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TERMS.

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POETRY.

"Where the Weary are at Rest."

BY JULIET H. LEWIS.

Mother! mourning for the infant
Now released from sin and pain,
Call not back the ransomed spirit
To the weary world again.
Though the hues of earth have faded,
Lone thy house and sad thy breast,
Ye shall meet again, rejoicing,
Where the weary are at rest.

Warrior! 'mid the din of battle
Dealing death on all around,
Marring ruthlessly God's image,
Felling brothers to the ground,
Cease the strife, and turn to Heaven!
Break the sword, and doff the crest!
Scenes like these will never lead thee
Where the weary are at rest.

Toiling slave of wild ambition!
Scheming for a monarch's crown,
Spending years of earthly promise
Seeking for the world's renown,
Cease thy vain pursuit of phantoms!
Quench the fires within thy breast!
Strife like thine! oh what avail they
Where the weary are at rest.

Miser! gloating o'er thy coffers
Saddened with a wealth untold,
Know'st thou not thy dross will perish?
Dimmed will be thy shining gold!
Seek the treasures of pure Heaven!
Even such was God's behest:
Free are all things from corruption
Where the weary are at rest.

Young and lovely Maiden! wreathing
Hope's bright blossom round thy brow,
All things smile in love upon thee,
Bright the world before thee now.
Ere that world shall disappoint thee
Let thy Saviour be confessed!
Steer thy bark toward the haven
Where the weary are at rest.

Drooping one! o'er earth a wand'rer,
Friendless, houseless, dost thou roam?
This is not for thy abiding,
Heaven shall be thy lasting home.
Cheer thee then, though now thy spirit
Be by worldly woes distressed,
Endless joys thou shalt inherit
Where the weary are at rest.

Christian sufferer! worn with anguish,
Racked by more than mortal pain,
Longing for release, and Heaven,
Chafes thy spirit at her chain?
Soon as the bonds of earth shall sever,
Thou'lt be numbered with the blest,
Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest.

Let me see him once more.

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

Let me see him once more
For a moment or two,
Let me tell him myself
Of his purpose, dear, do;
Let him gaze in these eyes
While he lays out his plan
To escape me—and then—
He may go—if he can!

Let me see him once more,
Let me give him one smile,
Let me breathe but one word
Of endearment the while;
I ask but a moment—
My life on the man!
Does he think to forget me?
He may—if he can.

Lawyer's Declaration.

Fee simple, and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Ave nothing—when compared to thee
Thou best of fees—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Saturday Journal.

EMILY GRANTON.

BY ALEXANDER ANDREWS.

It was a cold, bleak November night, towards the close of the last century, and the family of the Grantons had congregated round the hearth, on which a few logs of wood were emitting a comfortable warmth, and illumining the humble cabin of the fisherman, when the door was opened, and a tall young man, in the dress peculiar to the inhabitants of the north-eastern coast of England, entered the apartment.

"Well, Robert," inquired the elder Granton, "is there any thing stirring on the beach?"

"Nothing more than usual, father," replied the youth, "but I thought I could see something like a sail, far out in the bay. I may have been mistaken, for I should think no man would be so foolhardy as to attempt a landing here on such a night as this."

"Just reach me down my glass, boy," said the father, "and I will soon tell you what it is. If it be a ship, we may, perhaps, be able to warn her off in time."

The telescope was handed to him; and after putting on his pea-jacket, he left the cottage. With the aid of his glass, he could plainly discern a small vessel at some distance in the bay, apparently bearing down upon the rocks, against which the waves were dashing with the deafening roar of a cataract.

"If she keeps that course a few minutes longer, she will be on the rocks!" exclaimed the fisherman, anxiously. "Ah, there she goes," he continued with a smile of satisfaction, "she's tacking; the captain knows the coast, and if I mistake not, he will bring to, a few miles out. Again I'm right; but they surely will not be so mad as to trust their boat on such a sea as this! Yes, they are lowering it, as sure as my name is Granton. Why, what's this?" he exclaimed, as a light figure gliding towards him.

"It's only me, father," replied his daughter.

