

Huntingdon Journal.



Wednesday Morning, April 2, 1856.

VILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

DARWIN PHELPS,

OF ARMY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The Student and School Mate.—This

handsome little work for April, has been

received. \$1 per year, Calkins & Co., N. Y.

Graham's Magazine.—Graham for A. p. r. l.

is before us. It is a first class work, and

we always hail its appearance. A. H. See, Phil., \$3 per year.

Peterson's Magazine.—\$2 per year.

T. B. Peterson, Phil. The April number has

been received. It is one of the very best

magazines.

Major Jones' Sketches of Travel.—It

is published by T. B. Peterson, and written

by the author of Major Jones' Courtship.

Get it by all means, and we assure you

will "get your money back" in fun. Price 50 cts.

We are indebted to E. Miles, Esq.,

for the Report of Pa. R. R. Directors.

From this report we learn that the amount

of money taken at this station for the year

1855, is as follows:

Passenger Receipts, \$13,445 50

We invite attention to the card of

T. H. Pollock, in another column. Mr. P.

is thoroughly acquainted with his business,

and we hope all who are desirous of be-

coming expert book-keepers, will attend

his school. A communication received on

the subject of book-keeping, shall appear

next week.

We understand that Mr. O. C. B.

Cutter will be in town the last of this week

with his unsurpassed assortment of Pianos,

Melodeons, &c. He has dispensed of 25

or 30 Pianos within the short space of 50

days, in Hollidaysburg. Several of which

were \$500 instruments. This speaks well

for the character of his Pianos, all of which

are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction

or the full amount of the purchase money

with all expenses will be refunded.

LOCAL MATTERS.—We understand that

a highly respectable and well known citi-

zen of the lower end of this county, com-

mitted suicide one day last week. He

was found in his barn, suspended from a

beam by a bed cord. Worldly troubles are

presumed to have been the cause of this

rash act.

—We are pained to state that Mr. U.

Lewis was very severely injured on the

Broad Top Railroad, at Stonerstown, on

Thursday last. He was crushed between

two cars, breaking his leg, and otherwise

injuring him. He will recover.

—A portion of the dam across the Juni-

ata at the mouth of Raystown Branch, was

swept away by the freshet on Friday last.

'Providence smiles upon Democracy' says

a stump orator; and this almost convinces

us that the high water and low democracy

when combined, can sweep the pockets of

our commonwealth clean. The repairing of

this useless dam will be a magnificent

opportunity for plundering the State.

—Two deer were run down and killed

by dogs, last week, near Raystown Branch.

We may perhaps gratify the editor of the Hunt. American in "giving a few more plank of our platform," provided he gives us security that he will not attempt another libel suit. If he can assure us he will act sensibly, we may notice his long-winded paragraph.

The allegation that we approve of black republicanism, is a mistaken idea. We have no sympathy with or for such an organization. We stand upon the platform of liberty, and as we declared some weeks ago, our platform is the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, no more slave territory. We oppose the encroachments of slavery power, but in no wise favor ultra-fanatical abolitionism.

If it is asked how we stand upon the Presidential question, "we would answer, we would tell you," assure us that Fillmore is not opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and we will place his name at our mast-head, and give him our hearty support.

No sirs, we are not nigger lovers, but we do oppose chains and the lash. We are not abolitionists, but we denounce slavery as a curse to the nation. Once for all, we proclaim it as the fundamental principle of our creed, No more slave territory, freedom to Kansas. America for Americans.

If this is not sufficient, we can do nothing more. We are Americans by birth, American Republicans by choice, American principles are our creed, and the prosperity of America our aim. We are as much opposed to fanatical abolitionism, as southern disunionism. Consequently we have no sympathy for any ism calculated to breed disunion.

THE PRESS—A CALAMITY TO TYRANTS.

