

three hundred thousand, American citizens, lead captive by the cruel caprice of a tyrant and to be executed in ignominy for his sport? As strong as the rock of Gibraltar must it, have been, or beneath the raging storm of indignation and resentment with which the whole nation, united, would have beset it, its unhallowed walls would have instantly crumbled to the earth!—Yet all this, and more, has intemperance done, and we have witnessed it, EVERY YEAR, with passive indifference.—Oh, by what fatal enchantment have all our sensibilities been bound!

The drunkard, and the drunkard's grave, my friends, have been, and still are, objects too familiar. Their very commonness has rendered us incapable of realizing fully, the sentiments and feelings that the one and the other should inspire. If we could see, through the veil before our eyes, the evils of intemperance in ALL their true colours, and startling magnitude, all the other ills that have ever afflicted civilized man, would dwindle to utter nothing in the comparison. Our minds would burn with the conviction, that never, never were men associated together to effect an end so immensely important to the whole human family.

That veil will wear thinner and thinner, until it be entirely removed. We will yet view the subject as it really is.—When the country shall be relieved from the complicated curses inflicted on it by intemperance, and we shall look back upon the polluted and bloody times from which we have emerged in the light of better days, we will be lost in astonishment that such evils, were tolerated for a single day, and still more that they could

“O’ercome us like a summer cloud,  
Without our special wonder!”

We will be amazed to think that the whole nation did not rise, *en masse*, against the monster, and raze all his dens and lurking-places to the very earth! We will wonder then that our efforts at this day, (which, strangely enough, seem to strike some now as fanatical) were not more determined and onward!

If all these conclusions are correct—and are they not?—in addition to the visible manifestations of an approving Providence, we have evidence of the steady progress, and final triumph of this great moral reform, plain and convincing; evidence which, appealing, as it does, to what we see and know, and building conviction on our knowledge and experience, must animate every bosom with a strong and lively faith in the great consummation so devoutly to be wished. The great truth, which, by its inherent power, and against insurmountable obstacles, has revolutionized the nation a year, would work its way on, if unopposed, through like opposition. Its power cannot die, and its power cannot die.

and pauperism has disappeared. Drunkenness and idleness, the prolific parents of vice and crime, have been banished; and their infernal brood no longer curse and scourge the land. The criminal courts are idle; the prisons empty! All is industry, prosperity, health, happiness; there is nothing, comparatively, in the whole land, “to hurt or destroy.”

From the suddenness, extent, and blessedness of the change, it would almost seem as if Paradise had been regained; as if the long-lost image of his blaker, had suddenly and miraculously been restored to fallen man. With what joy unspeakable must the philanthropist indulge the heavenly vision! With what transport may the patriot look abroad upon his country, and hug her free institutions to his heart! With what proud emotions can he fix his joyful eye on the star-spangled banner, as it floats “o’er the land of the free!” He may gaze upon it in the confidence that its stripes shall stream in the breeze, while their kindred colors shall be seen in the rainbow—its stars only be blotted out with the stars of heaven.



### THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

“One country, one constitution, one destiny.”  
Huntingdon, July 20, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

### COUNTY CONVENTION, AND

#### Democratic Harrison Meeting

The citizens of the several townships and borough of this county, are requested to meet at their usual places of meeting, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, to elect two Delegates from each of said townships and boroughs, to represent them in the County Convention, which will meet in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 11th of August, at 2 o’clock in the afternoon, to nominate a County Ticket, to be supported by the opponents of the present State administration, at the coming election, and also to appoint Congressional and State Delegates.

By order

### Trucks—Libel, &c.

A Hollidaysburg correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph, states that it is rumored at Hollidaysburg, “that John Dougherty was to ask \$80,000 for his trucks and patent right, of John Snodgrass, the present sovereign of the road, and he Snodgrass to use his official influence to get \$100,000, or as much more as he could get appropriated, and in purchasing the trucks, to get the Commissioners to deputize him to negotiate under arrangements with Dougherty, and to pocket the excess.”

Mr. Snodgrass seems not a little displeased with the letter published in the Telegraph, from which the above is an extract. He came out in a long communication in the last Hollidaysburg “Standard,” over his own name, and calls the statement in the Telegraph a “base fabrication, without any foundation of truth.” He advocates the truck system with much apparent sincerity, and with considerable ability. But what seems strange to us, is his concluding paragraph. In that, he demands of the Editors of the Telegraph, the name of the author of the communication published in their paper of the 6th inst. and the communication. “If these be refused” says Mr. Snodgrass, “I will hold THEM responsible, and in the action for libel, which will be forthwith commenced against the author or authors, I now pledge myself to waive all the advantages afforded by our peculiar law of libel, and to admit as evidence, all the testimony of the truth of the charges they may be able to produce.”

