for Great Barrington, H. M.
Watson, Esq. for Plymouth, Mr. Moses
Nye, the third for Sandwich, and Mr.
Moses Swift of Falmouth in the county of
Barnstable. And that Capt. Jonathan
Brown, Jonas Dix, Esq. and David Cheever,
Esq. be a committee to give directions
for the setting off and returning of the
posts in their several routes, and to ap-
point the number of riders, and to agree
likewise with the post masters for their
services.

JOS. WARREN, Presid. pro tem.
[Attest.]
SAML. FREEMAN, Secy. pro tem.

Lebanon, 4th November, 1775.
SIRS—I am desired to write to you in
favour of the town of New Haven, for the
loan of cannon for the use of the town in
the dangerous situation it is in from the
Ministerial ships, if they can be spared.
Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the
vote passed here. Your compliance will
oblige that town, and be greatly ac-
knowledged by this Colony.

I am with esteem and regard, gentle-
men your most obedient humble servant.
JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
To the Honourable Committee of Safety at
New York.

Head Quarters, New York, May 30, 1776.

GENTLEMEN—I have frequently heard
of, and often observed large companies of
gentlemen and ladies visiting the Tories
confined in jail, by your order, by which
means they have an opportunity of know-
ing every thing that passes amongst us.—
Query, whether or not, prudence does not
dictate to us to prevent such intercourse.

The bad women confined in jail are
constantly visited by men of bad charac-
ters. Complaints of this kind coming to
me, I think it my duty to lay them before
you. If at any time you want any guards,
I shall be happy to furnish them.

I now send a man suspected of trying to
get on board the man of war.
I am, gentlemen, with esteem,
Your most humb. servt.

ISREAL PUTNAM.
Provincial Congress.

Extract of a Letter to Colo. Frederick
Billinger, of the German Flatts, dated
7th June, 1776.

GENTLEMEN—This minute an express
came from one of our best Indians, with
the news that a great number of Indians
arrived at Oneida, and being on their
march down, so we sent an express yester-
day to the commanding officer at
Johnstown with the news which we got
yesterday from Fort Stanwix, but we
could get no assistance; so therefore the
necessity requires that you will come up
with your regiment immediately to meet
them without delay, or we shall all be
slaughtered; and send the orders to the
next regiment with speed.

Gentlemen, I am your humb. servt.
FREDERICK BILLINER.
To Frederick Fisher, col., Mohawk dist.

Ticonderoga, September 29th, 1775.

GENTLEMEN—I am still confined with
the remains of an inveterate disorder. I
have this moment received a line from
General Montgomery—he holds St. Johns
besieged, but the weak state of our army
and artillery causes the operations to go
on slowly. The Canadians are friendly
to us, and join us in great numbers; but
unless we succeed against St. Johns, all
other operations in that quarter will avail
little. We want powder, and I send this
express, that you may forward me five
tons, if you can. It should come in boats
that can be rowed, that no delay may be
made. Several rascals, of the first bat-
alion, have deserted to the enemy, and
Capt. Mott, of the same corps, shamefully
ran away from our bomb battery, when
not one of the enemy was near him.

Pray let the powder be sent to the care
of Colo. Van Schack at Albany.

We have taken fifteen prisoners, seven
of which are soldiers; the rest, unfriendly
Canadians and Scotchmen, in the service
of the ministry.

I am, gentlemen, with the most profound
respect, your obedt. hum. servt.

PH. SCHUYLER.
P. S. Be pleased to forward the enclosed
by express.

The New York Provincial Congress.

Philadelphia, 20th Sep. 1775.

GENTLEMEN—George Nicholson came
a stranger into Annapolis, about two
years ago, in the character, we believe,
of doctor, in a ship which imported servants.
He remained in Annapolis and its neigh-
bourhood till lately. He was amongst the
first to enrol himself in a company of mil-
itia last winter, and has uniformly, as far
as we have ever understood, expressed
himself favourable to the cause of Ameri-
can liberty. As to his veracity or moral
character, though he is personally known
to each of us, neither of us know any thing
remarkable or particular on either side.

He are, gentlemen, with great respect,
Your most obedt. servt.