"The liberty of the Press is the palladium of all your rights," said Junius in those powerful letters, which made the aristocracy of England quail and its very throne tremble. The Press is the most potent weapon with which freemen can defend themselves against tyrannical encroachments. The New York Express says, "it is quite natural, therefore, that the tyrants and despots who are opposed to constitutional liberty or public freedom, in any form, should look upon the Press as an engine terribly destructive of the internal machinery, whereby for a series of ages, the crowned heads of Europe—and particularly the Roman Pontiff, have managed to keep the masses of their subjects in a state of enslavement—utterly opposed to that independence of spirit and intellect, which alone makes man, indeed, the image of his Maker. If the wearer of the tiara had the same power in London, that he has in Vienna—such free, outspoken journals, as the Times, for example—would have been swept from existence long ago—and as would certainly be the case, even in a nation so comparatively independent of Rome as France—its editors would be condemned to spend the remainder of their days off in Cayenne, or some other remote colony, famous for the furies it has, to send out of existence men whose thoughts, in print at home were dangerous to despotism. In all countries that recognize or tolerate the domination of that stupendous anomaly, the Roman See—we listen in vain for those untrammelled utterances of public sentiment and public sentiment which, on every question pertaining to the general well, fall like music on the ear in lands that ignore its preposterous pretensions to spiritual and temporal authority. France, if not as thoroughly Roman Catholic as some of her neighbors, is still sufficiently so to subscribe religiously to the burthen imposed upon it by the overshadowing despotism which governs there.—Popery predominates in Spain—therefore, Spain has no free press—and, therefore, hardly the shadow even of popular liberty. Unshackle the journals of Paris and Madrid for three months only, and we would not give much for the thrones of Napoleon the Third, or Isabella the Second. The same observation apply with equal truth to Portugal, the greater portion of Germany, all of Italy, and most especially to Austria, the government of which has ever been the readiest to go farther than the farthest in its slavish self-subjection to Rome. We have at this moment before us a most flagrant proof of this humiliating truth, in the shape of a circular letter, recently issued by the Romish Bishop of Bergamo, enjoining the strict enforcement of the Romish Concordat with the government at Vienna. It appears in the shape of a 'pastoral,' in the Giornale di Bergamo. After strongly condemning a suggestion, that the cruel censorship which is just now in vogue, under the Concordat, should be slightly modified, the Right Rev. father, speaking for his master—the Roman Pontiff—proceeds:—

Now, everybody believes he has a right to think and print what he pleases; and therefore we see in many countries the so-called 'freedom of the press.' It was welcomed by the very worst class of society with enthusiasm and celebrated in high-sounding words as a conquest which civilization had gained over barbarism—as evidence of the progress of humanity. But the good and honest men consider it as a public calamity, and as if, with the abolition of a political book censorship, even the laws of God and of the church could be abolished. Many newspapers and journals try to lessen the true importance of the Concordat (Austria) and to place the loyal intentions of the government under suspicion. They propagate mistrust and dissension under the pretext of pacifying the public mind, and of recommending moderation to bishops. Such, my true believers, are the fruits which our country has reaped from the freedom of the press; but by its fruits, you can judge, yourself, what a pernicious plant the freedom of the press is, and whether good and honest men are not right in 'destroying it, and in considering it a public misfortune.' Pope Clement XIII. counselled to stop the press, and to cut off the root of sin. The principal source, and the true root of the evil consists in the freedom of the press and the free trade of books. We recommend order to all, but principally to the press, to publishers and traders of books, newspapers, pictures, etc., that the laws of the Pope of Rome must be observed in our city and diocese. Nobody is hereby permitted to print a book or pamphlet without the previous appro-

bation of the bishop. No publisher is allowed to possess or sell under any pretext whatever, books which are not inserted in our approved catalogues. If there ever was a period to exhaust all believers to observe the laws of the church and the trade of books, it is the present, when the government has sanctioned the freedom of the press. It belongs to the Popes especially, who are instituted by the Holy Ghost, for the guidance of the Church of God, to judge of the moral necessities of the people."

