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"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

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POETRY.

The Single Man.

BY MRS. ADDY.

He meets the smile of young and old, he wins the praise of all,
He is feasted at the banquet, and distinguished at the ball:
When town grows dull and sultry, he may fly to green retreats,
A welcome visitor in turn at twenty country seats;
He need not seek society, for do what'er he can,
Invitations and attentions will pursue the Single Man.

Fathers and brothers anxiously attempt his taste to suit;
O'er manors without number 'tis his privilege to shoot;
Political opponents to his principles concede;
He quaffs the finest Burgundy, he rides the fleetest steed;
And never yet were families, since first the world began,
United, blest, and fond as those who court the Single Man.

The price of bread, the price of funds, on him inflict no ills,
He fears no winter avalanche of tradesmen's lengthy bills:
"Academies" and "Colleges" he passes calmly by,
Nor casts on "ruination shops" a sad and timid eye;
The rates of "Lite Insurances" he never cares to scan;
"Trustees" and "jointures" boast no power to rack the Single Man.

But years steal on, and he begins with careful folks to class,
And shuns the picnic scramble, and the dinner on the grass;
And dreads the cold spare chamber, and the crowded hall of mirth,
And loves the spreading easy-chair, and blazings quiet hearth;
And votes warm rooms and early hours the best and wisest plan,
But home affords few comforts to the ailing Single Man.

He lacks a true and kindred heart, his joy and grief to share,
He lacks the winning tenderness of woman's gentle care;
No children gather round him, a beloved and loving train,
Eager to win their father's smile, to soothe their father's pain;
He rates his poor dependents as a mercenary clan,
Attachments come not ready-made to cheer the Single Man.

He stirs the fire, undraws the blind, and counts the clock's dull chime,
Acquaintance sometimes sits with him five minutes at a time,
"Longer they really cannot stay, so nervous he has grown,
It seems a charity to go, and leave him quite alone!"
No earnest eyes to his are raised, his changeful looks to scan,
The bland physician's queries must suffice the Single Man.

Ye "eligibles" ponder—to my warning lay attend,
Flirtations, waltzes, and duets, one day must have an end;
O! wait not then till proserness and peevishness shall come,
Choose in the summer-time of life a bride to bless your home;
Let chaperons for others weave the sly and subtle plan,
And only look with pity on the flattered Single Man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Battle of Lake Erie.

The following letter from a correspondent at New York will probably be interesting to many readers, as it involves a subject which has provoked much controversy among officers of the navy immediately concerned, and also among their respective professional friends and partisans. The press also has participated in the controversy, in which the defenders of Elliott have offered facts and argument, while his assailants have confined themselves to fabrications and vituperation.—The controversy between Com. Elliott and the late Com. Perry began several years after the battle of Lake Erie, and after the decease of the latter, was continued between Com. Elliott and the present Captain Perry, brother of the late Commodore. This warfare has never ceased entirely, and has thus far resulted in prosecutions, by Mr. Cooper, against several newspapers for libel, to enable our readers to understand the case we will give a brief history of the events which it involves, from the battle of Lake Erie to the present day.

In this battle, Perry and Elliott, both masters commandant, was first and second in command; the whole force on the Lakes being under the general command of Com. Chauncey, whose immediate command was on Lake Ontario. In the official account of the battle, Crpt. Perry mentioned Capt. Elliott in high terms, ascribing the victory in no small degree, to his efficient services with a part of the squadron. But the officers of Elliott's ship, dissatisfied with this account, for not rendering him justice, sent another to the Navy Department, signed by themselves individually. At this time a dispute arose between the officers of Perry's ship and the other officers of the squadron, about prize money; some of the latter contending that as Perry's flag had been struck, and his ship surrendered to the enemy, its officers were not entitled to any of the prize money for the capture of the British fleet, but that the other officers were entitled to it for the re-capturing of Perry's ship. Though both of the Captains endeavored to silence this dispute, saying the victory gave glory enough for all, their efforts were fruitless, and two parties were soon formed about the battle of Lake Erie, the one ascribing the victory to Perry the other to Elliott. The latter, thus finding himself impeached by Perry's party, demanded of the Navy Department a court of inquiry. But the Secretary of the Navy, understanding the case thoroughly, refused a court of inquiry, because it would imply that Elliott's conduct required explanation, and proposed, as a substitute, a complimentary report to Congress. Accordingly he sent a short report to both Houses, congratulating the nation upon the victory, praising all the officers, and Elliott especially. Upon this report, Mr. Crawford, member of the House from Pennsylvania, of which State Elliott was a native and has always been a citizen, introduced a joint resolution, that while praise was due to Capt. Perry, his officers and men, for the glorious victory, "particular" praise was due to Elliott for his "decisive share" in it, and that gold medals should be presented to the first and second in command, and silver medals to all the other officers. This resolution was adopted, and the medals were distributed; and we believe the case is the first on record in the naval annals, at least of the United States or England, in which the first and second in command were placed on equal terms in the distributions of honors.

