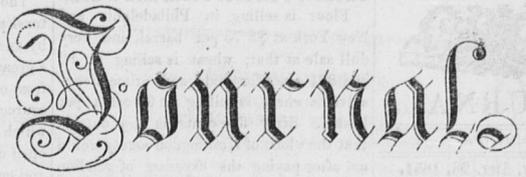




Huntingdon



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THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.
The murmur of the purling stream
Broke not the spell which bound him;
Like music breathing in his dream
A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely sight to view,
To cast their sunshine o'er the?
What cord unites that soul to Heaven?
Where visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought, a form of earth,
Alloys this hour of dreaming!

What happy dreams, fair child, are given,
To cast their sunshine o'er the?
What cord unites that soul to Heaven?
Where visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles of cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought, a form of earth,
Alloys this hour of dreaming!

Mayhap, afar on unseen wings,
Thy silent spirit soaring,
Now hears the burst of golden strings
Where angels are adoring:
And with the pure helical throng,
Around their Maker praising,
The joyous heart may join the song,
Ten thousand tongues are raising!

A HOME IN THE HEART.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! ask not a home in the mansions of pride,
Where marble shines out in the pillars and walls;
Though the roof be of gold, it is brilliantly cold,
And joy may't be found in its torch-lighted halls.
But seek for a bosom all honest and true,
Where love once awaken'd will never depart;
Turn, turn to that breast like the dove to its nest,
And you'll find there's no home like the home in the heart.

Oh! link but one spirit that's warmly sincere,
That will lighten your pleasure and solace your care;
Find a soul you may trust as the kind and the just,
And be sure the wide world holds no treasure so rare.

Then the frowns of misfortune may shadow our lot,
The cheek-scarred tear-drops of sorrow may start,
But a star never dim sheds a halo for him,
Who can turn for repose to a home in the heart.

A Family of many Tongues.

A correspondent of the New York Independent relates the following interesting and curious facts concerning the family of the pastor of the First Congregational Church in Abington. It will be seen by the article that the family is pre-eminently endowed with 'the gift of tongues.'

'Some weeks since I visited the family of a pastor, and member of the Massachusetts Legislature, Rev. J. W. Ward, of Abington. In this family there are five children, who have been motherless seven years. The four oldest, three sons and a daughter, between the ages of nine and sixteen years, are the prodigies of these times. At family worship the father reads from the French Bible, one son from the Hebrew, the daughter of twelve years from the Latin, another son from the Greek, and the youngest, nine years of age, from the Hebrew. They all give readily, free and correct translations of the most difficult passages in the Bible.

Their varied knowledge is astonishing. They seem to be equally at home in solving difficult problems in mathematics, and discussing the doctrines of religious sects, as well as in giving the locality and opinions of authors and public men in this country. The father has been almost the sole instructor, and has trained them to be particularly useful in the garden and kitchen, independent of servants, and cheerful and social in an unusual degree in the family circle.

If there is a family exhibiting such propriety, intelligence and genius, or a father more devoted to the welfare of his children, an interview would compensate for a long journey. Governor Edward Everett, years since, in his message, mentioned the 'Learned Blacksmith,' Burritt, as an example to the youth of the State; and I am sure the boys, and girls in this family, who when under ten years of age had conquered three languages, and in addition are exact and generally intelligent, are more worthy of mention and imitation.

A letter is advertised in Buffalo, directed to Dr. Vanderkerbadgerdundertromp.

RAIL-ROAD CONVENTION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Commissioners of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company, met with the citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, in Convention at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday evening the 15th day of August inst., when the Convention was organized by electing JOHN WILLIAMSON, Esq., President, Maj. James Patton and John King of Bedford county, and John Garner, Christain Shaunce and Thomas Adams, of Huntingdon county, Vice Presidents; and Charles Mickle, William Lewis and R. Bruce Petrikin, Secretaries.