THOS. JOHNSON, JUNR.
SAMUEL CHASE,
W.M. PACA.

[Letter from Brigadier-Gen. Greene, ask-
ing permission for his brother to be
inoculated for the smallpox.]

Camp on Long Island, June 14th 1776.

SIR—I have a brother here from Rhode
Island, (Mr. Jacob Green,) that has an in-
clination to have the smallpox by inocula-
tion. He is much exposed often in the

execution of the public business. He
proposes to go up to Hospital island, and
there be inoculated, and stay till he is
properly cleansed.

If the Congress can grant him this fa-
vour without injuring the public, I shall es-
teem it a particular kindness.

My brother also wants to purchase a few
small cannon for a privateer; he begs the
Congress's permission for the same. The
proprietors of the cannon think it necessary
to obtain your consent before they are
disposed of them, notwithstanding they are
private property. You will be kind enough
to favour me with the resolutions of Con-
gress upon the above requests, which will
oblige

Your most obedient and humble servt.
NATHANIEL GREENE.

To NATH. WOODHULL, Pres. of the Cong.

[Letter from General Washington, rela-
tive to the city of New York.]

HEAD QUARTERS,
New York, Aug. 23d, 1776.

GENTLEMEN—I am favoured with yours
of the 22d, acquainting me with a report
now circulating, "that if the American
army should be obliged to retreat from
this city, any individual may set it on fire."

"I can assure you, gentlemen, that this
report is not founded upon the least au-
thority from me. On the other hand, I am
so sensible of the value of such a city, and
the consequences of its destruction to
many worthy citizens and their families,
that nothing but the last necessity and
that such as should justify me to the
whole world, would induce me to give
orders for that purpose.

The unwillingness shown by many
families to remove, notwithstanding your
and my recommendation, may, perhaps,
have led some persons to propagate the
report with honest and innocent inten-
tions; but as your letter first informed me
of it, I can not pretend to say by whom,
or for what purpose, it has been done. As
my views with regard to the removal of
the women and children have happily co-
incided with your sentiments, and a com-
mittee appointed to carry them into
execution, I submit it to your judgment
whether it would not be proper for the
committee to meet immediately in this
city, and give notice of their attendance
on this business. There are many who
anxiously wish to remove, but have not
the means.

I am with much respect and regard,
Gentlemen, your most obed. and
very able servt.

GO. WASHINGTON.

To the Hon. the Convention
of the State of New York.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Veto Power.

Gov. Seward stands politically opposed
to both branches of the New York Legis-
lature, yet he does not allow a factious
spirit to induce him to interpose the Veto
power between the representatives of the
people and their expressed wishes. Last
year when Gov. Seward's friends were
dominant in both branches, they passed a
law regulating the appointment of Bank
Receivers; this year the locos have re-
pealed it and the Governor has signed the
Bill. After candidly stating that he does
not agree with the Legislature on the sub-
ject, he states his determination to give
his sanction to the bill in the following
language:

"But the general responsibilities of mak-
ing laws rest with the Legislature, while
upon the Executive are devolved only the
duties of recommending measures, and of
rejecting, for sufficient causes, bills ori-
ginated and perfected by the Representa-
tives of the people. Although the Execu-
tive might reluctantly feel himself obliged
to interpose objections in a case where a
proposed law should have hastily and in-
considerately passed the Legislature, or
should contravene the letter or spirit of
the Constitution, or infringe individual
rights, or impair the necessary efficiency
of the Executive administration, or invade
the constitutional or appropriate powers
of any department of the Government, or
threaten any pervading or lasting injury
to the public welfare, or should tend to
produce inequality or injustice, or deeply
compromise any recognised principles of
Republican institutions, yet the person
administering the Government could not
interpose objections to less important bills
upon the mere ground of a difference of
opinion concerning their expediency, with-
out assuming an undue share of legislative
responsibility.

"Applying these principles to the pre-
sent case, I have not thought it my duty
to embarrass the action of the legislature,
but cheerfully confiding in their superi-
or wisdom, have approved and signed the
bill, availing myself of this occasion to
submit an explanation, inasmuch as the
preceding involves an apparent inconsis-
tency, which might lead to misapprehen-
sion concerning my views of the policy of
the measure."

