



THE JOURNAL.

One country, one constitution one destiny

Huntingdon, March 2, 1842.

We have on our table a Communication from J. L. MADSON, J. R. REES and D. O. STUART, Committee of the Band of Williamsburg, which speaks in highly complimentary terms of the Temperance Convention held in this borough on the 2nd and 3rd of February last. As considerable time has elapsed since that Convention, and our columns are burdened with other matters, we have not published the Communication.

Tavern Licenses.

Persons who intend to make application at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, for license to keep tavern, should bear in mind, that the act of Assembly of the 29th March 1841, requires notice of such application to be given in the newspapers for three weeks—the last publication to be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court, to which the application shall be made. The notice must embrace a certificate of twelve reputable citizens of the borough or township in which such inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, setting forth that such inn or tavern is necessary, &c., and that the applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room &c.

The Senate of the United States rejected the nomination of THOMAS BRADFORD, as District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by a majority of five votes. Horace Binney had been appointed to the same station, but declined accepting the appointment.

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 18. A message was received from the Governor nominating the following persons to be associate Judges: Stephen Barlow and John H. Work for Crawford county; Wm. Siggins for Warren; Benjamin Adams for Beaver; Ziba Bennett for Luzerne; Asa McCelland for Greene; Timothy Ives and John L. Rooks for Potter; John Stewart and T. C. Miller for Cumberland; Peter Schell for Bedford; Geo. C. Welker for Northumberland; John Shindel and Lyon Lemberger for Lebanon.

Several bills were then reported; after which the bank bill again came up, when Mr. Fleming resumed the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Kidder, who spoke until the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday the 19th the bank bill came up again, and was discussed by Kidder, Healdy and Strohm till the Senate adj'd.

On Monday the 21st, numerous petitions were presented, praying the legislature to adjourn immediately.

Mr. Sullivan to whom was referred the subject of abolishing capital punishment, reported against the petitions.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the nominations of John L. Rooks and Timothy Ives, associate Judges of Potter county; and also the nomination of Ziba Bennett, associate Judge of Luzerne county.

An afternoon session was held, during which the bank bill was discussed, and the first section, after being amended so as to effect an immediate and unconditional resumption, passed by a vote of 22 to 8.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were spent in discussing the bank bill. After adopting several amendments the bill passed third reading, and was sent to the House, where it was ordered to be taken up on Friday. The bill passed third reading on Wednesday by the following vote:

Yeas, Messrs. Bigler, Brower, Coplan, Crispin, Darsie, Dimock, Ewing, Fegely, Fleming, Gibbons, Gargas, Headley, Kidder, Maclay, Mathers, McCully, McLanahan, Penningman, Plumer, Smith, yeas 20. Nays, Messrs. Brooke, Cochran, Farrelly, Gratz, Hiester, Huddleson, Kline, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan, Strohm, Speaker, nays 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, Feb. 18. Mr. Roumfort submitted a resolution preventing the banks from collecting moneys on execution until they resume specie payments. This is not the language, but the substance, of the resolution. The rules having been suspended, the resolution was taken up in committee of the whole, and considerable talk had

The chair named the following as said committee: E. V. Everhart, D. Blair, J. Gammel, S. M. Green, Dr. J. Dorsey, James Hampson, S. McVitty, J. Temple, D. M. Carothers, Thos. Teague, W. Hudson, Jas. Walker, Andrew Allison, James Boggs, A. Sangre, Hershey, H. Knode, J. Porter, Jno. Seeds, Benjamin Wallace, J. Zentmire, H. Fous, Capt. W. Johnson.

The executive committee were empowered to act as a committee of finance, and take up a collection to defray the incidental expenses of the convention.

On motion, Resolved, That the convention adjourn until 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

Evening Session, 6 1/2 o'clock. Convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Peebles.

A report from the committee on resolutions was received, and on motion laid on the table.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to draft a preamble, constitution, and bye-laws for the county society, and to nominate officers for the same.

The chair appointed T. P. Campbell, Esq., D. McMurtrie, J. Cree, Jas. Wray, A. Sangre, Henry Knode, Benj. Wallace, Jno. Zentmire, Dr. J. Gemmill, A. Stitt, Jno. Potts, T. T. Cromwell, W. Hampson, Henry Faus, to act as said committee.

An address was then delivered by E. V. Everhart, Esq., in pursuance of the appointment of the executive committee, on "the superior utility of the Washingtonian system over all others, in the suppression of intemperance."