The President then briefly and eloquently stated the object of the meeting. He said, we have met to take into consideration, and devise such measures, as will most speedily construct the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The proposed Railroad, commencing as it does, at the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad at the town of Huntingdon, and extending its whole length through one of the richest agricultural valleys in the world, until it terminates in the valuable and inexhaustible coal fields of the Broad Top mountain, is now, as I am happy to say, beginning to assume the importance that it deserves. Not only the capitalist, the speculator, and stockjobber are impressed with the great importance of this work, but the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic and the professional man, all see in the completion and opening of this railroad, a source of wealth not equalled by any similar project in the world. I am pleased to see about me so large an assemblage of farmers, mechanics, and men of all vocations, and it gives me great hopes of the success of the project upon which we have met to deliberate. Of the practicability of the location and grading of this road upon the proposed route there can be no difficulty, as the very able report and survey by the chief of engineers, Samuel W. Mifflin, Esq., sufficiently demonstrated. Mr. Mifflin estimates the whole cost of grading the road, laying a single iron track and putting on the motive power, at the sum of \$350,000—although this may appear to be a small sum, yet we are assured by Mr. Mifflin that it is a very liberal estimate. Explorations and enquiry have been made, sufficient to assure us that the right of way for the whole extent of the road, can be had for the asking, and owners of the richest and most valuable coal fields on Broad Top mountain, say to us, come and take our lands "without money and without price." But to make this Railroad, land will not suffice—we need money and money we must have—and we are required to raise the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars—this is but a small sum, and we can easily raise it, if we will put our shoulders to the wheel. Let us then go to work in earnest—the day of small things I hope is past—enough talking has been done, let the working now commence, and by the help of the capital of the eastern cities the amount will soon be raised. We should if possible raise at home, the whole of the money necessary to make the road; but if that cannot be done let us raise at the least by our home subscription, one hundred thousand dollars, and when we have done so, we have the assurance of reliable men in the eastern cities that they will fill the subscription sufficient for all our purposes.

I appeal to you then, fellow citizens of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, with your mountains pregnant with coal and iron, your broad limestone fields rich in agricultural wealth, and with your mill seats, and water powers unsurpassed for every variety of manufacturing purpose; to give this project the consideration which it should receive at your hands. You alone are to be benefitted by it if you will but make the effort—will you fold your arms in apathy, and with purse strings tightly drawn refuse your aid, when so great a work, so beneficial and profitable not only to the stockholders, but to the people generally calls loudly and earnestly for your support. Will you withhold your money and influence from a work that will disembowel the treasures that have lain hidden in your mountains for untold ages;

from a work that is to afford a medium for the transportation of your produce—the first link in a chain of Railroad that will bring the counties of Bedford and Huntingdon in close communion, and tapping the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Cumberland, will connect the Juniata with the Potomac. Shall it be said of you with all your boasted wealth, that there could not be found amongst you sufficient public spirit, to raise for this purpose the paltry sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Shall it be said to your shame, that possessing ninety thousand acres of the richest coal lands in the world, that when asked to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to make a railroad by means of which you could pour into the lap of our eastern cities, that great and inexhaustible mineral wealth to us now useless, because inaccessible, and in return would bring back to you the gold of California—when you were asked to subscribe money for your own aggrandizement—when you were told that by aiding in this project, you would give a new impulse to business, that would cut down the grass now growing in your streets, and in commerce and mineral wealth would place your counties side by side with Lehigh and Schuylkill, with greater advantages for mining and transportation; shall it be said that you turned a deaf ear to the spirit voice that called from your slumbers, and blind to your best interests refused to pluck the golden fruit whilst it was within your grasp, and sinking into your wonted sleep lost the prize forever. No, fellow citizens, I feel that this foul aspersion shall never be cast upon you—the enthusiasm and determination to complete this work which now pervades all classes, gives me the bright assurance that another month shall scarcely have passed until we have raised the required sum. I see about me men able to give their thousands to help on with this great work, and the time has now arrived when I feel assured they will do so. This subject like all others must have a culminating point, a crisis—we all feel that the crisis has now arrived—that the time has come when the question comes home to us, will we make this road or will we not? Will we arouse from our slumbers or sleep on? In the faces of all around me, I have already read an answer to this question. I see a willingness and determination in all to contribute by their money and influence to the completion of this great work; and my words for it, eighteen months shall not elapse until this road shall be completed—and the mountains of Broad Top vocal with the whistle of the locomotive, shall be teeming with her busy thousands. For the consummation of this great object we have met this evening.