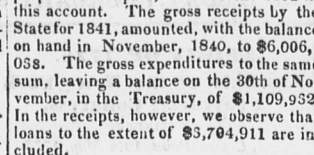
What a contrast does this afford to the
partisan course of Gov. Porter, who in no
instance ever gave a constitutional reason
for the interposition of his veto, but was
always influenced by political bias and
personal considerations! How the states-
man and patriot towers above the puny
tool of party!—Pa. Telegraph.

State Treasurer's Report.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contains an
abstract of this interesting document,
comprising all its essential particulars.—
From it we learn that the State Treasurer
estimates the permanent revenue of the
Commonwealth for the fiscal year ending
Nov. 30th, 1842, at \$3,508,867. In this
he puts down the tolls and motive power

at \$1,250,000; and the tax on real and
personal estate at \$700,000. The tempo-
rary revenue in the way of loans here-
tofore authorized, is put down at \$295,081.
The permanent expenditures for the same
period, he estimates at \$3,495,630. In
these, he makes the interest on the public
debt \$1,800,000. The temporary expendi-
tures are estimated at \$678,919. It
should be observed, however, that the
debts already due by the Commonwealth
and not funded, and the balances of ap-
propriations unpaid, are not included in
this account. The gross receipts by the
State for 1841, amounted, with the balance
on hand in November, 1840, to \$6,006,
058. The gross expenditures to the same
sum, leaving a balance on the 30th of No-
vember, in the Treasury, of \$1,109,932.
In the receipts, however, we observe that
loans to the extent of \$3,794,911 are in-
cluded.

The appropriations and balances of ap-
propriations unpaid on the 1st of Decem-
ber, 1841, amounted to \$1,703,712. The
estimate of the amount likely to be called
for during the present current fiscal year,
is \$336,133.



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution, one destiny.

Huntingdon, Feb. 9, 1842.

Bank Troubles.

Last week we informed our readers of
the failure of the Girard Bank. This bank
had the largest capital of any in Philadel-
phia after the explosion of the late United
States Bank. In consequence of the fail-
ure of this institution, many innocent
persons will no doubt suffer—widows and
orphans having been induced to invest
their "little all" in this bank, which was
deemed second to none in the country in
point of security.

Some of the loco loco prints, as is usual
on such occasions, are endeavoring to
make political capital out of this common
calamity. And herein they display their
inconsistency most strikingly; for it is a
well known fact that the Girard Bank has
always been a favorite and a pet of that
party. In the days of Jackson glory it
was made a deposit bank after the remo-
val of the public money from the old
U. S. Bank. It was chartered by the loco
foco party, under the administration of
Gov. Wolf; and, when under Ritner's
administration it applied for an increase
of its capital, the Governor put his "veto"
upon it, after which the bill passed by a
two thirds vote. It is even said that at a
meeting of its stock holders in 1836, over
which GEO. M. DALLAS, democrat as he is,
presided, a present of some two hundred
shares of stock, worth about \$11,000,
was voted to Mr. Lewis, the Cashier of
the bank for his efforts to procure the
passage of the act increasing its capital.

So much for loco loco sincerity.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK.

In addition to the above, it has become
our duty, unpleasant as it is, to announce
to our readers, that the Bank of Penn-
sylvania has also gone down. On Friday
a run was made on this bank, which it
resisted until after the usual hour of clos-
ing, redeeming its notes with the notes of
other banks of the city. Gov. Porter,
who was in the city at that time, on Sat-
urday evening notified the officers of the
bank not to open their doors on the fol-
lowing Monday, nor to pay out either
their own notes, or the notes of other
banks. This was complied with, and the
bank remained closed. The Bank of
Pennsylvania is or was the agent of the
State, through which the interest of the
public debt was to have been paid; and
about \$800,000 of the state funds had
been deposited in it to pay the interest
that fell due on the 1st inst. Owing to
this the Governor took the step above
mentioned to secure the money of the
Commonwealth. On Monday an injunc-
tion was granted by the Supreme Court to
prevent the officers of the bank from pay-
ing out or assigning any of its assets.—
The latest account we had from Philadel-
phia in relation to this bank, was that
arguments were being made in
Chancery for the appointment of receivers
to take charge of its assets and wind up
its concerns.

