

THE JOURNAL.

"ONE COUNTRY, ONE CONSTITUTION, ONE DESTINY."

Vol. VII, No. 28.]

HUNTINGDON, PENNSYLVANIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1842.

[Whole No. 340.]

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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 arrearages 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.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON, July 8, 1842.

Col. E. V. EVERHART,

SIR:—By a resolution of the "Huntingdon county Temperance Society," passed unanimously at their celebration on the fourth inst., I am directed to request a copy of the Oration delivered by you on that day, for publication; your compliance will much oblige.

Yours respectfully,

M. McCONNELL,
Rec. Sec. H. C. W. T. S.

HUNTINGDON, July 9, 1842.

Maj. M. McCONNELL,
DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 8th inst. soliciting a copy of my Oration for publication, has been received. In reply thereto I can only say that the circumstances under which my remarks were written out, preclude me from complying with your request.—So much has been written on the subject, that I feel unwilling to ask an intelligent public to occupy time, that might be otherwise employed, in reading my crude and hastily prepared speech delivered on the 4th instant.

I am, Sir, resp. your

Obt. servant,
E. V. EVERHART.

A note of similar import was addressed to Geo. Taylor, Esq. The following is his answer:

HUNTINGDON, July 9th 1842.

Maj. M. McCONNELL,

DEAR SIR:—To your note of the 8th inst., I reply, that I am unable to assign any reason for withholding the requested copy of my address before the Alexandria convention, except its imperfections, and its great length; if they do not render its publication objectionable, it is at your service.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE TAYLOR.

SPEECH.

Delivered before the Convention of Washingtonians at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, on the 4th July, 1842.

BY GEORGE TAYLOR, ESQ.

FELLOW-WASHINGTONIANS:

We are here assembled, in convention, for the furtherance of a great moral reformation—aiming at nothing less than the rescue of our beloved country from the withering curse of intemperance. There is a peculiar propriety in appropriating this day to that object. There could be no more becoming way of celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of our national Independence, than making it a day of effort in such a cause; as there could be no more appropriate day for such an effort. And I feel, my friends, that I detract nothing from the importance of that great event—that I do not undervalue the rich blessings which have flowed from it,—when I express my solemn conviction that the great cause in which we are laboring is of no less moment to you, individually or as a nation, than that which occupied the attention of the American Congress in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776. Assembled here, then, bearing upon our badges and our banners the revered name of "the father of his country,"—on freedom's birth day—

"With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us"—
let us cherish the hope that our practical commemoration of this day may do something, may do much, to increase the enjoyment and the blessings of liberty.

In arising to perform the duty assigned me, I may be permitted to say, for myself, that although it has not been regarded as strictly "in order" to decline addressing a Washingtonian meeting, I have, I confess, generally avoided speaking on the subject; for I have felt that, at a time like the present, when public attention is aroused, and the reasons which should govern the conduct of all are known and understood by all,—when persuasion rather than argument is required to gain signatures to the pledge,—I am poorly qualified for the work. I have felt reluctant

to attempt pressing upon the attention of others, by any new interest my fancy could throw around it, a subject so powerfully persuasive in itself, that it must send forth, through any attentive and thoughtful assembly, far more eloquence in the very silence of my pauses.

Here, however, is a convention of Washingtonians, and who require no stirring appeals to make them such; met for the purpose of consultation—of mutual encouragement and assistance in the great work of moral reform in which we are engaged; and, viewing the purpose of our assembling in this light, there could be no more interesting inquiry started, it seems to me, than "what will be the ultimate result of our labors?" And, upon this subject, I propose to lay before my fellow Washingtonians a few observations.

If, in truth, we are warranted in the belief that complete success is to crown our efforts, it is of the utmost importance that that stimulating faith be propagated and cherished. It could not fail to give a new and mighty impulse to the good cause. It could not fail to increase the zeal, and multiply the efforts, of its friends. It would secure the aid of the undecided, who hesitate always to take side with any new enterprise until they feel some assurance of its success. And, in addition, it would remove the great difficulty with which we have to contend. Seeing, as they must, every where, its proud, almost miraculous achievements, its numerous trophies, the enemies of our cause (for it still has some enemies), are forced to admit that it is doing much good; but then, they sneeringly ask, "how long will it last?" They do us the reluctant justice to admit what all must see,—what none can deny,—that our cause is doing great good; but they aim at strengthening their hands in their opposition, discouraging, abating the zeal, and weakening the resolution of some of our friends, by making the impression that it is a mere temporary excitement which will soon, very soon, pass away,—and its fruits, its glorious fruits, like the golden apples of Sodom, all turn to dust, and perish with it! This is their principal weapon.