Remember, American reader, continues the Express, in commenting upon this precious manifesto, "it is not the production of some Bishop that lived and flourished hundreds of years ago, before men's minds were illumined by the light of the Reformation, and their eyes opened to the progress of the world all round and about them. Not at all! It is a bona fide product of the Nineteenth Century, having the seal and authority of the same Romish Church, that is today, by every means in its power, open and secret, fair and foul—seeking to exercise precisely the same power in the United States as it is exercising in Austria. Rome is the source of authority for its Archbishops, Bishops and Priests, all over the world—and no Bishop of Bergamo dare fulminate such an infamous decree as that which we have quoted above, without the sanction of the Pope. Afraid that his Bishops and Archbishops, here, are not fully up to the Bergamo standard of devotion to the Holy See, it is not difficult to discover another motive for the establishment of a College in Rome, for the education of priests for America. Should this nefarious scheme ever be consummated, a day is coming that will witness some Archbishop Hughes calling as his fellow Churchman, the Bishop of Bergamo, now calls, the liberty of the Press, a "thing to be detested by good and honest men." If the prospect a detestable thing in Austria, or in Italy, it is equally detestable here—for the Church and its judgments, here, as there, are infallible, and the only reason why our folks do not dare to say so, in a Bergamo Bill, is found in the fact, that the people, in whose midst he is, are, as yet, not sufficiently weaned from their American principles, to justify the experiment. Nevertheless, hurry up the contributions for the College in Rome—and then be prepared for a New York 'Pastoral,' issuing from the Archbishop's residence in Mulberry street, something after this fashion:

"We recommend order to all, but principally to the press, to publishers and traders of books, newspapers, pictures, etc., that the laws of the Pope of Rome must be observed in our city and diocese."

Given under my hand and seal this—day of—18—, J. J. Jones, Archbishop of New York. Private Secretary.

Fellow citizens! Americans—Whigs—Democrats—men of all parties and politics, again we say read the Bill from the Bishop of Bergamo—and say if it is not indeed high time to sound the alarm against the monstrous assumptions of the Papal Hierarchy—the now open and defiant foe of everything in the shape of liberty, in the Old World, and the secret, but no less deadly, enemies of Republicanism—and that surest safeguard of Republicanism—the Liberty of the Press, in the New. Read! read! read!

News of the Week.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax last evening, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst. Mr. Dallas, the new Minister to Great Britain, had arrived out. It was generally rumored that the Treaty of Peace between the belligerent Powers would be signed on the day the Canada sailed. It was also rumored that the question of boundaries would be referred to Commissioners to settle on the spot, and that Sardinia would not be represented among the Commissioners. A despatch from Berlin states that Prussia had been invited to be represented in the Conference, and that Baron Montefiore was about to leave for Paris as her principal representative. In the Crimea the Russian and Allied Generals had met and agreed upon terms of an armistice, the neutral ground being the Tchernaya. The Ottoman Ministry is taking measures to alleviate the financial difficulties of Turkey. In the Baltic the British flying squadron is stated to be pushing towards the Gulf of Finland. Admiral Napier was bitterly assailed in the British Parliament upon bringing forward his motion of inquiry into the management of the Baltic fleet while under his command.

By the arrival at Boston, yesterday of the steamship Emeu, we have four days' later news from Europe. The peace Conference was in daily session at Paris, but nothing had transpired in regard to the proceedings. In the Crimea a neutral line had been traced between the allied armies and the Russians. The White Works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28 of February. A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants to devise some means of remedying the difficulty. The navigation of the Danube had been reopened. A great commercial crisis had occurred in Norway. In the city of Bergen, alone, twenty houses had suspended payment.

Dr. Parker, the United States Commissioner to China, has notified Americans there that they will be severely punished if found in the "Coolie trade"—the traffic in poor Chinese. By a despatch from Syracuse, N. Y., we learn that a woman named Ward, residing near Bridgeport, Madison county, murdered four of her children with an axe. Cause brutality of her husband.

The National Executive Committee of the Republican party have issued an address to the people of the United States, reciting the aggressions of the slave power, and inviting all who are in favor of freedom in the territories, to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention of the 17th of June.

The American schooner Maria E Smith has been captured by the Brazilian brig of War Olinda, while attempting to land in Brazil 320 African slaves. The commander and crew, all Americans, were thrown into prison. The schooner left the African coast with 500 blacks on board, but they were so closely packed and so badly fed, that 180 died on the passage, and 64 more soon after being landed.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors.—I observe by your last issue that the meeting held in this borough, which appointed me as the representative delegate from Huntingdon County, to the Union State Convention, which met last week in Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket to be supported by the opponents of the National Administration at the next general election, is called a "Republican Meeting." The convention which I was appointed to attend is properly named in your announcements "the Union State Convention;" and if the meeting here had been called by you a Union Meeting for the purpose above mentioned, I should not have troubled you with this correction. The mistake doubtless occurred unintentionally, and you will therefore oblige me by setting the matter right by publishing this communication. My connection with the American party is well known in this county, from the fact that I carried the dark lantern nearly all over it; and I have no intention whatever of abandoning its organization.—I have voted for its candidates from the time of its birth, and intend to do so until its dissolution if it shall so long behave itself well. Should it ever prove recalcitrant to the vital principles of Americanism, or hang like a mill-stone around the neck of American progress, then, and not till then, will I ask my name to be stricken from its rolls.

