



BY JAS. CLARK.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A SABBATH OF 1776.

BY MARTHA RUSSEL.

Late in the fall of 1847, it was my good fortune to spend several delightful hours in the gallery of the "Art Union" in New York.

It represented a New England landscape in the capricious month of April, with all the shows of awakening agricultural life and industry.

I knew many in my native village that might have stood as the originals of those men, eye, and not a few horses that might upon occasion have taken that very look and gait.

One Sabbath morning, during the gloomy summer of 1776, when the hopes of the patriots seemed likely to go down in darkness and blood, and even the God-sustained heart of Washington grew troubled, and almost sank within him, the people of our village came up to the house of God with sad countenances and heavy hearts.

It was a beautiful mid-summer morning. A light thunder shower, during the latter part of the preceding night, had laid the dust and given coolness to the air.

The grain was already harvested, but many fields of grass were still standing, brown and sunburnt; and it was very evident that many of the crops suffered from lack of proper cultivation.

The old minister's heart glowed within him at the sight of the resolute, determined-looking faces before him, as they proceeded to a choice of officers.

Who so worthy to do this as he who had stood by them in all times of trial and sorrow? he who had already aided them to fight the good fight of faith, their spiritual teacher and friend, whose moral and physical courage were unbounded—and, with one accord, they named the Rev. Samuel Eells.

This was the first company raised in our village; such was the spirit with which our fathers responded to the requisition of Washington; and, in justification of the wisdom of their choice, let us add, that

As with slow and reverent steps they filed into the meeting-house and took their seats in the square pews, it was easily seen that the greater portion of the male part of the congregation consisted of men advanced in years, and boys in their teens.

from the combined forces of the enemy, and each town and village was called upon to furnish what aid it could. After a few apt and eloquent remarks on the critical situation of the beloved chieftain, the worthy man continued—"Let us not be too much cast down, my brethren. Our cause is that of truth and justice and righteousness; and, strong in these, we shall yet assuredly triumph."

"Then, with hands clasped, and raised towards Heaven, he took up the sublime invocation of David:

"Keep not thou silence, O God! hold not thy peace, and be not still.

"For, lo, mine enemies make a tumult, they that hate thee have lifted up the head.

"They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones.—They have said, Come, let us cut them off from being a nation, that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance.

"Let them be confounded and troubled forever; yea, let them be put to shame and perish.

"That men may know that thou, whose name alone is Jehovah, art Most High over all the earth?"

There was silence for the space of some moments, and then to the strains of old "Mear," full, clear, and distinct, from all parts of the house rose the words of the following hymn:

"Attend, ye armies to the fight, And be our guardian God, In vain shall numerous foes unite, Against thine uplifted rod.

"Our troops, beneath thy guiding hand, Shall gain a great renown; 'Tis God that makes the feeble stand, And treats the mighty down."

The deep silence that followed the benediction was broken by the low muttering of distant thunder, for the white capped thunder clouds of the morning were climbing with giant strides up the western sky.

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DOW, JR., ON CALIFORNIA.

My HEARERS: I know very well what will procure you bliss by the hoghead; it is that wretched filthy stuff, called money. This it is that keeps your souls in a flutter, and sets you jumping like a lot of chained monkeys at the sight of a string of fish.

"My dear friends—I will tell you how to enjoy as much bliss as heaven can afford to humans.—Be contented with what you have, no matter how poor it is, until you have an opportunity to get something better.

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A TOUCHING STORY.

The following beautiful and touching story was related by Dr. Schmelby, of Maryland, at a meeting held in New York, to hear the experience of twenty reformed drunkards:

"A drunkard who had run through with his property, returned home one night to his unfurnished house. He entered his empty hall—anguish was gnawing his heart strings, and language is inadequate to express his agony as he entered his wife's apartment, and there beheld his lovely wife and darling child. Morose and sullen, he seated himself without a word; he could not look upon them. The mother said to the angel by her side, 'Come, my child, it is time to go to bed,' and the little babe, as was her wont, knelt on her mother's lap, and gazing wistfully into the face of her suffering parent, like a piece of chiselled statuary, slowly repeated her nightly orison, and when she had finished, (she was but four years of age,) said to her mother,

"Dear ma, may I not offer up one more prayer?" "Yes, yes, my sweet pet, pray."