"You, Emily! and on such a night as this, too! Go back, child, go back; for the beach is not the place for such as you at this time of the year."

"But father," replied the girl, "can I be of no service to those poor fellows, if they should be cast ashore?"

"They are safe, Emily; at least, if they do not risk their lives in yonder little cockle-shell of a boat, which they have just lowered."

"Father," exclaimed Emily, laying her hand impressively on his shoulder, "Father is the vessel large or small?"

"She is small, a coaster I should say, Emily, but why do you want to know?"

"Because, father," she replied, in a voice lowered to a whisper, "it surely cannot be George's vessel?"

"No, Emily, George is a better seaman than to expect a boat like that to live in such a sea."

"But," urged Emily, "there is no knowing what he would risk to—," and her voice faltered.

"True," replied her father, smiling, "there is no knowing what he would risk to have a look at you. There, they have shoved off; and are now making way fast towards the beach."

Not another word was passed between the father and daughter as the daring adventurers pulled lustily towards the shore. Emily anxiously watched the little skiff as it was pitched about; now concealed from her in a deep abyss; and then rising upon the crest of a wave, merely to be dashed down again with increased fury.

"He will get a wet skin for his rashness, if it be he," exclaimed the fisherman who was the first to break silence, "but sailors are not apt to care for such trifles as that, so as they gain their end."

As he spoke a large Newfoundland dog, which had swam to shore unobserved, sprang upon the beach and bounded towards Emily.

"Father," cried the girl, "it must be he,—this dog is poor old Hector. Oh, George! George! and she burst into tears.

"What's the use of crying, silly child! said her father, kindly, "they may land safely yet."

"Yes, father," replied Emily, "they may land safely, but see what chances are against them!"

She was patting the head of the dog, in order to conceal her anguish from her father, when her hand fell upon a piece of paper suspended from the animal's neck. It was saturated with salt water, and the letters were illegible, but the quick eye of the girl recognized, in the almost obliterated character before her, the handwriting of her lover. She tore it from the neck of the dog, and, placing it in her bosom once more fixed her steadfast gaze on the little boat, which was now laboring heavily on its course.

"How much longer, father," she asked,

after a long pause, "how much longer do you think they will be before they reach us?"

"That depends, Emily," replied her parent, "on the will of God, and their own exertions; but if they land at all, they ought to be here in less than ten minutes."

The wind blew in fitful gusts, the moon became obscured by small white clouds, and the general appearance of the firmament indicated a squally night.—The boatmen struggled hard against the sea, and contrived, by almost supernatural exertions, to keep their skiff upon her course. Ten minutes of intense anxiety to Emily and her father, had flown by, and yet the boat was beating about at least five hundred yards from the shore. The strength of the man was now evidently giving way, and notwithstanding the loud cries of their captain to "pull for their lives," they relaxed their exertions, and allowed the boat to drift.

"They are lost! they are lost!" screamed Emily, rushing to her father's side, "O Heaven, save them! spare their lives!"

Her parent shook his head mournfully, and was closing his telescope in despair, when a loud and hearty cheer arose from the beach, and on looking once more in the direction of the bay, he perceived that a large boat had been launched by a party of fishermen, and was being rowed vigorously to the assistance of the skiff.

"God be praised!" cried Emily, fervently, as her father pointed it out to her "they are then safe!"

The men in the skiff finding relief so near at hand, had again taken to their oars, and were rapidly nearing the beach, when a heavy sea struck the boat athwart her bows, and before she could recover from its effects, it was succeeded by another wave and she was capsized.

Emily screamed frantically, and then fell to the ground insensible.

The fishermen strained every nerve to bring their boat up to the assistance of the drowning mariners, but succeeded only in picking up one, alive; two others were taken up, merely to be conveyed on shore and buried.

After the lapse of some minutes, Emily was restored to sensibility, and her first inquiries were for her lover. Before her father could reply, the faithful Hector swam once more ashore, bearing the inanimate corpse of his master. She spoke not, as the poor animal laid it at her feet, and looking in her face, whined piteously; not a groan escaped her, not a tear fell from her eyes, but, from that moment, Emily Granton was deprived of the light of reason, and lived and died a maniac!