THE OTHER BANKS.

All the banks of the city of Philadel-
phia, with the exception of the United
States, the Girard, the Schuylkill and the
Bank of Pennsylvania, entered into an
arrangement to sustain each other. They
raised a Safety Fund by contributions in
proportion to their respective capitals, and

appointed Trustees, one from each bank,
to have the charge and management of
the Fund.

BANK OF MOYAMENSING.

On Monday a run was made on the
Moyamensing Bank, which was resisted
successfully—the bank yet holding its
head as high as any of its neighbors.

Capital Punishment.

An attempt is now being made in our
Legislature to abolish capital punishment,
and to substitute in its stead imprison-
ment for life. This is, in our opinion, a
subject of much more importance to the
community, and to every individual mem-
ber of the community, than seems to be
attached to it by the generality of persons;
and for our part we must say that the
proposition to abolish capital punishment,
meets with our most decided disapproba-
tion.

Had we time and room to treat fully of
this subject, we think we could adduce
arguments of so various and powerful a
nature, as to convince every man of a can-
did mind, no matter what moral, religious,
or political principles he may have im-
bibed and cherished, that this proposition
is one that is fraught with dangers innu-
merable. But, at present we shall offer
only a few of the leading reasons why the
proposition should be frowned down by
public opinion.

1st. Not only because capital punish-
ment is a thing as ancient as the first
elements of human laws, and has survived
every mutation of the criminal codes of
the most prosperous nations of the earth;
but because it is the mandate of the great
I AM to law-givers, that "WHOSO SHED-
DETH MAN'S BLOOD, BY MAN SHALL HIS
BLOOD BE SHED"—Gen. ix. 6; and this
divine precept is as imperative as the
command "THOU SHALT NOT KILL;" and
because no law that contravenes the nat-
ural and revealed law can be of any valid-
ity, as is known to every one who has
ever read the first book of Blackstone.

2nd. Because it is idle, it is folly to talk
about imprisonment for life, as long as the
Chief Executive of the commonwealth can
number among his prerogatives a pardon-
ing power! The Constitution itself must
be changed before the terrors of DEATH
can be removed with safety from before
the eyes of the savage-hearted who thirst
for the blood of innocence. Under an
undue exercise of the pardoning power,
how many murderers would be turned
loose upon society, after a short period of
confinement? We recollect a case that
took place in one of the eastern counties
of this state within the last three years.—
A man had been convicted of murder of
the second degree, or manslaughter, for
which the law consigned him to a solitary
cell. At the earnest solicitations of re-
latives, and by agreeing to leave the state
if pardoned, a pardon was mercifully ex-
tended to him—he was turned loose upon
the world—remained in the neighborhood
that was the scene of the massacre, a ter-
ror to an outraged community; laughing
the merciful Governor and his Attorney
General to scorn, for there is no process
known to our laws to compel even a cool
blooded murderer to quit the common-
wealth.

3rd. Because our criminal laws are the
most humane that are known to criminal
jurisprudence, punishing but one crime
with death; namely, the crime of murder
of the first degree. The offender is tried
by a jury that is, as it were, selected by
himself—is heard by himself and counsel
—and every protection that law and jus-
tice can give, is thrown around him. We
have lately heard it remarked with much
truth, by an excellent Judge, that in this
country no man is hung that does not
deserve to be hung. Such is the clemency
of Pennsylvania laws.

With these warning truths staring us
in the face, how can our legislators wrest
from the community its very life-guard;
and embolden the midnight assassin in the
furtherance of his hell-born designs. If
the gang of hotspurs who have set this
wild and dangerous project on foot, con-
tinue to pour their petitions into our legis-
lative halls, calling for the abolition of
capital punishment, we hope and trust,
that with the fear of an outraged commu-
nity before their eyes, the representatives
of the people will receive them only to put
upon them the seal of their unqualified
condemnation.