And she lifted up her tiny hands, closed her eyes, and prayed: "O God, spare, oh spare my dear papa?"

That prayer was wafted up with electric rapidity to the throne of God. It was heard—it was heard. The responsive 'Amen!' burst from the father's lips, and his heart of stone became a heart of flesh.

Wife and child were both clasped in his bosom, and in penitence he said, "My child you have saved your father from the grave of a drunkard. I'll sign the pledge."

POLITICAL. AN ELOQUENT APPEAL! Duty of the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

Address of the Lancaster County Whig Committee, to their brother Whigs of Lancaster, and other Counties of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Our Republican government is founded upon popular opinion. To ascertain that opinion, the Constitution and Laws have provided annual elections. The freeman expresses his opinion; and the officer of his choice moulds that opinion into law.

To exhort every citizen to that consideration of his DUTY in the coming contest is our present purpose. We wish to excite every honest man to a proper fulfilment of his high trust. In seeking for motives of action, we shall endeavor briefly to show the importance of this election, the great interests and results at stake, and to demonstrate that a FULL VOTE SECURES A WHIG TRIUMPH.

1st. Whig success secures to the National Administration (placed in power by Whig votes) the moral force which a knowledge of the possession of popular confidence inspires, and endorses and sustains its measures; among which are embraced the restoration of the government to the republican purity and simplicity of its better days; a just and pacific system of intercourse with foreign States; a sound domestic policy which shall protect and support our Home Industry, improve our rivers and harbors, circumscribe the limits of human bondage, and invite into our cherished Union the residents of the mighty West, with Constitutions unstained by the curse of Slavery.

2d. Whig success this fall expresses approbation of the course and policy of the State Administration. Thus far it has proved itself eminently deserving of our confidence and support. It has been efficient, honest and economical; it has devised and put in execution a plan for the payment of the State Debt; it has preserved the rights of the citizen and saved inviolate the Constitution by a judicious exercise of the veto power in the case of the Apportionment Bill; it has re-modelled a wretched militia system; it has, without additional taxation or increase of debt, in making provision for the completion of the North Branch Canal, rescued from abandonment a valuable part of the public works in which millions of the people's money have been permitted to remain unproductive and valueless; it has sustained the time honored principles of our beloved Commonwealth by its opposition to the extension of slavery over soil now free; it has given its aid to every effort to protect the labor of our citizens from the oppressive influence of foreign competition, and has largely extended the benefit of education to the industrious poor. Moreover the State Government is entitled to popular support in view of the admirable administrative talents and virtues of Governor WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, whose official services have redounded to the honor and credit of the State—given a fresh impulse to its prosperity, and by a wise system of financial economy and reform largely contributed to improve and render more perfect and profitable our system of public improvements, without an increase of debt or taxation.

There are many other acts of the National and State Administrations which commend them to the continued confidence and regard of the people.—But if the important measures already referred to fail to convince the honest mind, it would be useless to enumerate others.

3d. The next election decides the character of a legislature upon whom will devolve among other things the performance of the following duties:—

1. The election of a United States Senator.—

The choice of a Whig Senator this fall will give Pennsylvania a force and power in the National Councils which must command for her neglected and oppressed iron and coal and industrial interests attention and respect.

2. The apportionment of the State for members of Congress. The past has taught us how unscrupulous are our opponents in this respect, and how unwise it is to leave in hands already polluted a trust which they have heretofore so basely abused.

3d. The districting of the State for the election of Judges, should the proposed amendments of the Constitution prevail. The selection of an honest and intelligent judiciary—the surest and safest guard of our lives, liberty and property—is too momentous a question to be entrusted, in the arrangement of districts, to that partisan dishonesty which has heretofore so recklessly attempted the disfranchisement of a large portion of our citizens.