The word Republican was once the potent rallying cry of a great party, and did good service in the great warfare for civil and religious liberty. The words bring to the mind memories of noble ideas vindicated and great and living principles preserved and no American should blanch when a name is applied to him around which the early glories of his country so thickly cluster.—It has however lately been assumed by an organization whose purpose is to oppose the citizens of the North and the South to the establishment of a College in Rome, for the education of priests for America. Should this nefarious scheme ever be consummated, a day is coming that will witness some Archbishop Hughes calling as his fellow Churchman, the Bishop of Bergamo, now calls, the liberty of the Press, a "thing to be detested by good and honest men." If the prospect a detestable thing in Austria, or in Italy, it is equally detestable here—for the Church and its judgments, here, as there, are infallible, and the only reason why our folks do not dare to say so, in a Bergamo Bill, is found in the fact, that the people, in whose midst he is, are, as yet, not sufficiently weaned from their American principles, to justify the experiment. Nevertheless, hurry up the contributions for the College in Rome—and then be prepared for a New York 'Pastoral,' issuing from the Archbishop's residence in Mulberry street, something after this fashion:

"We recommend order to all, but principally to the press, to publishers and traders of books, newspapers, pictures, etc., that the laws of the Pope of Rome must be observed in our city and diocese."

Congressional.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1856.

In the U. S. Senate, to-day, the Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order of the day for the 14th of April, and the bill to create a public printing, book-binding and engraving establishment, the special order for April 21st. In the House, the Speaker announced the Kansas investigating Committee to consist of Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Howard of Michigan, and Oliver, of Missouri. A joint resolution was adopted, giving to new members of Congress the usual supplies of \$1000 worth of books.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1856. In the U. S. Senate, to-day, on motion of Mr. Brodhead, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more National foundries in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War, in his annual report of December, 1853. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the general deficiency bill, which was discussed until the adjournment. In the House, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, made a speech, in which he asked to be excused from serving on the Kansas investigating Committee. A bill introduced by Mr. Phelps, authorizing the raising of the southern line of Kansas, was referred to the Committee on Territories. A long discussion of the most animated character followed, upon the question of naturalizing citizens in Washington.

Legislative.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1856.

In the State Senate, to-day, bills were passed to incorporate the Union Bank of Philadelphia, the Flaga County Bank, and various private bills. In the House, the section fixing the salaries of the law Judges was stricken out of the General Appropriation bill.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1856. In the State Senate, to-day, the bill to prevent the law Judges of the Commonwealth from interfering in elections was reported, with amendments. In the House, a bill was passed to incorporate the Philadelphia Musical Society and Loan Society. The General Appropriation bill was passed finally, with a section fixing the salaries of the law Judges—Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, \$3000; other Supreme Judges, \$2000 each; the Philadelphia Judges \$2800; the Pittsburgh Judges \$2500 each; county law Judges \$2000 each. A section was adopted establishing the office of State Engineer.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1856. In the State Senate the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to writs of Error in criminal cases, reported a bill, which was taken up and lost by a tie vote—yeas 15, nays 15. The bill to incorporate the Northwestern Coal and Iron Company passed. The Senate then discussed the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and afterwards went into convention with the House, upon the subject of public printing. In the afternoon a number of incorporation acts were passed. The bill to incorporate the Corn Exchange Bank was negotiated.

In the House, a number of private bills were passed. The Convention in regard to the allotment of the printing adjourned to the 3d of April. After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

A communication received from Hollidaysburg, signed "A disinterested Person," is too lengthy.

UNION CONVENTION!

A TICKET NOMINATED! GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!!

The Union State Convention composed of delegates from the American, Republican and Whig parties, met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. Delegates were present from every district in the State. After the appointment of officers, &c., a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions.

In the evening, on motion of Mr. Reinhart, Judge Jessup was requested to address the meeting. John Williamson of Huntingdon, was then unanimously called upon. Judge Jessup was next called.—The following resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. McCalmont from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the action of the Committee. The report was read and each resolution acted upon separately.