In 1815, Elliott exhibited to the Navy Department a British account of the battle, in which he was described as *running away* from one of the British ships, and demanded a court of inquiry; and the Secretary replied that although this was refused, and a complimentary report and resolution substituted when assailed at home, yet he should have a court of inquiry when assailed abroad; and his case was referred to the court then sitting in New York. Here two of Perry's officers, and five or six of Elliott's and some of the other ships, were examined as witnesses; and according to the published report of the testimony, the two first disagreed with each other, and with all the rest. The court declared that Elliott was entitled to the highest praise for courage and skill in the battle, and that instead of his running away from a British ship, that ship ran away from him; and it added some severe strictures upon the discrepancies in the testimony. Before this the Legislature of Pennsylvania had presented to him a gold medal, and one of the other States, South Carolina, if we remember correctly, a sword.

From this time, the alienation between Perry and Elliott, already great, continued to increase, till 1818, when Elliott challenged his adversary. Perry refused the challenge, saying that he should, by another process, establish Elliott's unworthiness. This process was some action by

the Legislature of Rhode Island. Mr. Hazard, formerly a member of the Hartford Convention, a relative of Perry, introduced a resolution into the Assembly of that State, to collect historical records in honor of Perry, one of its natives; and Mr. Hazard and Mr. Gibbs were appointed a committee for the purpose. Mr. Hazard wrote the affidavits of several of Perry's officers, then assembled at Newport during the session, all of which impeached Elliott. But no report was made to the Legislature, Mr. Gibbs declining, as we have been told, to impeach one officer to honor another. Just after the unsuccessful termination of this project, Perry received a renewal of Elliott's challenge, and declined it, because he intended to bring Elliott to a Court Martial. Elliott, after waiting in vain for a summons from the Department, wrote to the Secretary for information about the charges, who replied that none had been filed. Elliott then sent a third challenge, and was told by Perry, still declining it, that they had been transmitted at a certain date, Elliott again applied to the Department, was told that the charges, arriving in the Secretary's absence, had been sent to the President, who would not entertain them. He then went to Norfolk in pursuit of Perry, and found that he had put to sea, on the cruise to South America, in which he died.

All these statements, and the documentary evidence on which they are founded, are contained in the "Life of Elliott," a work published in this city in 1835, and for sale, we believe, by Cowperthwait, of High Street. This work contains a history of Elliott, from his entrance into the Navy in 1801, to his departure to France in the Constitution Frigate in 1835.

In 1840, Mr. Cooper published his Naval History, in which he gives an account of the battle of Lake Erie, much less minute than that in the "Life of Elliott," from which he obtained his materials for it, but still favorable to that much persecuted officer. Several presses assailed his book and himself with the same misstatement and vituperation which had previously characterized their notices of the "Life of Elliott" and its author; for singular as the statement may seem, these presses can never notice a public act or public servant, without descending to slander of the person or persons, who make such act or servant a subject of animadversion, without any other connexion with either. Mr. Cooper, seeing no good reason why he should be abused personally for writing a history, or why his history, open to fair comment, should be misrepresented in a tone indicating personal animosity, instituted suits for libel against several of these presses, and the New York Commercial advertiser among the rest; and of the trial of this suit before referees, the letter below gives an account.