Now it strikes us very forcibly that Mr. Snodgrass must have some “peculiar” notions about our “peculiar” law of libel—and is much mistaken if he supposes that in actions for libel the truth cannot always be given in evidence under a plea of justification. In cases of libel, however, as in many other cases, the law gives two remedies; one by action and the other by indictment. On the trial of the latter, generally speaking, the defendant is not permitted to allege the truth in evidence by way of justification—the maximum of the law being, *the greater the truth, the greater the libel*. But unfortunately for corrupt office holders, and for those

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### Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, July 9, 1842.

MR. CREMER:  
In the Senate, yesterday, the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts passed third reading, after it had been materially amended. The vote on its final passage was 17 yeas to 15 nays.

The Tax Bill then came up and passed second reading. On motion of Mr. Plumer a section was inserted reducing the salary of the Governor to \$3000, and that of members of the Legislature to \$2,50 and also to reduce the salaries of Judges.

In the House Mr. Dunlap reported a bill to enable Constables to collect for their own use judgments which they have been obliged to pay from letting executions die in their hands. And Mr. Staub submitted a joint resolution repealing the act creating the Court of General Sessions in Philadelphia and thereby reviving the Mayor’s Court.

The bill to incorporate the North Branch Canal Company was amended and passed final reading. By this bill the Company are authorized to take the North Branch Canal and complete it, for which they shall have the profits thereof for a number of years, at the expiration of which the Commonwealth may re-possess herself of it by paying to the Company the amount of money expended in completing it, with interest.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill from the House, abolishing imprisonment for debt passed final reading by an almost unanimous vote, after being slightly amended. The bill was then returned to the House.

Mr. Huddleson from the Committee on Education made a report on the subject of Common School Education. The report is accompanied by a bill repealing the law granting appropriations to Colleges, Academies and Schools, and providing for the continuance of the present Common School system by taxation alone.

In the House the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 14th inst. came up and passed second reading. The House then refused to proceed to third reading.

The bill to authorize the Governor to borrow \$870,000 at 6 per cent. to pay the interest falling due in August next passed third reading. Should the Governor be unable to borrow the money, the bill authorizes the Auditor General to issue certificates of State stock to be delivered to persons entitled to the interest, to the amounts due to them respectively.

The bill from the Senate dividing the State into Congressional Districts was then taken up. On motion of Mr. Wright, his bill was substituted in the place of that from the Senate. Several amendments were offered and debated until the hour of adjournment.

Yours &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, July 12, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

The Tax Bill came up in the Senate, yesterday on its final reading, and was defeated by a vote of 7 yeas to 24 nays.

The bill to incorporate a company to complete the Erie extension was taken up, amended and postponed.

The bill to incorporate a company to purchase the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal then came up on second reading, which occupied the Senate till the hour of adjournment.

In the House, after the disposition of some preliminary matters, the Apportionment Bill, or the bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts was taken up. Amendments were offered and discussed; and after a long debate, the whole bill was negatived, by a vote of 46 yeas to 48 nays. So the House is just where it started in the matter of districting the State. They must begin again.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to incorporate a Company to complete the Erie Canal was taken up and passed through second reading.

A message was received from the Governor this morning stating that he had signed the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

In the House, Mr. Sharswood, from the Committee of Investigation, made a detailed Report, in which he states that corruption had been used, but there had been no direct proof that either the Executive or the Legislature had received money as a reward for corrupt legislation. Mr. Lowry made a minority report, defending the Executive and his party.—After a long debate, it was agreed that 5000 copies of the Report and the letters

and evidence be printed in the English language, and 1000 in the German, for distribution.

Messrs. Bonsall and McFarren each introduced bills to district the State for members of Congress. The subject is to be taken up again to-morrow.

The House passed a resolution to adjourn on Tuesday the 19th inst. No one here believes that they will get through with the Apportionment Bill against that time; and there are other important matters to be acted upon.

There will be a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay in the court house, in this place, on Saturday evening next. It is thought that it will be well attended.

Yours &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, July 14, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

In the Senate, yesterday, the Apportionment Bill, as returned from the House, was taken up, and the Senate refused to concur in the amendments made by the House. Each House held out for its own amendments, a Committee of Conference was appointed, consisting of seven Senators and seven Representatives.

The bill to incorporate the Erie Canal Company was then taken up and passed finally.

In the House nothing important was transacted, except the discussion of the Apportionment bill, and the appointing of a Committee of Conference. The Committee are Wright, Hill, Bousall, McCrum Heckman, Brawley and Clarke of the House, and Ewing, Maclay, Kline, Plumer, Brooke, McCully and Dimmock of the Senate.

In the Senate to-day, the Reports of the Committee of Investigation were ordered to be printed—1000 copies in English, and 250 in German.

A bill to provide for the education of poor children in the non accepting school districts was passed and sent to the House.

In the House there was a great deal of talk that amounted to just nothing at all. The House refused to repeal the act establishing the Court of Criminal Sessions in Philadelphia, by a vote of 39 yeas to 43 nays.

The Committee of Conference on the Apportionment bill have not yet agreed.