4. The proposed amendment of the Constitution will be submitted to you at the next election. It is a question of vital importance. No true Whig, whether he opposes or favors the change, will neglect or refuse to vote at such a time. Every good citizen should vote in order that the decision, when ascertained, be it for or against their adoption, shall be the judgment of the whole people.

5. Members of Congress are to be elected. By negligence now Pennsylvania may lose the sinews of her strength. For years a majority of her Congressmen have been instructed by the votes of her people to stand firmly by a Protective Tariff, and thus secure the means of employment to her willing and industrious sons. By low cunning and bold falsehood our opponents have cheated and deceived our people, and a free trade tariff has silenced the busy hum of our workshops. If Pennsylvania lends her aid to this odious policy, her prosperity and the hopes of her industrious and enterprising citizens have fallen, it may be to rise no more.

6. An Auditor General and Canal Commissioner are to be elected. For years a member of one party has paid out the money of the people to its own partisans, and another member of the same party has settled the accounts. The common sense of every careful man teaches how unwise it is to allow, in the every day business of private life, the same agent to pay out money, contract debts, and settle, audit and adjust his own accounts. Prudence would suggest some check, or safeguard, in public as in private affairs. Should the Whigs succeed in electing their candidates, the people's interests will be watched and guarded in the Canal Board, and the accounting officers will detect the unfair results of party bias, should party favoritism in the canal board perpetrate injustice. Each party will guard the other, and thus the money of the tax-payer will be saved, and the treasure of the State be secured from favoritism and consequent waste.

For Auditor General the candidate of the Whigs is HENRY W. SNYDER, of Union county, than whom a more pure, upright and capable man cannot be found. A son of Simon Snyder, reared under the teachings of that honest and faithful and patriotic Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he has all his father's integrity of purpose and pure democratic love of the people's rights and interests.—The plain republicanism of the father has taught the son that extravagance and profligacy in affairs of State are as ruinous as in private life.

JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county, is our candidate for Canal Commissioner. Educated on the farm and bred to toil, he is a noble specimen of a Pennsylvania Farmer, and knows the wants and feels the burthens of the tillers of the soil.—Although unassuming, his worth, honesty and intelligence have secured the friendship and respect of all who know him, and the farmers of his native county have placed him in the honorable position of President of the Agricultural Society of that county as a mark of their esteem for his virtues and ability. His sound and unbiased judgment—his stern integrity and his more than ordinary capacity, especially fit him for the important office to which he has been nominated.

The nominee of the Whigs for Surveyor General is JOSEPH HENDERSON, of Washington county. To many of our citizens he is well known. For several years in the Land Office, he not only fitted himself to ably fulfil the duties of this responsible station, but his accommodating spirit and purity of purpose as a public officer—his superior business capacity and untarnished integrity—were made apparent and acknowledged. No better man could have been selected.

The results of a Whig victory are many and important, and should excite all to energy and action. With the election of a Whig Senator, Pennsylvania's voice for the next five years is undivided for PENNSYLVANIA POLICY in the National Senate. In the halls of Congress Pennsylvania would still be on the side of American industry.—Our State would for ten years escape from an unjust and oppressive apportionment. As a Whig State, she would be recognized as worthy of reward for her fidelity to republican faith. And all this would give strength and vigor to our State Administration, and increased confidence and new hope to its labors and measures to remove the burthens from her citizens. Triumph now would bring zeal and nerve into the subsequent contest for Governor, and secure an easy victory. Our patriotic Governor will have so proven the merits of Whig measures and Whig men that the people will demand their continuance in official position, and a crowning victory in the Presidential campaign of 1852 would be but the "beginning of the end" of good results.