Addresses were then delivered by John Scott, Jr. of Alexandria, J. S. Stewart, B. E. Betts, J. Morgan, and S. Holliday.

The addresses were interspersed with temperance songs, and occasionally by music from the Waterstreet and Alexandria Bands, which were in attendance during the session of the convention, and "discussed most eloquent music."

On motion of Mr. Porter, the preamble and resolutions as reported by the committee, were taken up and read as follows, viz:

Whereas in the Providence of God we have been permitted to assemble in county convention for the purpose of speeding the onward progress of the Temperance reformation, we feel it a duty as well as a privilege to publicly express our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, under whose guidance and blessing the friends of humanity have been made instrumental in achieving one of the most signal and beneficial moral reforms known to the history of the world since the advent of the Saviour of mankind.

And whereas we look upon the glorious results of the past year as the seals and evidences of the correct nature of the cause, and our duty at this time to return our unfeigned and heart-felt thanks to the apostles of this society—those men who first put the ball in motion which has rolled from one extremity of the Union to the other, carrying with it a balm to heal the stricken heart, and a charm to dispel the gloom and misery that brooded over so many social hearths.

Resolved, That we deprecate, and will discountenance any recourse to any legislative action in carrying out our holy cause, and that we look upon it as too pure and sacred to be in any way connected with, or in the remotest sense made subservient to legislative enactments; but on the contrary we will cling to the pacific and persuasive policy as the only instruments which under God can ever achieve the triumph of temperance.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all who have enlisted under the banner of the Washingtonian temperance societies, to persevere in the good cause—to extend the blessings of sobriety "wider and wider," until the last inebriate shall have taken the pledge and resolved to sin no more.

Resolved, That we enjoin upon all who may publicly advocate our cause to refrain from denunciation, and to mingle with their proofs that spirit of kindness and love which may disarm opposition, and silence objections. Our object is to seek and save that which was lost, and not to assume the prerogative of heaven by judging our fellow men.

believing this to be a matter on which each man's judgment should be exercised. Resolved, That we invoke the co-operation of the Ladies in this glorious cause. The design of temperance fully matured, will confer manifold blessings upon the fair daughters of our land, and most effectually shield them from the distress, poverty and misery to which the intemperance of our land exposes them. We therefore solicit their influence and their active aid in developing fully the substantial blessings bound up in the triumph of our cause.

And on motion were unanimously adopted. Adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock, tomorrow morning.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 23rd, 9 A. M. Convention met in pursuance of adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Keefer. The committee to draft a Constitution and bye-laws for the government of the county society, by their chairman, T. P. Campbell, Esq. reported as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, we deem it a duty we owe to mankind to lessen, so far as power has been given us, the sum of human misery, and banish from our midst all destructive vices, under which mankind have been suffering. And it being admitted that intemperance is, of all others, the very greatest moral, political, and social evil—the most disastrous in its consequences, and the most deeply rooted in society; it becomes us, as the friends of humanity, to adopt such measures, as will most effectually accomplish its overthrow, and hasten the end which is nearest our hearts.—And whereas, impressed with the truth that "in union there is strength," the Washingtonians of Huntingdon county, in convention assembled, through their delegates, hereby resolve to form a county Washington Temperance Society, by a union of the different Washingtonian societies in this county, for the purpose of concentrating our action, zeal, and energies in the glorious cause in which we have heretofore so successfully labored. And we hereby solemnly declare, that this union is formed alone for the promotion of temperance, by the pacific and persuasive means, peculiar to the Washingtonian principle—that it is free from all political parties or designs, religious sects and denominations. But that it is based alone on the design of the moral reformation of mankind.

CONSTITUTION. Art. 1. This society shall be known by the name of the "Washington Temperance society of Huntingdon county.

Art. 2. The only object of this society shall be to promote temperance in ourselves and others, and no other business or discussion shall be had at any of our meetings, but such as are evidently calculated to promote the object of the society.

Art. 3. The officers shall consist of a President, 13 Vice Presidents, 1 corresponding secretary, 2 recording secretaries, an assistant secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee of seven members, who shall perform the usual duties of such officers. Their term of office shall be one year.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to devise means to make the meetings of this society profitable and interesting, and to promote the interests of temperance generally. They shall have power to make bye-laws for their own government in the transaction of business, provided they are consistent with this constitution. They shall have power to call meetings of this society, having first obtained the approbation of a majority of the local societies attached to this association. They shall be a committee of ways and means for this society, and shall from time to time examine the funds of the same.