Mr. Williamson having concluded his remarks, on motion of John G. Miles, Esq., the proceedings of the last Convention were read and approved. The Committee appointed at the last Convention to ascertain in their respective boroughs and townships the probable amount of stock that would be subscribed, through their chairmen, reported as follows:

Huntingdon borough	the sum of \$9000 00
Walker township, supposed	8000 00
Hopewell township, cash	16,500 00
" " land	20,000 00
Tod township, supposed	15,000 00
Bedford co. Hopewell township	2800 00
Liberty township	1500 00

Making the amount reported, \$72,800 00

The Committees from several of the districts not being present with their reports on motion of Col. Wharton,

Resolved, That the absent Committees, and all those who have not fully reported, be requested to continue their exertions and make report at the next Convention.

The Convention was now addressed successively by John G. Miles, Esq., Gen. A. P. Wilson, David Blair, Esq., and R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq.

On motion of Maj. Patton,

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain what coal lands and coal rights can be procured for the use of the company, their location and accessibility, upon what terms they can be procured, and to take conveyance

thereof in trust for the Company, and to report to the next Convention.

Whereupon the chair appointed Major James Patton, John G. Miles, Esq., and David Blair, Esq.,

On motion of Col. S. S. Wharton,

Resolved, That three persons be appointed to procure releases of the right of way for said Railroad.

Whereupon the chair appointed, Col. S. S. Wharton, James Entrockin, Esq., and Major Charles Mickle, said Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and be published in all the newspapers in Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties, and the newspapers at Harrisburg.

On motion, of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq.

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn to meet in this place on Thursday evening of the first week of the next November Court, 13th November.

[signed by the officers.]

Who Contracted the State Debt?

This appears to be the subject matter of inquiry at the present time, and as the following article from the Reading Journal, contains the fullest and clearest view of the subject of any that has fallen under our eye, and it is made up from the annual Report of John N. Purviance, the late Locofoco Auditor General, to the Legislature, it must be taken as evidence, conclusive, in the estimation of that party—it is sufficient for the Whig party, and proves all that we have asserted, and from which we apprehend there will be no difficulty in ascertaining who it was that contracted the State Debt:

Statement of the Public Debt of Pennsylvania.

Stock, Loan per act of April 2, 1821	\$20,322 99
do do do 1, 1826	292,224 71
do do do 9, 1827	999,211 71
do do March 24, 1828	1,997,418 42
do do Dec. 18, 1828	798,274 64
do do April 22, 1828	2,197,372 43
do do Dec. 7, 1829	59,000 00
do do March 13, 1830	3,894,800 28
do do do 21, 1831	2,481,201 81
do do do 28, do	120,000 00
do do do 30, do	998,556 43
do do do 30, 1832	2,397,418 42
do do April 5, 1832	300,000 00
do do Feb. 16, 1833	2,339,880 13
do do March 1, do	200,000 00
do do do 27, do	529,915 74
do do April 5, 1834	2,264,532 61
do do do 13, 1835	959,250 16
do do Jan. 26, 1839	2,192,582 28
do do Feb. 9, do	1,277,216 02
do do March 16, do	99,992 00
do do do 27, do	469,480 79
do do June 7, do	49,997 24
do do do 27, do	1,134,248 65
do do July 19, do	2,053,831 06
do do Jan. 24, 1840	868,789 02
do do April 3, do	853,681 95
do do June 11, do	1,285,732 88
do do Jan. 16, 1841	800,000 00
do do March 4, do	32,235 05
do do May 4, do	652,164 00
do do May 5, do	556,697 63
do do May 10, do	999,677 01
do do July 27, 1842	39,016 78
do do March 7, 1843	62,680 31
do do April 29, 1844	59,224 59
do do May 31, 1844	66,438 61
do do April 16, 1845	4,555,189 15
do do Jan. 22, 1847	71,654 00
do do April 12, 1848	159,687 42
do do Inc. Plane Loan April 10, 1848†	400,000 00
	40,677,214 68

*[It should be added that the original relief loan amounted to about \$3,000,000—but has been since cancelled and reduced to the present sum of \$652,164 00.]