A FULL VOTE SECURES A WHIG TRIUMPH.—We give the figures why we say so. We must however be permitted to say that the Whig party is peculiarly liable to the charge of criminally omitting to vote; and this has produced more injury—

more permanent wrong to our institutions than any other cause. We would prevent a recurrence of this evil by impressing on the minds of our citizens the importance of the duty. The obligation to defend our country at the expense of life and property is not more binding than is the duty to exercise the elective franchise. To vote is an obligatory on the good man as the performance of any duty. There is no stronger evidence of bad citizenship—no more marked example of moral treason to his country—to his fellow-men—to himself and to his posterity—than the culpable laziness and listlessness that keeps a voter from the polls. Neglect of a known duty is evidence of infidelity to every obligation. He that neglects to vote ceases to be a republican—ceases to be a part of the people's government, and is a recreant to the hallowed trust which his fathers committed to his guardianship. If one man may neglect this duty, all have the right to do so, and the vigilant and scheming would soon subvert the Republic, and the active and tricky politician would direct the destinies of the country. It is manifest that here it must be feared the first fatal injury will be done to those institutions which give glory and power to us as a nation. How can he who fails to exercise this important duty claim the protection of a government, in his person or property, which he by his negligence so materially aids to subvert and destroy?

LET EVERY MAN RESOLVE TO VOTE, whether it be sunshine or storm, permitting neither business nor pleasure to prevent him. A day given to your country is not lost. To perform this duty once only in three or four years is a shameful disgrace of so priceless a privilege—so sacred an obligation.

A FULL VOTE IS A WHIG TRIUMPH, because the Whig party is in a majority in this State, as is evidenced by the following statistics, which show that the Whigs have the strength of numbers and need but the will to secure success.

ELECTION RESULTS FROM 1840 TO 1849.

1840 For President: Harrison, 144,010; Van Buren, 143,374.

1841 For Governor: D. R. Porter, 136,335; John Banks, 113,374.

1842 No election showing the popular vote.

1843 For Canal Commissioner: Miller, 110,290; Guilford, 96,317.

1844 For Governor: Markle, 156,120; Shunk, 160,403.

1845 For President: Clay, 161,203; Polk, 167,535.

1846 For Canal Commissioner: Burns, 119,510; Karns, 189,118.

1847 For Governor: Foster, 89,084; Powers, 97,913.

1848 For Governor: Shunk, 146,115; Irvin, 128,138.

1849 For Governor: Johnston, 168,525; Longstreth, 168,220.

For President: Taylor, 185,513; Cass, 171,976.

1849 For Canal Commissioner: Gamble, 144,840; Fuller, 133,111.

These statistics show that if all the Whigs who voted in 1840 for Harrison, had performed their duty, the Whig candidate for Governor in 1841 would have been elected by 7,678, and the Whig Canal Commissioner of 1843, by nearly 34,000 majority; and had all the Whigs who voted for Clay in 1844, been at the polls, Markle would have been elected Governor in that year—Karns would have been elected Canal Commissioner in 1843 by 40,000 majority—Irvin elected Governor in 1847 by 15,000—and Fuller elected Canal Commissioner in 1849 by 16,000 majority. Thus have we been defeated by our own criminal indolence and apathy. Our victories show an increased vote, independent of any corresponding decrease of the vote of our opponents. This forcibly illustrates the imperative duty, the solemn obligations by which every Whig voter in the State is bound to exercise his high and responsible right of suffrage at every election.

FELLOW CITIZENS—To you personally are addressed the foregoing incentives to activity and zeal. They are not merely to be read, but pondered deeply—to be incorporated with your political morals as a motive principle—to be borne with you, and impel action in your walks and labors of every day, until their vital strength and influence shall make each regard his right as a voter, not in the light of a privilege to be used or neglected at pleasure; but as a sacred, responsible, imperative obligation enjoined by the love we bear to, and the interest we have in, the honor and welfare of the great Commonwealth to which we belong. [Signed by GEO. W. HAMERSLY, and forty-four others.] LANCASTER, Sept. 13, 1850.

THE Printer's Consolation. 'Tis sweet to reflect, when the last tye we stick, That the buckwheats are baking, broad, heavy, and thick; For there's nothing more pleasing, or sweet to the taste, Than a well brown'd and butter'd, thumping big buckwheat cake. LARGE STATES.—The area of New Mexico, if the bill passed by the Senate a few days since goes through the House, will be not far from one hundred and fifty thousand square miles. The territory will be over three times as large as the State of New York, which contains forty-six thousand square miles.