Art. 5. The annual meetings of this society shall be held on the 22nd of February in each year, at such places as shall be agreed upon by the executive committee under the provision of the 4th article of this constitution. And special meetings may be held at such other times and places as may be agreed upon by the executive committee in the manner aforesaid. The meetings shall be governed by the ordinary rules of deliberative bodies.

Art. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended at any time by a vote of two thirds of the societies composing this association.

BYE-LAWS. 1st. Any Washingtonian society in this county not represented in this convention, may become attached thereto by sending a request signifying their wishes to that end, to the recording secretaries. And it shall be the duty of the said secretaries to enter the same upon the minutes.

2nd. No member shall speak more than twice on any motion. And having been considered fully, on motion, the preamble, constitution and bye-laws were adopted.

The nomination of persons to fill the offices designated by the constitution, having been referred to same committee, they reported the following as officers of the county society, viz: Officers for present year. PRESIDENT. ALEX. GWIN, Esq. Huntingdon.

SECRETARIES. Recording, M. McConnell, Huntingdon. John Gemmill, Alexandria. At. Sec'y, Jacob Mattern, Spruce Creek. Cor. Sec'y, E. V. Everhart, Huntingdon.

TREASURER. John Bumbaugh, Huntingdon. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. David McMurtrie, Jr. } Huntingdon. Peter Swoope, William K. Rahm, John Porter, Alexandria. Benjamin Leas, Shirley. David Stewart, Spruce Creek. Hugh Seeds, Mouth of Spruce creek.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed in each county of the State, to procure and furnish to the Central Committee all such statistical and other information relative to their respective counties, as may be deemed useful.

Resolved, That the County Committees be requested to have associations formed for the purpose of carrying out the views of this Convention.

MR. TALMADGE'S REPORT ON THE FISCAL AGENCY. The report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Fiscal Agency occupies upwards of six columns in the National Intelligencer. As we cannot give the whole, we copy a few passages which seem expressive of the views of its author.

This paper circulation, based upon specie, dollar for dollar, will not add to the circulating medium of the country.—The committee have heretofore shown that it ought not to add to it. But it has many advantages over specie: among those advantages are the following: 1. It will be the means of drawing forth from its hiding places specie that has been hoarded, to the estimated amount of several millions; and which, in its present condition, is of no use to its possessor nor to the country.

2. In the ratio of the increased velocity and economy which paper affords over specie, and to which may be added the high credit of this paper, it will impart a great activity, and consequently effectiveness to the circulating medium. 3. The local banks may be induced, to a great extent, to substitute this paper for their own.

4. It will prevent the depreciation of specie, by abrasion, whilst in circulation. 5. It will prevent its total loss to the country and to the world by shipwreck and other casualties. 6. It will afford the most convenient, safe, and valuable currency for travel. 7. It will be the best and safest remittance by mail, from one end of the Union to the other, for the payment of newspapers and periodicals, and other things requiring small sums without the possibility of loss by depreciation to those who receive it.

8. It will tend to regulate the banks, and, by a frequent settling of balances, to bring them up to a sound circulation. 9. It will do much towards regulating exchanges by means of its favorable action on the local currency.

In the view which the committee have thus far taken of the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, they have suggested certain important modifications, and in order to give the Senate a more concise and connected view of the system as they propose to modify it, they submit the following PLAN.

1. A board to be established in the Treasury Department, at the Seat of Government, to be called the Exchequer of the United States. The board to be composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons of the proposed removal. For like causes the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate lay before that body the reasons of such suspension, and, if the Senate concur the commissioner to be removed, if not, to be restored.

2. The Board of Exchequer, to establish agencies, as it may deem necessary and expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the board, also the officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty on like recommendation.

4. The Exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe keeping and disbursing the public moneys. The public moneys from all sources received to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies. 5. The Exchequer and agencies to receive on deposit gold or silver coin, or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued. Said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued at such agency.

6. The Exchequer and agencies on the deposit of gold and silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per centum. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange. 7. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditors, or on the deposits of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of specie on hand for their redemption, dollar for dollar.

Resolved, That the views of the National Intelligencer, in relation to the Fiscal Agency, be taken into consideration by the Senate.

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