Yours, &c.

### General Irvin’s Speech.

General Irvin made a speech in Congress last week, on the subject of iron, with which he is thoroughly acquainted.—The speech was listened to with attention, and is well spoken of by those who heard it. It will be published.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

#### No. II. The cause of the Hard Times.

MR. CREMER:  
In my introductory communication, I signified that I would call the attention of your readers to the causes which have led to our present difficulties, and I assumed the position that we had as a government left the path of right, and pursued the wrong, asserting as a general rule, that such measures as obtained prosperity, would, if pursued, most certainly secure prosperity.

I purpose then, in the present communication, to endeavor to show where we deviated from right; and if my remarks seem to cast censure upon the measures and the men of one of the parties in our country, an excuse for such a course will be at once found in the fact that that party, its measures and its men, have, without intermission, controlled the destinies of our country, from the time at which we date the downward progress of our prosperity. When therefore any one charges me with finding fault only with the acts of that party which calls itself democratic, let them bear in mind, that none of the acts of the other party—in fact none of their principles of government, have been carried into practice; and consequently, they as a party, nor the effect of their measures, have had any part in the disasters to our currency and country. Let me illustrate, by a plain comparison. One party has been the driver of the government wagon—the people have merely been passengers, and though the complaints against the bad driving have been loud and numerous, still the same driver held the line and used the whip,—though often told that he was driving into a swamp, and would stick in the mud,—though many of the passengers believed the driver was right; yet when he does get into the swamp, and does stick in the mire, it is

the driver’s fault, or the fault of those passengers who said he was right. There is not a farmer in this county who would let a man drive his team, if for twelve years he had known him, and he always upset or got stalled in the mud.

Now one party has held the reins of Government for twelve years, and the people have been complaining about the difficulties they were driving us into, and when we stick fast, what is the cry? “Oh, it’s not the driver’s fault; it’s your rascally federalists (that are out of office) that have brought us into trouble.” The truth is, that they have got us fast in the mud, but still they want to drive on, and if they cannot go ahead, they want to stick to the saddle and crack the whip, whether they can pull us out or not; the driver does not seem to care, if he gets his pay. Fellow citizens, who is to blame, the driver or the passengers?

Let us look back, and see where we got off from the good road, and to see what kind of a road we were on twelve years ago. Why, I will tell you: then we had a National Bank—a heavy Tariff, sufficient to protect our manufacturers, at least in some degree, from the ten cent a day wages of foreign paupers; we had our offices filled with men who did not rob themselves rich in a few years. Poor old Tobias Watkins was put in the jail of Washington city, because he was a defaulter for \$4000; and now a days men are not only kept in who are known to be defaulters, but men are selected for office because they understand hiding. I don’t suppose my readers want me to name over the Swartwouts and Prices in the National Administration, or the Fritzes, Camerons and Brodheads in the State Government; and it would have been no more than right to have included our worthy Governor, whose Lumber speculations have made him so princely rich.

Well, we left the National Bank, and commenced “Experimenting” with the little rag shops of the States; and how long was it before our currency changed from the most safe and convenient, to the most unsafe and inconvenient? Experience, I said in my former communication, was a good teacher; and experience teaches all who recollect the troubles of the times previous to the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, that our currency and credit was just as bad as it is now; and they will recollect too, that when the Bank was chartered in 1816, immediately there was a change for the better. True the change was not complete, and things placed upon a firm basis for several years; and the reason was, because it took time to get the bad worked out of the system, and then it took time to give the system strength. The same as a Physician uses a sick man; and do any of you think of complaining of your Physician, if his patient does not, after taking a dose of his medicine, immediately take his scythe and go to the field to mow? or do you not give him time to gain strength?

I said our people were too much actuated by impulse, and as I have already extended this communication to a sufficient length, I will leave it for another time to point out the numerous excitements which have been got up, to inflame and delude the people, and will endeavor to show that none of the promises and pledges of those in power have been fulfilled, but that at almost every election, some new delusion was made the rallying cry of the *ins*, as a means of keeping their places; and I doubt not that every candid mind will admit that the people have been the dupes of party drill,—that to keep their party in power, they have sacrificed the interest of themselves; and that the effect of all this has been to gradually prostrate the country. Let the candid of all parties examine what I say, and they will admit its truth.

LEONIDAS.  
Huntingdon, June 16, 1842.

### False Notions.

MR. EDITOR:  
When a false form of government exists among a free and enlightened people, which is of a dangerous character, and calculated to bring misery upon them, it becomes the duty of those who see such facts to expose them, and point out the course to be pursued to avoid such forms.

As wrong government in a nation should be exposed, so should the false notions which, in a community, hold undisputed sway, on account of the wealth of the authors of such sentiments, be brought to light, and true ones be adopted in their place. There is, however, this difference between a wrong form of government of a nation, and the false notions of a community: The former is adopted under a sense of right—those that govern are ac-