Eloquence in Arkansas.

We find the following specimen in a card published in an Arkansas paper by some one who had been charged with not wishing to celebrate the Fourth of July:

"Shades of Washington, Hancock, and Ethan Allen! If I have offended, remember the frailty of mortals, and be propitious! What! abolish that day of days!—that day when the concentrated wisdom of ages was blazoned forth on that 'immortal sheet!'—that epoch, not only in American history, but in the history of the world! that day when the Phoenix spirit of Universal Liberty arose up out of the American soil, and spread her broad pinions never again to be folded—that day, for the celebration of which I, in my boyhood days, expended the last sixpence to buy fire-crackers! Forbid it's departed shades! Pacific Ocean, thou instand of creation, and you, ye tall pines of Norway, crowsquills for such an occasion, aid in expunging that resolution! Let Lethæan floods roll over it perpetually, and the raven wing of oblivion rest on it for ever."

Robert Tennehill, a Scotch poet, is the author of a pretty little epigram on woman:

"Nature, impartial in her ends,
When she made man the strongest,
In justice then, to make amends,
Made woman's tongue the longest."

A modest little girl in Richmond—so says the Star—fainted in church, because the minister said that "young ladies were apt to have too much carnal stuff in their bosoms."

"Look here you fellow, keep your dog off from me, will you?" said a dandy to a pert butcher's boy.

"Well d—n that dog, he will be meddling with the puppies!" said the young butcher.

"I had rather not take a horn with you," said the loafer to the mad bull—but the bull insisted upon treating him to two, and the loafer got quite high.

"You are always in a bustle, Mary," said a mother to her daughter. "It's the fashion, Ma."

The modern profane expression of "H—l to pay," may be more politely rendered *Lambo to liquidate*.

"The noblest study of mankind is man."

Judge Wilson's Charge to the Grand Jury.

At the earnest solicitation of the Grand Jury and members of the Bar, his Honor Judge Wilson has furnished for publication a copy of his charge, delivered at the August Term of the Court in this county. The charge is as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

It is through you that the breaches and violations of public rights and duties, committed within this county, for which you are sworn to inquire, are presented to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Quarter Sessions, for trial. You find a bill of indictment a true bill, does not establish the fact that the person accused is guilty. You inquire whether there be sufficient ground for putting the accused on his trial before another jury differently constituted. Your finding is, therefore, a preparatory accusation, the truth of which, to fix guilt upon the person you present, must be subsequently confirmed by twelve petit jurors, in the selection of whom the accused has the right of challenge, and before whom he can be fully heard, and have the aid of counsel. Still, you should be satisfied, from the evidence before you, which is only the evidence on the part of the Commonwealth, that the indictment is substantially supported; and that the charge is true so far as that evidence goes, before you return an indictment a true bill. The oath you have taken indicates the duties you have to discharge. You are not only to inquire into the truth of the indictments prepared and laid before you by the Attorney who prosecutes on the part of the Commonwealth, but to present all offences against the public peace and good morals, committed within the county, that have come to your knowledge, and that you know to be offences over which the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer have jurisdiction.—Selected, as you are, from among the people, and from the different sections of the county, many offences committed that are indictable may come to the knowledge of the grand jurors, without whose presentment the offenders might never be brought to trial. Among them I may mention betting on elections, and improperly influencing voters. The parties to the commission of such offences will seldom complain on each other, knowing that all concerned are liable to punishment. It is not likely that any thing at our present session will be brought before you purporting to be violations of the law relating to this subject. But in a government like ours, where elections are of so frequent occurrence, and their purity of such vital importance, the remedies designed by the Legislature for correcting abuses of the right of suffrage cannot be too often recurring to with a view of impressing their importance on the public mind. I shall not, however, detain you at this time by referring particularly to these legislative enactments, and the penalties imposed for a breach of them, as they were lately, by my predecessor in this court, minutely pointed out, and ably commented on, in a charge which was published and circulated, and I have no doubt was seen and read with interest by most, if not all of you. Our legislators have studied to guard against every corrupt encroachment with which the right of suffrage was threatened; and under these statutes it is the duty of the courts and jurors, and every peace officer entrusted with their execution, to see that their provisions are faithfully carried out; for the security, peace and happiness of our political institutions, and the people collectively and individually, depends on preserving in its purity the elective franchise, upon which the whole structure of our government is based.