†[This loan was created for the purpose of avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad—a work of great practical utility, and one which greatly rounds to the interests of the Commonwealth.]

The above is taken letter for letter and figure for figure from the Official Statement in the last Auditor General's Report page 120. Let us now see under what administrations this debt was accumulated.

Date	Admin.	Debt Contracted.
1820 to 23—J. Heister, loco,		\$20,322 99
1823 to 29—J. A. Shultze,		6,337,501 35
1829 to 35—Geo Wolf,		\$16,032,009 78
1835 to 38—Jos. Ritner, Whig NONE.		
1838 to 44—D. R. Porter, L.		13,100,856 96
1844 to 48—F. R. Shunk,		4,786, 523 60
1848 to 51—W. F. Johnston,		400,000 00
		\$40,677,214 68

Examine the above figures carefully and then say whether the locofoco party of Pennsylvania, is not the DEBT CREATING PARTY. Except \$400,000 00 loaned in 1849, created for the purpose of avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad, not one DOLLAR OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, was created by a Whig Administration!

Gov. Ritner came into office in Decem-

ber, 1835, and went out about the 1st of January, 1838, and as will be seen, not a single cent was added to the debt during his administration.

Then commenced the administration of David R. Porter, under whom the public debt was increased at the rate of over two millions a year!

Next came the "lamented" Shunk, who added his mite to the sum total at the rate of over a million a year, until the debt was swelled to the enormous amount of Forty millions of dollars!

In July, 1848, Francis R. Shunk died. Thereupon William F. Johnston became Governor and in the following October, the people affirmed the selection at the ballot-box.

Before this the affairs of the State were in a deplorable condition. The interest on the public debt had not been paid by the Locofocos for some time, and Pennsylvania had become a by-word and reproach throughout the civilized world.

Well what did Governor Johnston do? Why one month after his induction into—

in August, 1848, he paid the interest promptly, without resorting to the locofoco expedient of a loan—a thing that had not been done for years before—and ever since it has been paid promptly, when due in gold and silver. But this is not all. The very first year of his administration he paid off a temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars, and a floating debt of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars left by the previous locofoco administrations. Nor is this all:—He commenced paying off the MAIN DEBT, which as appears by his last annual message, was decreased since the 30th November, 1848 over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS! Besides this, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS has been paid for the completion of the North Branch Canal, a work commenced under previous locofoco administrations and abandoned for want of funds. This work will soon be completed, and then we will have an important source of revenue for the payment of the State Debt.

The crowning feature of Gov. Johnston's administration has been the creation of a SINKING FUND for the redemption of the main debt. The act creating this fund was recommended by Gov. Johnston, and has thus far been eminently successful.—During the year 1849 and 1850, there was received into the Treasury on account of this fund the handsome sum of \$421,833 75 as appears by the last report of the Auditor General, pages 126 27. This sum was expended in the purchase of loans of the funded debt amounting in the aggregate to \$459,122 98.

It would be well for the people of Pennsylvania to remember these truths. Gov. Johnston has already paid off a large amount of the funded debt, and if continued in office, he will be able during the remainder of his term, to continue doing so at the rate of nearly or quite ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM, without any additional tax to the people. We have here the ACTS of the Whigs against the high toned professions of the Locofocos.

Elect Johnston and Strohm, and this gratifying state of things will continue.—But if the destinies of the Commonwealth are again committed to the Commission we shall have a return of the days of Wolf, Porter, and Shunk and the State will once more be plunged into irretrievable ruin and embarrassment.

How to Draw the sinners.