As finally adopted, they are as follows: Whereas, The freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the National Administration, are divided into political organizations, holding on some questions of governmental policy diverse opinions; yet it is believed that a large majority of the freemen of this State are agreed upon the numerous issues forced upon the country by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; by the undesignated policy of the National Administration to impose by violence and fraud Slavery upon Kansas, contrary to the wishes of a large majority of the inhabitants; and by its unjust, liberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage;

And Whereas, Agreement in principle is the only bond that can unite effectively honest men in political action; Therefore, Resolved, That animated by the spirit of concession, we will cordially unite in the support of the candidates to be nominated by this Convention, upon the basis of those principles upon which we are mutually agreed.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by the exercise of an unvarnished influence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at the instance of selfish and sectional politicians; by the removal of honest and competent men from offices of honor and trust, in order that the places might be filled by inefficient and corrupt partisans; by refusing to protect the freemen of Kansas in the enjoyment of the rights designed to be secured to them by the Constitution of the United States;—thereby showing itself powerful for mischief, but feeble in the maintenance of laws for the protection of the people and the honor of the country—has justly forfeited all claim to the confidence and respect of the people of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to check the evils inflicted upon the country by the unjust and sectional measures adopted by the present National Administration, brought about by the exercises of its patronage; that we are utterly opposed to the admission into the Confederacy of Slave States; and that we are in favor of the extension of the territory of free territory over the territories of the United States now free.

Resolved, That we cordially disapprove of the interference of foreign influence of every kind in our civil and political affairs; and are equally hostile to the interference of Slave States or people of the United States in the affairs of other nations, regarding any such interference as unwarranted and in conflict with the commendation of Washington's Farewell Address, which inculcates with emphatic earnestness the propriety of avoiding the adoption of any policy which might involve us in unprofitable and dangerous controversies with foreign nations.

Resolved, That we regard the pandering of any party to foreign influence as fraught with manifold evils to the country, threatening the morals of our institutions and endangering the peace and safety of the people; and we therefore favor the passage of laws to prevent the harboring and patronage of such persons on our shores from the hospitals and prisons of Europe.

Resolved, That as American liberty depends for its preservation on the intelligence of the people, universal education is the first duty of the State, and that all attempts, by whomsoever made, to deprive the people of the means of acquiring such a beneficial system, in order to sectarian purposes, or opposing its progress and extension, because it is not the instrument of inculcating any particular religious creed, ought to be resisted as fraught with incalculable mischief and evil.

Resolved, That the respect and confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, and the people of this Commonwealth are due to the present Chief Magistrate of the State and to the members of his Administration, for the integrity, purity of purpose and sterling patriotism manifested in their official conduct, and we heartily commend them to the support of every citizen who values the honor and interests of the State, and can appreciate the virtues of devoted and faithful public servants.

[The changes made by the Convention were the substitution of the present resolution on Common Schools, on motion of Mr. Cornman, in place of another of similar tenor, reported by the committee; and the addition to the first paragraph of the preamble is all which follows the words "inhabitants," as follows:—

"And by its unjust, liberal and Anti-American preference in the appointment of men of foreign birth over those born upon the soil, to offices of trust and honor, as well as in the distribution of its patronage."

On adopting this amendment, which was offered by Mr. Palmer, of Schuylkill, after some discussion among the members, the previous question was called, and the main question was ordered to be put, yeas 82 to 33. The amendment was then agreed to, and the preamble as amended was also agreed to.]

Mr. Ingham offered additional resolutions: "Resolved, That in the Slave power of this Union, we recognize a great and growing aristocracy, which now controls the General Government and shapes its entire policy with the design to make Slavery national and Freedom optional; and as while we are not disposed to interfere with Slavery in the States, we are determined to repel its aggressions, and to claim for the North its proportionate influence in national affairs."

Resolved, That we regard the recent decision of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Willison, as an abandonment of the doctrine of State sovereignty and dangerous to the personal liberty of the citizens of this State.

Resolved, That we regard the Fugitive Slave Law as wholly unbecoming for the Constitution and an infringement of the rights of citizens of the free States, and ought to be modified.

Mr. Hamersley moved an indefinite postponement of the resolutions. The previous question was called, and the main question was ordered to be put.