Growing out of the subject of elections, it too frequently happens that there is an abuse of the liberty guaranteed to the press;—a liberty held sacred in this country as the great bulwark of freedom, and essential to the nature of a free government. The declaration of rights secures to every citizen the right of freely speaking, writing and printing on any subject. There is, however, a boundary, which, when passed, will subject the trespasser to punishment by indictment for a libel; which is defined to be, "a malicious defamation of the memory of the dead, or of the reputation of the living, by printing, writing, signs or pictures, tending to provoke a person to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt." Persons offending may be indicted, convicted and punished, without the liberty of the press being infringed on or violated. This liberty is not intended to license editors, or others, to make and publish what is improper, illegal, or mischievous, tending to destroy the ends of society, without incurring a suitable punishment. The intention with which a publication is made, must in most instances control our judgment in cases of libel. The acts of public officers, or men in a public capacity,

may be exposed, and freely commented upon; and the character and qualifications of candidates for public favor, freely discussed, printed, and published, when the matter is proper for public information.—The person doing so, holding himself responsible for the truth of his publication. It is from the truth, the circumstances, and time of a charge being made against a public officer, or a candidate for office, that we must determine the motive for making it. But where individuals who are not candidates for public favor, nor holding, nor exercising any public office or trust, are assailed through the public press, and from any wanton, or malicious motive are attempted to be exposed to public ridicule, hatred, or contempt, even the truth of the charge may not excuse, when from its nature, it is evident that the public welfare is not in view. In such case the truth of the charge may rather aggravate than lessen the baseness and evil tendency of the publication; and it is not always whether the publication be false that its author is punishable, but the tendency of the libellous matter to a breach of the peace; and this tendency may exist whether it be true or false. The discountenancing of malicious libels, especially when they are of a private character, we believe, would have the effect to increase the harmony and happiness of society, and allay much of the animosity and bad feeling growing out of our political contests.

In a proper and judicious administration of the criminal law, every individual is interested. It is of importance, therefore, that whatever the legislature has commanded, or prohibited, and made indictable, should receive your serious attention; that their commands and prohibitions may be properly enforced. A part of the duties of the legislature is to revise and amend, enlarge or restrict our criminal code with a view to correct the vices and ungovernable passions of men that may be developed as our general condition as a community may change, or the occasional necessities of the people, under the peculiar circumstances and state of society, may require. When there is inattention on the part of those whose duty it is to carry their statutes into effect we cannot look for the evils they are intended to remedy being removed. It is not the prescribing but the administering of the remedy prescribed, that must remove the evil complained of. And suffering the penal laws to remain on our statute books without enforcing the penalties for a breach of them, rather aggravates the mischief by laying a snare for the unwary.—Of the efficiency of these statutes we have nothing to do. It is for the legislature to provide the remedy, and our duty to enforce its execution. I will not pretend on this occasion to refer generally to the enactments, but point out a few of the more recent, of which the community may not yet be advised.

More effectually to exclude unauthorized issues of paper for circulation as a currency, the legislature in addition to the laws heretofore passed on the subject, on the 24th of June last, enacted "that it shall not hereafter be lawful for any banking institution, or other corporation, or individual, to issue or put in circulation any note, bill, or check, or paper of any kind, to circulate as a currency, under the denomination of five dollars, except notes legally issued under the act of the 4th May 1841; and upon the conviction thereof of any president, cashier, or other officer of any corporation, or individual, before any Court of Quarter Sessions, of putting the same in circulation, of which their name or signature to the said note, bill, check, or other paper shall be evidence, the said president, cashier, clerk, or other officer, or individual shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars." This act embraces and will punish the person issuing or circulating, if prosecuted, every kind of paper money under the denomination of five dollars other than the relief notes authorized by the act of the 4th May, 1841. No form in which such note, bill, check, or other paper is drawn can evade the law, if it is issued or circulated as a currency.