The trial of COLT for the murder of Mr.
Adams, in New York, terminated last
week in the conviction of murder of
the first degree.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law
of the extra session of Congress has been
defeated in the Senate—so the Bankrupt
law is a law of the land.

Temperance Convention.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of
the weather, and the almost impassable
condition of the roads, we are rejoiced to
say that the Temperance Convention was
crowded to overflowing; giving the best
evidence that the feeling in favor of tem-
perance is not only felt here, but is per-
vading every section of our county. Al-
though the day opened with rain, yet be-
fore noon, "up and on they came," filling
our town with a host of sober men, exci-
ted by nothing except their desire to ben-
efit the erring of their race.

On the morning of Thursday, a tempo-
rary organization took place, during which
time the ladies presented to the Hunting-
don Total Abstinence Society a splendid
banner, bearing the motto, "Persevere un-
til all are safe." The banner was a beau-
tiful specimen of the handiwork of the
"old Artist," J. B. Read, and reflects
much credit upon the fair of our town, for
the neatness with which it is trimmed.

In the afternoon, regardless of the mud-
diness of the streets, the delegates formed
in procession, preceded by the Alexan-
dria, Water Street, and Williamsburg
Bands, who alternately discoursed most
eloquent music, enlivening the scene and
adding increasing interest to the occasion.
The procession passed through our prin-
cipal streets, and were every where met
by the approving smiles of our townswomen,
and the rejoicings of all classes.—
Again they met in the Presbyterian meet-
ing house, and a permanent organization
was had, when they proceeded with the
regular business of the Convention. A
plan of association was adopted, uniting
all such societies as may be disposed, into
one body, in order that we may secure
unity and energy of action. In the even-
ing the Convention again met, and listened
to several excellent addresses upon the
subject of Temperance, while at intervals
the Bands sent forth their thrilling melo-
dy, to enliven the meeting.

On Friday, the same interest was man-
ifested, and the same zeal seemed to ac-
tuate all; and the morning was passed in
an interesting and useful discussion, as to
the most expedient and prudent course of
Temperance societies and Temperance
men, to extend and render permanent the
blessings of their influence. In which
the Rev. David McKinny, J. M. Bell,
Esq., A. W. Benedict, Esq., Rev. Mr.
Bingham, Dr. Finlay, and several others
took part. Every thing going to show
how deep and abiding an interest the
speakers felt in the triumph of their cause.

In the afternoon the Convention met
again, and listened with no flagging inter-
est to the able addresses of the delegates
from the Juvenile society of Hollidaysburg
—Masters H. Coffee, and G. A. Bowen;
and to the eloquent remarks of the Rev's
McKinny, Crownover, and Munroe.—
The Convention then adjourned.

We feel confident that we but reiterate
the sentiment of every heart in this place
when we say, that this Convention, under
the circumstances, is strong testimony
that there is a deep and abiding interest
felt every where on the subject. Even the
opposers stood back aghast, and silenced
by the feeling manifested by the swelling
throng. Nothing took place during the
Convention, to mar the harmony and good
feeling; and the delegates separated, ex-
cited to renewed efforts in this glorious
cause.

The proceedings of the Convention
have been handed to us, but too late for
publication this week. They will be given
in our next.

The Constitution adopted by the Con-
vention will be found in another part of
this paper.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper
the advertisement of C. Brower, of the
Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia. To such
of our friends as visit the city, of "right
angles" we say, give him a call. We
have tried his house, and to us it seemed
to have all the comfort and pleasantness
of a home, and the accommodations of a
well regulated hotel.

By the Canal Commissioners' Report
it appears that the actual receipts for
canal, rail road and motive power tolls col-
lected on our public works for the year
ending on the 31st October 1841, amount
to

\$1,079,896 03

Amount of money drawn
from the Treasury for all
purposes of internal im-
provement for the fiscal
year ending 30 Nov. 1841, \$1,528,388 85

Of this, the sum expended for the con-
struction of new works is, \$529,962 65

The Canal Commissioners ask for ap-
propriations for the ensuing year to carry
on the public improvements, pay debts,

and make repairs, amounting to the sum
of \$3,300,718 03

This is a modest request, truly! a neat
little sum to be drawn out of a bankrupt
treasury! When shall we have the "bles-
sings and benefits" of Porter's re-election?