Several years ago we were a resident of northwestern Louisiana, near the confines of Texas. The people there, as a general thing, were not much given to religion. An itinerant preacher happened along in the neighborhood during this dearth of religion, and set about repairing the walls of Zion in good earnest. But his success was poor. Not over half a dozen could be got together at his Sunday meetings.—Determined, however, to create an interest before leaving the neighborhood, he procured printed handbills and had them posted up in every conspicuous place in the district, which read to the following effect: "Religious Notice.—The Rev. Mr.

Blaney will preach next Sunday, in Demyseys Grove, at 10 o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M., Providence permitting. Between the services, the preacher will run his sorrel mare, Julia, against any nag that can be trotted in this region, for a purse of five hundred dollars!"

This had the desired effect. People flocked from all quarters, and the anxiety to see the singular preacher was even greater than the excitement following the challenge. He preached an elegant sermon in the morning, and after dinner he brought out his mare for the race. The purse was made up by five or six of the planters, and an opposing nag produced. The preacher rode his sorrel mare, and won the day amid the deafening shouts, screams, and yells of the delighted people. The congregation all remained to the afternoon service, and at its close more than two hundred joined the church some from motives of sincerity, some for the novelty of the thing, some for excitement, and some because the preacher was a good fellow. The finale of the affair was as flourishing a society as can be found in the whole region thereabouts.—Spirit of the Times.

Every young man should remember that the world always has and always will honor industry. The vulgar and useless idler whose energies of mind and body are rusted for the want of exercise, the mistaken being who pursues amusement, as relief to his enervated muscles, or engages in exercises that produce no useful end, may look with scorn on the laborer engaged in his toil; but his scorn is praise; his contempt is an honor. Honest industry will secure the respect of the wise and good among men, and yield the rich fruit of an easy conscience, and give that hearty self-respect which is above all price. Toil on, then young men and young women. Be diligent in business. Improve the heart and the mind, and you will find "the well-spring of enjoyment in your own souls," and secure the confidence and respect of all those whose respect is worth an effort to obtain.

In Texas, a variety of Generals present their claims for office. Besides these the Houston Beacon publishes the address of "General Internal Improvements." He wants to be Governor, he says he is a Democrat, and his policy carried out, canals shall be constructed across every man's farm, every house shall be shingled with bisentit, and framed with Cheshire cheese, buckwheat cakes shall grow wild on the prairies, and the swamps be filled with molasses and springs of hot coffee, and milk and honey shall fall from the clouds.

EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.—This somewhat noted and notorious personage, says the New York Express, has been defeated as a candidate for the Legislature of Indiana, by an eleventh hour nominee, who owes his election to something like a coalition upon a point of local consideration, and pretty much irrespective of politics. An Indianapolis paper copies an extract from a speech said to be delivered by Hon. Jas. Barbour of Va, when a candidate to represent his county in opposition to a very illiterate fellow, by the name of Davis, and thinks that Hon. E. A. Hannegan, Ex-M. C., Ex-Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Ex-Senator of the U. States, and Ex-Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia might just now make a similar speech, in view of his recent defeat for the petty office of member of the Indiana Legislature.

Fellow-citizens, said Gov. Barbour, I had the honor to represent my county for several years in the Assembly of Virginia. I was for some years Governor of this ancient Commonwealth; I was for a considerable time a representative of this district in the Congress of the United States; I had, fellow citizens, at a subsequent period, the honor to hold a seat in the most august legislative body in the world, the Senate of the United States; at another period I had the place of the Secretary of the War department in the administration of John Quincy Adams, and was afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary near the Court of St. James; and now, fellow citizens, you may picture to yourselves the humiliation that I feel at finding myself here to-day engaged in a damned little pitiful county contest with Tom Davis."

Several years ago we were a resident of northwestern Louisiana, near the confines of Texas. The people there, as a general thing, were not much given to religion. An itinerant preacher happened along in the neighborhood during this dearth of religion, and set about repairing the walls of Zion in good earnest. But his success was poor. Not over half a dozen could be got together at his Sunday meetings.—Determined, however, to create an interest before leaving the neighborhood, he procured printed handbills and had them posted up in every conspicuous place in the district, which read to the following effect: "Religious Notice.—The Rev. Mr.

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