The motion to postpone indefinitely was then agreed to—yeas 90, nays 18.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock and proceeded at once to the nomination of a candidate for AUDITOR GENERAL.

DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstrong county, having received a majority of the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Auditor General.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for SURVEYOR GENERAL.

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, of Bradford co., having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Surveyor General.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for CANAL COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York county, having received a majority of all the votes, was unanimously declared the nominee for Canal Commissioner.

The Loss of the Ship John Rutledge. Mr. Thomas W. Nye, the sole survivor of this terrible wreck, furnishes a narrative, from which we make the following extract:

The John Rutledge left Liverpool on the 16th of January; fell in with ice on the 18th of February, in latitude 45 35 N., longitude 45 56 W., got into field of ice the next day, and succeeded in working clear of it. She subsequently, however, ran into an iceberg, stove a hole in her bow, and was abandoned at six o'clock the same evening.

There were five boats attached to the ship, which I think would not have carried all on board. As it was, some twenty-five or thirty were left to go down with the wreck, of whom all but the mate and carpenter were passengers. The boat that I was in was the last to show off. It was the intention of the mate and carpenter to have joined us; but they went to sound the pumps, and while so doing our boat broke adrift. Indeed, had we held alongside a few minutes longer, we should have been swamped.

We soon lost sight of the ship, and found ourselves—thirteen in number—upon the wide ocean, with about a gallon of water, and six or eight pounds of bread. This party in the boat consisted of the boatswain, a Scotch sailor, five men, four women, and a little girl passenger—and myself. One of the women was the mate's wife. The weather was intensely cold; and the boat shipped a great deal of water, and from the effects of both the sufferings we were to encounter and the cold, and myself, were warmly clothed; but the passengers, with the exception of one lady, were not. That lady was wrapped up in two blankets. We had a compass in the boat, but Mrs. Atkinson in jumping in, broke it. We made no effort to reach any particular point—our only hope being that we might be picked up by some passing vessel. Mr. Atkinson took charge of the bread and water, and would give but little out. The boatswain drank most of the water. Both were soon exhausted, and then bitter cold began to tell upon us. It is my opinion that if we had been supplied with food and water—most of us could have withstood the cold.

The third day in the boat a male passenger died. He was very thinly dressed—a light coat being his only one. He was followed, the next day, by a woman, whose husband survived her a day or two. We this day saw a great running fire, which a light wind. Our hearts were cheered with a prospect of speed relief. We raised a signal on an oak and called for her with all our strength. We gained on her for some time, and I had begun to picture to myself the hearty welcome that would be extended to the shipwrecked by captain and crew. But a breeze soon sprung up, and our hopes were crushed. She gradually left us. I thought we were near enough to catch her on the deck, but no notice was taken of us. Notwithstanding this great disappointment, I endeavored to keep up my spirits.

On the fifth day, all those in the boat with me began to drink sea water. I warned them against it, but they persisted. I got very little of the water taken from the ship, but I drank no sea water. When at last we became very parched and dry I rinsed it out with sea water, but swallowed none. Some snow fell one day, which I found a great relief. After the others began to drink the sea water, they died in quick succession. On the seventh day, the last one died, and left me the only living being in the boat.

The dead who first succumbed, were thrown overboard; but the four last were beyond my little remaining strength, and for more than two days, I was forced to sit with their distorted bodies before me, and with but little hope that a better fate would be mine. The last who died was a passenger—an English lady, of slight form, the mother of a little girl.

Her daughter preceded her a few hours. I cannot remember the order in which the others died. The boatswain, the night before his death, became delirious and furious. He assailed Mrs. Atkinson, hit her severely on the arm, and scratched her. He threw the bucket overboard and attempted to throw the crew overboard also. He assailed me with the contents, and struck me a blow on the face, the marks of which I still bear. He died about noon, some hours before which he became listless and stupid. Nearly all the others became delirious. Mrs. Atkinson called in the most alarming tones for water—stretching out her hands to receive it. They all died like the boatswain, and in many instances the first notice that I had that another victim had fallen was by his pitching over when the boat lurched heavily.

When all my companions were dead, I fixed an ear upright, with a white woolen shirt and red silk handkerchief on the ends of John McClure's late of Tod Township Huntingdon County, residing in said township, to whom, whose indebted will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.