The "O-b," lately published at Mari-
etta, Pa., has changed its name to
"Washingtonian," and goes in strongly
for the Washingtonian temperance prin-
ciples.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, January 28th, Mr. Farrelly
presented a petition from James Hender-
son, for certain re-measurements on the
Shenango line, Erie extension.

The Senate then resumed the consid-
eration of Mr. Ewing's Resolution, which
was published in our last. Mr. Spackman
took the floor; and was followed by
Messrs. Farrelly, Penniman, Sullivan,
Darsie, Ewing, Gibbons, Fleming and
Cochran. Mr. Kidder then moved to post-
pone the whole subject till Monday, which
was carried.

On Saturday, Jan. 29th, on motion it
was ordered that the Auditor General be
requested to make report to the Senate
of the condition of the banks of the Com-
monwealth.

The bill to authorize the settlement of
the accounts of the firm of Mitchell &
McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg, on the
principles of equity and justice, was taken
up on second reading, and passed finally.

On Monday, Jan. 31st, petitions were
presented praying for the abolition of
capital punishment. Also remonstrances
against the same. The bank resolution
then came up again, and was discussed
for the remainder of the day.

Tuesday and Wednesday were taken
up principally by the further discussion of
the bank resolution.

HOUSE OF REPS.

On Friday, Jan. 28th, several petitions
for, and remonstrances against, the crea-
tion of new counties were presented.

Mr. Courtright offered the following:
Resolved, by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania, That the Legislature ad-
journ on Tuesday the 28th of March
sine die.

Laid on the table.

The act relative to the accounts of Geo.
R. McFarlane for castings furnished to
the State in 1836-7, passed and was sent
to the Senate.

Saturday, Jan. 29th. The resolution
instructing a committee to inquire into
the expediency of bringing in a bill re-
pealing the act of 1841, requiring the
publication of applications for licences in
the newspapers, was taken up and passed,
by a vote of 62 to 23.

On Monday, Jan. 31st, Mr. McCahan
submitted a joint resolution in relation
to the banks—compelling them to resume
specie payments—to call in the small
notes issued under the act of 14th
May, 1841—and to authorize the State
Treasurer to issue state script to the cre-
ditors of the Commonwealth &c. Several
motions were made in relation to this res-
olution—after which the whole subject
was submitted to the committee on banks,
with instructions that they report next
morning a bill compelling the banks to re-
sume specie payments &c.

On Tuesday, Feby. 1st Mr. Deford,
chairman of the committee on banks, re-
ported a bank bill—a synopsis of which is
given in another part of this paper. The
remainder of the day was consumed in
talking about the banks, and compelling
them to pay specie. We fear it is all talk.

Wednesday was taken up by the dis-
cussion of the resumption bill. Several
amendments were offered to the first
section all of which were voted down.
The main question was then put; and the
first section of the bill passed by a vote of 74
to 14. The House then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION adopted by the Con-
vention of Temperance Societies held
in the Borough of Huntingdon on the
3rd and 4th days of February 1842.

1st. The Association adopt the name of
"The Huntingdon County Total Abstin-
ence Temperance Association," for their
designation.

2d. The principle, the rule of action,
the motto of the association is "Total ab-
stinence from all that will intoxicate, as a
beverage."

3d. The officers of the association shall be,
a President, a Vice President from
each of the associated societies, four Sec-
retaries, a corresponding secretary, a
treasurer, and an executive committee of
seven members, who shall be elected an-
nually, and continue in office until their
successors are duly constituted.

4th. Two conventions of the associa-
tion, composed of delegations from each
of the associated societies shall be held
during each year, at such suitable times
and places as shall be fixed upon by the
President and Executive committee; and
a majority at any regular convention may
direct the holding of such additional con-
vention or conventions at such time and
place, or times and places as they shall
deem proper and likely to advance the
cause of temperance.

5th. The President, or in his absence
one of the Vice Presidents shall preside
at all conventions.

6th. The duty of the executive commit-
tee, the President constituting an addi-