In this State, the law has heretofore authorized (for want of property on which to levy) personal arrest for debt, where the amount exceeded the sum of five dollars and thirty-four cents. By an act of the Legislature, passed the 12th day of July 1842, the law on this subject has undergone a material change, and has relieved the person from arrest or imprisonment on any civil process in any suit or proceeding instituted for the recovery of any money due upon any judgment or decree founded upon a contract express or implied, or for the recovery of any damages for the non-performance of any contract, excepting in proceedings as for contempt to enforce civil remedies, actions for fines and penalties, or on promises to marry, on monies collected by any public officer, or for any misconduct or neglect in office, or in any professional employment. Although this act, except in the cases referred to, releases the person from

arrest, it does not impair the obligation of the debtor, but leaves it in full force against his estate and effects; to secure which to his creditors, in addition to other provisions it is enacted by the 20th section of this act, that any person who shall remove any of his property out of any county with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution, or who shall secrete, assign, convey, or otherwise dispose of any of his property with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and any person who shall receive such property with such intent, or who shall with like intent colude with any debtor for the concealment of any part of his estate or effects, or for giving a false color thereto, or shall conceal any grant, sale, lease, bond, or other instrument, or proceeding, either in writing or by parole, or shall become a grantee, purchaser, lessee, obligee, or other like party in any such instrument or proceeding with the like fraudulent intent, or shall act as broker, scrivener, agent, or witness in regard to such instrument or proceeding with the like intent, such person or persons, on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of the proper county, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the value of the property so secreted, assigned, conveyed, or otherwise disposed of, or concealed, or in respect to which such collusion shall have taken place and shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding one year. And by the 21st section "every person who with intent to cheat or defraud another shall designedly by color of any false token or writing, or by any false pretence whatsoever, obtain from any person any money, personal property, or other valuable things upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary or in the county jail at the discretion of the court before whom he shall be tried, not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or property, or other things so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment." From these sections it will be observed that this law is intended to relieve the unfortunate debtor, but in the end, not the fraudulent debtor, where such fraud is detected.

The selling of spirituous liquors by less measure than a quart without a license to do so—keeping a tippling or disorderly house, are indictable offences; and although it is the duty of the constables to return all such within their respective boroughs and townships, yet they may exist without his knowledge. Should the constable, whose duty it is to return these houses, omit from want of knowledge or any other cause, to make such return; and should the existence of any such, or any violation of the several acts of Assembly regulating inns and taverns, by the persons to whom licenses are granted to keep public houses, have come to the knowledge of a grand juror, he will communicate it to his fellows in order that the proper presentment may be made. And here I will take occasion to refer you to the provisions of these statutes which were enacted with a view to render public houses places of accommodation for strangers and travellers, and to prevent their being converted into receptacles of idleness and vice. For the privileges granted to the keepers of public houses by their licenses, it is enacted that they shall not incite, proximate, or encourage any games of address, hazard, cock fighting, bullet playing, or horse racing at which any money or other valuable thing shall be betted, striven for, won, or lost; and they are prohibited from furnishing wine, spirituous liquors, beer, cider, or other strong drink, to any of the persons assembled or attending upon any such game, fight, play, or race. They are not to allow any kind of game, address, or hazard, or any playing, betting, or gaming for money or other thing of value whatsoever, either at cards, dice, billiards, shuffle-board, or any game or device in any other manner to be practised in or about the house or premises in their occupancy. They are also prohibited by law from harboring, entertaining, or trusting any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant knowing him to be such. For all these offences licensed tavern keepers are brought under severe penalties, and on conviction for some of them rendered forever after incapable of receiving a license to keep a public inn within this Commonwealth. In addition the court are authorized on conviction of any tavern keeper of any offence not mentioned in the act of Assembly relating to inns and taverns, or on conviction of his knowingly suffering drunkenness, rioting or other disorderly conduct in his house, or disobeying any of the provisions of said act to revoke his license. I bring this subject particularly to your notice, believing that a strict attention to this part of the duties enjoined on courts and grand jurors, may have a beneficial effect on the general morals of the community, and render efficient aid in the cause of temperance—the promotion