They have been forced to ground almost every other. Nor can it be denied that they use this with insidious dexterity, and with some effect. And even some of the true friends of the cause have been, and still are, at seasons, beset with doubts, whether these insinuations of its enemies may not turn out to be truths. They are tempted to ask themselves, "can the excitement which now bears forward the good work with torrent-rapidity, always last? Must it not, in the nature of things, abate; sink down within its former limits; course on in the old narrow channel it now so widely overflows, and the noxious weeds of intemperance again grow and flourish, in regions now washed and purified by the overflowings of its healthful tide?" They are partially confirmed in these doubts by their experience and observation. They fancy they see, as if it were one of nature's immutable laws, excitement of all kinds suddenly succeeded by corresponding apathy; as inebriation, for example, flushes and invigorates the human system soon to let it sink again as far below healthful vigor, into lassitude and debility; or as extreme prostration follows the unnatural vigor imparted by a burning fever. Thus their doubts run and reason, until their fears picture just ahead of the glorious cause they have so much at heart, an obstacle to much further progress, as unyielding as nature; destined to check its onward course, as the rocky beach restrains and dissolves the uplifted waves of the ocean.

Gloomy thought!—No one can doubt, that, suggested to their minds as a doubt, or urged by opponents as an objection, it has held, and still holds, many in irresolution; preventing them from joining our ranks. Still less can it be doubted that it has to no inconsiderable extent, lessened the zeal and diminished the labors of many interested in the good cause; since it tends to remove the principal incentive to zeal and labor in any cause—the hope of ultimate success. The chilling influence has, at times, fallen upon my own feelings; and I now propose to state some of the reasons which convince me as fully and satisfactorily as I am convinced of any thing, yet to happen,—and which I think should convince every one who has doubts upon the subject,—that this good cause must and will move steadily and vigorously onward, until its work of redemption be done; until the sober be all secure, and the last drunkard reclaimed; until tipping and drunkenness,—intemperance in all its stages and shapes,—shall be utterly and forever banished; and the whole land be covered and crowned with the blessed fruits of temperance, from the rising to the setting sun!

I. There is sufficient evidence of this in the late astonishing triumphs of the great truth that intemperance is a dreadful curse upon the land, and that its certain remedy, and its only remedy, is association upon the principle of total abstinence from every thing that will intoxicate,

and in the existence of the powerful and spreading PUBLIC SENTIMENT which that truth has created, and brought to its aid. The great truth, and its signal success within the last year, none here, at least, will dispute. And we all feel and acknowledge the power of public opinion.—Whether we acknowledge this or not, we all bow to it. We do it involuntarily.—He must be more or less than man who can indulge openly in practices which it decisively and unequivocally condemns. Its power may be illustrated by an example familiar to us all. A boy who has so effectively acquired the bad habit of profane swearing, that he cannot utter a sentence amongst his associates without embellishing it with curses and profanity, and who does it involuntarily,—without being conscious, without knowing that he does it,—will, as involuntarily, guard against betraying himself in his habit in the hearing of religious parents; and just so, and on precisely the same principle, does public opinion, enlightened, correct, and general public opinion, ensure involuntary conformity to its explicit and undoubted sanctions. That public opinion has already assumed this commanding influence in relation to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, cannot be doubted; for it is felt by all,—by the temperate and the intemperate. It is infinitely more so than it has ever heretofore been. Not long since, indeed, it was fashionable to drink; and then, of course, it was not very unfashionable to get drunk; and the fashions of society, the connivance of public opinion, operating on that thirst for excitement of some kind natural to us all, and aided by the force of habit, had made us a nation of drunkards. The idea was formed of arresting the progress of the evil, if possible, by temperance associations.—"Few and far between," as were their patrons, it is a fact, known to us all, that they soon succeeded to a promising extent, in changing the pernicious customs of society. The side-board, and even the harvest-field, in many places, yielded up the liquid fire; and drinking men were seen looking around on the faces in a bar-room before they would venture to drink. It was evidence, indeed, that this infant strong moral power, rather than its general sentiment; for it was still rough of holidaysburg, fronting 78 feet on the south side of Walnut street and extending back 175 feet on Union street, Cherry alley, and 34 1/2 feet on said alley, a small one and a half story frame like the one erected, the same being to be checked, under execution, and to progress, property of Edward McChild may be seen, LSO.

It would require, in the said county, check it in its extending on Newry busily tributary, part of Lot No. 31, influence which, fronting 60 feet daily acquires, being back 110 feet numbers; and, which two last moral power of a two story by the growing back building two current, in consequence of Lot No. 30, channel, and the last described flood; and, if it be, back 110 feet on to represent the erected a frame which this current, their boarded and step from its source, lot No. 29, in interest, and habitation last described fore it for ages. 60 feet as above.