We may here add that in a communication to the New York Evening Post, Mr. Cooper promised to review the "Life of Perry," by Capt. Slidell McKenzie.—Capt. McKenzie had said, among other things, that Mr. Cooper got his materials for the account of the battle of Lake Erie, from the "Life of Elliott," which Mr. Cooper denied. We do not comprehend the justice of this denial, for we cannot imagine where else he could have got them. Every document relating to the battle, written or printed, which were in possession of Elliott when his life was written, were examined by its author and inserted in the work, and this work was examined by Mr. Cooper while he was writing his Naval History; and if he will publish his argument before the referees about the battle of Lake Erie, the reader, on comparison, will probably find its leading points in the "Life of Elliott."

Capt. McKenzie, in his "Life of Perry," says that the "Life of Elliott" was written "under the auspices" of that officer, and says it in a tone that might indicate a design to impeach the authenticity, or the motives of the author. If this were his meaning, or if he intended to imply that it was written under any other auspices of Elliott than those of the present Captain Perry over his own book, the furnishing of documentary testimony in print and manuscript, we are authorized to pronounce the assertion entirely gratuitous, entirely groundless. We will add that Capt. McKenzie has inserted in his life of Perry, the affidavits of Perry's officers against Elliott, but has omitted the testimony on Elliott's side; and a proceeding not fitting to inspire entire confidence in the authenticity of his book, among those who seek truth, and do not participate in the quarrels of our naval officers. Captain McKenzie is an agreeable writer, and is favorably known by an interesting work, his "Year in Spain." But whatever he has written on the battle of Lake Erie, whether in the Life of Perry, or in a little sketch of naval events written a few years before, he has displayed the mere partisan, intent on showing one side only. We regret this, because it must affect injuriously his character for justice among all who place a high value upon that virtue.

Mr. Cooper is entitled to the gratitude of the community for instituting these suits against various partisan newspapers; for the practice of personal slander, under pretence of literary criticism, to any extent reprehensible, has been carried to an extent pernicious to public morals and disgraceful to the country. If newspapers, under pretence of reviewing a book, are allowed to abuse the author without measure, and upon grounds not at all connected with his works, personal rights are without protection, and constitutions and laws are of no use. The mischief should be corrected, and we are glad to find any one with moral courage enough to take the first step.—*Phila. United States.*

NEW YORK, May 22d, 1842.

GENTLEMEN—Quite a novel and interesting trial occurred here last week, and as you may like to hear something about it, I send you a short account of it. It was a suit for libel, brought by Mr. Cooper, the celebrated novelist, against Col. Stone, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser. The libel complained of is to be found in a succession of articles in that newspaper, purporting to be a review of the Naval History of the United States, written by Mr. Cooper, in which review the account of the battle of Lake Erie is particularly commented upon, in terms of great harshness and severity towards the author and his motives. The discussion has occupied the afternoons of the last week, and was held before three highly intelligent gentlemen of the bar, and was attended by an audience composed of some of the first people of the city, who were attracted by the interest the subject itself naturally created, added to the circumstance that the historian was to argue and discuss the cause himself. The gist of the review was that Mr. Cooper had spoken favorably of Captain Elliott's agency in the battle of Lake Erie, whereas it was his duty as a historian to have freely commented upon his conduct as unworthy of a brave and gallant officer.—It therefore became necessary for Mr. Cooper to substantiate the correctness of the account which he had given of that memorable event, and then to display to the referees the *malice prepense* of the review. The side of Col. Stone was managed by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Bidwell with great skill and ingenuity, who certainly left in my mind a very unfavorable impression of the conduct of Captain Elliott, and it seemed to me that it would be impossible for Mr. Cooper to vindicate his history from the criticism it appeared justly liable to. But the tables were destined to be turned. The author had took hold and entered into the subject with a force and vigor which evinced his complete and thorough knowledge of the whole merits of the case, and betokened a conscientious conviction of the justice of his side. He said that he has approached that part of the history with great caution, for he beheld the difficulties and embarrassments with which it was surrounded. He alluded to the bitter controversies and the severe and unfortunate criminations and recriminations which have arisen in regard to the conduct of Capt. Elliott.