If it still be, 110 feet to said citement be awarded, a frame stable while the same situated. Also, a the same agency found in said bo- tion might have north by the Juniforce and reason by the main street first murrain, containing about one through the city, a two story frame tyrannical exa, a two story frame when associat, store house thereon, ings held a n upper story. fortune, and execution, and to the support of Alexander united color, SO, be, free an, ed sixth parts of the not the king, parcel or tract that act, the townships of Barree will blind the standing Stone cism. It is described as follows, its origin, ginning at a Linn corner (one creek, thence down mind, eral courses thereof, two open, ne perches and a half to port, e south eighty degrees and duty, five perches to a post, tion, fifty-three degrees and a half the, thirty-eight degrees east, co, erches and a half to a post, co, twelve degrees east, eighty, foies to a post, thence south to one, thence north twenty de, one hundred and fifteen de, a place of beginning; containing d 128 perches more or less. taken under execution, and to the property of Henry Corn-

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dark recesses of the infernal grog-shop! We are its witnesses that it has done all this.

That great truth still retains its power. That public opinion is daily becoming stronger; more watchful—more general—more pervading and powerful. Every new convert is another witness before the world; another sentinel on the watch-tower. And the increase, we all know, is not to be estimated by units. Recruits still flock in by hundreds and thousands. And that this must and will continue to be the case, until public opinion and individual opinion will be identical—until this general national sentiment will be the sentiment of every mind, and the great truth which supports it will find a hearty response, a cordial welcome, in every heart,—is abundantly manifest. Public opinion, enlightened and correct public opinion, especially upon a subject in which all have a deep and vital interest, is, in its nature, like heaven. It soon "leaveneth the whole lump." When its foundation is truth—truth of general and incalculable importance—its power is irresistible; for, independent of the well known disposition of the few to think and act with the multitude, it prepares the way for the truth it heralds, by removing the common obstacles to the propagation and reception of truth—the opposing fashions of society, and the established prejudices of men. It speaks, and it speaks, "as one having authority"; for it speaks in all the power of interesting truth to minds stripped of their bias, and open to conviction. And that such truth, thus propagated, and thus received, must prevail, the history of the world fails to furnish a more brilliant illustration, than is presented in the miraculous achievements of the temperance reformation within the last year. For, even, as we might say, without the auxiliary aids mentioned,—in opposition to the current of national custom, and the feelings and prejudices of society,—it has borne along with it the multitude, many of whom were not only west, fronting 60 feet on Walnut street and extending back 180 feet to Cherry alley, on these two lots are erected three one and a half story houses, weather boarded, and one log two story dwelling house and a frame weather boarded back building. Also, one lot of ground in the new town plot of the Borough of Holidaysburg, fronting 78 feet on the south side of Walnut street and extending back 175 feet on Union street, Cherry alley, and 34 1/2 feet on said alley, a small one and a half story frame like the one erected, the same being to be checked, under execution, and to progress, property of Edward McChild may be seen, LSO.

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last one of the wretched band of widows and orphans made pensioners upon the cold charity of the world, by intemperance, shall be no longer seen or remembered; when the last eye that has witnessed the end of the poor inebriate, and seen his bloated remains deposited in the drunkard's grave, shall itself be closed in death; when the family record shall be exhausted before it reaches back to the miserable victim, and family tradition shall no longer serve as a directory to the spot where his ashes mingle with their mother earth; when the sable pall of sorrow and mourning, of wretchedness and wo, which the same blighting hand has hung over the land for centuries, shall have passed out of view—then, but surely not till then, can the calm, but deep-toned feeling which now pervades this Union, and which has brought this assembly together, entirely subside! Until then, it must increase, rather.

The immense, incalculable evils of intemperance are sensibly near;—they come home, in all their heart-sickening, soul-stirring magnitude to the knowledge of all; and, although familiarity with those evils has to a great extent blunted our sensibilities, yet the vital truth that association on the principle of total abstinence from every thing that will intoxicate, is, if carried out, a certain remedy, and the only remedy, has, by its inherent clearness and solemn importance, and in defiance of kind or quantity of resistance, arrested the attention and forced conviction on the minds of the multitude; and, by its heaven-commissioned fiat, has created, and sustains, the strong, active, and growing public sentiment which now spreads the saving knowledge of it abroad with more than the velocity and power of steam.—And if this were the only evidence that it must and will ultimately triumph, I, for one, would look forward to the blessed event, with an eye of unwavering faith!

By virtue of a writ of Test. Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Millin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place above mentioned, the following property, viz:—
Wharton, one of the defendants, in and to the following described tracts of unseated land, situate in Huntingdon county, viz: a tract of 379 acres of land warranted in the name of Robert Watson in West township, 75 acres of land in the name of John Stewart in Frankstown township, 500 acres of land in the name of Thomas York in Shirley township, 100 acres of land in the name of Robert F. Ellis in Shirley township, and a tract of 348 acres 48 perches in the name of John Bowman in Shirley township.

Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel S. Wharton.

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efficient cause. Intoxicating liquor is no longer deemed a necessary ingredient in the rations of our soldiery;—no longer given by employers to hands as stimulants to labor;—no longer kept on the side-board and offered to friends and visitors in token of hospitality. It is no longer respectable to drink or offer to others, even where liquor is kept and sold by authority of law. Hardly a man now, in fact, any where ventures to mock public opinion, and invoke the denounced curse of heaven, by "putting his bottle to his neighbor," and "giving his neighbor drink." Already has drinking almost entirely ceased. The multitude have cast away their cups, and forsaken their dissipation; and thousands are still following their example.—The certain and immediate consequence is, and to a greater and growing extent must be, an immense diminution in the consumption of the poisonous liquid; tending rapidly and unerringly to its total exclusion from common use, to its "own place,"—alongside of arsenic and prussic acid on the shelf of the druggist. The manufacture and sale, as surely as effect follows cause, must, in the same ratio, cease also. This is evident. Nothing could be more plain. The reported state of the market every week, begins to verify it even now. The distillery and brewery, no longer finding demand for their yield, must cease their operations. The Rum pile, deserted, must fall. The bar in the public house, no longer needed or profitable, but an eye-sore to all classes and conditions of customers, must be doomed to banishment. The vile grog-shop, stripped of its customers, must discontinue its work of demoralization and death. All this must inevitably follow. A state of things exists now in this very place, & in almost every place, which clearly indicates the near and certain approach of the day, when the axe will be laid to the root of the Upas—and the poison can only survive it in the effluvia emitted from its decaying trunk.

While that glorious day lingers in its approach, can any, hitherto sober, fall?—How can they? Nature shrinks from the thought. Claim \$359, 78, vs. Claim \$359, 78, for work and labor done and materials furnished in the erection & construction of all that certain frame building, 3 and a half stories high, situate in the Borough of Gaysport, 30 feet in front and 90 feet back, erected on lot No. 6 in the plan of said Borough, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Claim \$126, 76 for work and labor done and materials furnished, to and of Winters & Jones, for all that certain two story brick building situate on Allegheny street in the Borough of Holidaysburg, and on lot No. 177 in the new town plot of said Borough, being 26 feet in front on said street and 54 feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Claim \$299, 99, for work and labor done and materials furnished, to and of Winters & Jones, for all that certain two story frame building situate in the town of Duncansville, opposite the new brick Baptist Church in said town, with the ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Claim \$160, for work and labor done and materials furnished to and for building last above described and the lot of ground and curtilage appurtenant.

Claim \$63, 94, for materials furnished for the building or repair of a foundry last above described, and the lot of ground and curtilage appurtenant thereto.

Claim \$220, for work and labor done and materials furnished to and for all that certain two story brick house situate on Newry street in the borough of Gaysport, and on lot No. 75 in the plan of said Borough, being 26 feet in front and 54 feet back, and the lot of ground and curtilage appurtenant.

Claim \$100, for work and labor done and materials furnished to and for all that certain two story brick house situate on Newry street in the borough of Gaysport, and on lot No. 75 in the plan of said Borough, being 26 feet in front and 54 feet back, and the lot of ground and curtilage appurtenant.

Claim \$90, for work for use of Robert Harvey for Defendant in the vs. for construction of a saw-mill on the farm of defendant in Hares Valley, Union township, of the Main Run running through the said valley and emptying into the Juniata river at the farm of John Vandevander.

JOHN SHAYER, Sheriff.
Huntingdon, July 29, 1842.

By virtue of a writ of Test. Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Millin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place above mentioned, the following property, viz:—
Wharton, one of the defendants, in and to the following described tracts of unseated land, situate in Huntingdon county, viz: a tract of 379 acres of land warranted in the name of Robert Watson in West township, 75 acres of land in the name of John Stewart in Frankstown township, 500 acres of land in the name of Thomas York in Shirley township, 100 acres of land in the name of Robert F. Ellis in Shirley township, and a tract of 348 acres 48 perches in the name of John Bowman in Shirley township.

Seized, taken under execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel S. Wharton.

By virtue of a writ of Test. Vend. Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Millin county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place above mentioned, the following property, viz:—
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