It became his duty as a historian writing for posterity, to examine for himself, and when he had drawn his conclusions to put down what his conscience told him was right. He thereupon explained at length the principles upon which he had made up his mind, and for this purpose he introduced various diagrams of the battle, and the position of the ships at different periods of it. He analyzed, critically, the voluminous testimony, affidavits and letters bearing upon the subject, for and against the conduct of Capt. Elliott.—This he did in the most masterly and lucid manner, and he displayed a skill and ability which I am satisfied no lawyer however great his eminence or practice, could have excelled. On Thursday he commenced summing up, and on Friday he concluded in a continued speech of six hours, replete with energy, sound and convincing argument, frequently lighted up with brilliant touches of eloquence, and delivered throughout with a copious flow of elegant diction. It was an interesting occasion. Our contemplations were lifted above the petty trifles of the day, and dwelt with pleasure upon the glorious reminiscences of the past.

I am rejoiced that this opportunity has been offered to others, like myself, who are distrustful of the correctness of this account of the battle of Lake Erie, to be set right upon the subject; for, if there ever was a triumphant and conclusive vindication of any thing, there was on this occasion. I have found that my judgment had been warped by strong prejudices against Capt. Elliott. It is a circumstance which naturally fills me with mournful reflections at the condition of a large portion of the public press—that press to which we have been accustomed to look as the shield of truth and virtue. Whither is its corruption now leading it? If a motive exists for an assault upon reputation, does it hesitate to inflame the public mind with prejudice and bigotry?

Is it not in a fair way of causing its own destruction? and when once destroyed, where is the honest inquirer to look for justice and truth? From various causes, Mr. Cooper has fallen under the ban of its displeasure, and when that delightful work of his appeared, the History of the American Navy, it was a signal for a general assault. They availed themselves gladly of the unpopularity of Capt. Elliott, and the great reputation of Com. Perry, and on every side was he assailed with the foulest imputations. He did not choose to have his opinions manufactured for him, but determined to brave their intimidations and pursue the path of rectitude.

From the Penna. Inquirer.

Experiments in Phreno-Magnetism.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Not long since some curious experiments were performed by Dr. Buchanan, of Louisville, through the agency of what is called Phreno-Magnetism, or the application of Mesmerism to the different organs of the brain, developed on the cranium according to phrenological principles. The accounts of these experiments, which appeared in the Louisville papers, were copied into various Journals throughout the country, were ridiculed as impostures in nine cases out of ten, although they did not escape the notice of all believers in Animal Magnetism and Phrenology. The respectability of Doctor Buchanan was nevertheless vouched for, and in one or two cases witnesses were adduced to prove the authenticity of the details.—The public mind moreover, was somewhat excited at the time in relation to Mesmerism, and thus a few of our citizens, among them one or two physicians, were induced to notice the prominent points more particularly, and to make observations in the course of their experience, calculated either to explode the errors or to verify the truth of the statements. One of these, a gentleman of the highest standing, professional and private, in his community, had his attention drawn in a special manner to the case of the boy who was unwell, who was liable to the Mesmeric sleep, so-called, and when in this, developed moral emotions and physical signs, when the finger of the operator was applied to the phrenal development on his cranium, and with an accuracy truly wonderful.—The result startled the physician himself. He had but little faith in phrenology at the time, although he had seen numerous instances of sleep produced through the influence of animal magnetism. The case of the boy, however, imparted additional interest to the subject—he noticed it to an intelligent friend, and in connection with that friend, commenced a series of experiments. The results here, were still more astounding. Indeed, so much incredulity had been expressed by medical and scientific men with regard to mesmerism, its professors were ridiculed and laughed at so generally, that in the case under consideration, even those who had practised the experiments or witnessed them, spoke upon the subject with caution, conscious from the extraordinary developments, that ninety-nine persons out of every hundred, would either suppose the operators deceived themselves, or worse, were anxious to deceive others.

Under these circumstances, a number of highly respectable citizens, and among them a majority of the editors of Philadelphia, assembled at the dwelling of the physician above noticed, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of being afforded ocular proof. There were probably thirty gentlemen in attendance, besides the physicians who operated, and the individual, friend of ours, of unblemished integrity, superior intelligence and unsullied character, who consented to be the subject for the evening, and who familiarized himself with the whole scene by former experiments. It is not necessary for us in this article, to express an opinion, as to the truth or falsity either of Mesmerism or Phrenology. We merely state facts as they passed under our own observation, and as they will be corroborated by similar accounts from other gentlemen who were present.

The company being seated, the operator and his subject took seats immediately opposite, when the history of the matter was given in a few words by the physician, and in substance as we have recorded it above. He then placed his right hand on the forehead, and with his left grasped a hand of the patient. In the course of about two minutes, the latter fell into a Mesmeric sleep, when the physician so announced him, conversed freely in explanation of the various points of the case, and proceeded to apply the phreno-magnetic tests. He then exhibited a cast with a cranium marked out according to the doctrines of phrenology, and applied his finger to the various developments on the cranium of his patient. The effect astonished every one present. All knew the character of the subject, and

therefore knew there could be no collusion, no trick, no deception whatever.—But just as the physician touched with his finger the several specific indications on the head of the subject, did that subject develop in the strongest and most unequivocal manner, the various feelings, tastes, and emotions which phrenologists contend, are indicated by protuberances. Thus music, language, mirth, ideality, number, veneration, alimentiveness, firmness, time, space, destructiveness, envy, self-esteem, hatred and despair—were successively made manifest, as well by the countenance and features, as by movements of the limbs and by oral expressions. The fidelity of the various delineations was wonderful. We never saw them surpassed on the stage, and are satisfied that the subject could not give them with accuracy, in his usual condition of mind.

When under the influence of envy, for example, the subject alluded to some ideal character, pointed to a scene that was very pleasant to the eye, that presented a green and tempting aspect, but quietly remarked, and in a covert spirit of exultation, that there was a ditch in the distance, into which the object referred to would sooner or later plunge or be entrapped. Again, he observed that "going up was very pleasant—all very fine—but that the higher his antagonist ascended, the further he would have to fall." The expression and the manner, however, were still more striking than the language. When ideality was developed, he first described a vast plain, upon which a large body of military were moving, and then, the operator moved his finger, he threw his head back and saw seraphs and airy figures floating above him; and again, the finger of the operator once more removed, he stepped forward and leant over a yawning abyss. On being questioned, he said it was very deep, that he was afraid to approach any closer, and that his eye could not penetrate into its shades. The organ of veneration was touched, and his aspect of adoration became at once solemn and beautiful. With upraised hands, he turned his closed eyes towards some fancied object and whispered what seemed to be the outpourings of a prayerful heart.—The organ of mirth was then touched in conjunction with the organ of veneration, when the subject went through a Maw-worn part, in which wit was singularly blended with religious advice. Some local allusions were made, which in their association and the grave manner in which they were uttered, were not a little ludicrous. The organs of combativeness and destructiveness produced terrific effects, and one organ caused so fearful a proxiom of despair, that the subject drew a knife from his pocket and would have used it, had it not been instantly taken from him. Acquisitiveness and the love of children produced droll effects—in the former, the subject evidently taking and concealing imaginary objects—and in the latter, nursing and caressing imaginary children, dandling them on his knee, and hushing them to sleep in the real nursery maid style. These distinctive effects continued about three or four minutes after the finger of the operator was removed from the organ, and then subsided gradually, as if the influence of some vision were becoming fainter and fainter, until it passed away and leaving the subject in a quiet magnetic sleep. The first effects of the several influences, were preceded by slight twichings of the muscles, and by occasional clapping of the hands.

The subject was kept in this condition, and passing through the effects of the various passions and emotions of the mind, for about an hour and three quarters.—The last operation was produced by the physician, touching with his finger the back of the neck near the spinal bone and marrow. The subject then became rigid and stiff, stretching himself back in his chair, and rose from his seat with uplifted hands, while his appearance generally nearly resembled that of death. The operator then, with a few passes of his hand over the right side of his face, dispelled the Mesmeric influence—the patient gradually unclosed his eyes, and Reason at once resumed her empire. He remembered indistinctly, much that had transpired, but said that he did not at the time, possess the will to prevent it. When magnetized originally, about a year ago, the physician was engaged for about three hours. He experienced no bodily pain whatever throughout his various extraordinary physical and mental demonstrations, and was not at all fatigued at the close. He had watched the various experiments, of which he had been the subject for the last year, and arrived at the conclusion, that they were beneficial to his health, inasmuch as they afforded him the kind of exercise that he needed. His opinion is, that about one person in every nine, is peculiarly susceptible to the magnetic influence, and that in some cases, persons of weak physical frame, can influence in the manner described, those of much more bodily health and strength. But enough of this subject for the present.—