

# Huntingdon



# Journal

VOLUME XVII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1852.

NUMBER 31.

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION:**  
The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates, viz:

If paid in advance, per annum, \$1.50  
If paid during the year, 1.75  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 2.50  
To Clubs of five or more, in advance, 1.25

The above Terms will be adhered to in all cases. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

## Poetical.

### KEEP AT WORK.

Does a mountain on yourown?  
Keep at work;  
You may undermine it yet;  
If you stand and thump its base,  
Sorry bruises you may get.  
Keep at work.

Will Miss Fortune's face look sour?

Keep at work;

She may smile again some day;

If you pull your hair and fret,

Rest assured she'll have her way.

Keep at work.

Does the cold world lift its heel?

Keep at work;

Whether it be wrong or right,

May be you must bide your time,

If for victory you fight.

Keep at work.

If the devil growl at you,

Keep at work;

That's the best way to resist;

If you hold an argument,

You may feel his iron fist.

Keep at work.

Are your talents vilified?

Keep at work;

Greater men than you are hated,

If you're right, then go ahead—

Grit will be appreciated.

Keep at work.

Every thing is done by Labor;

Keep at work;

If you would improve your station;

They have help from Providence,

Who work out their own salvation.

Keep at work.

## Family Circle.

### Beautiful Thoughts.

God has sent some angels into the world whose office it is to refresh the sorrow of the poor and to lighten the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have than that we should bring joy to our brother; that the tongue should be tuned with heavenly accents, and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as comfort and joy, to begin to break out from the prison of his sorrows at the door of sight and tears, and by little and little begin to melt into showers and refreshment—this is glory to thy voice, and employment fit for the brightest angel. So I have seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up with the images of death, and the colder breath of the north, and the waters break from their enclosures, and melt with joy and run in useful channels; and the flies rise from little graves in the walls, and dance a little while in the air, to tell the joy within, and that the great mother of creatures will open the stock of her new refreshment, become useful to mankind, and sing to her Redeemer. So is the heart of a sorrowful man under the discourse of wise comfort; he breaks from the despair of the grave, and the fetters and chains of sorrow; he blesses God, and He blesses thee, and he feels his life returning.

### Order at Home.

One great source of evil to children, is the differences between their father and mother concerning their faults, and the quarrels of which they are sometimes witnesses. Children cannot honor their parents when they see them quarrel; and if when the father corrects, the mother will fondle the child, or the reverse, the child will have his way, and will be sure to repeat his fault. Many a child's soul will rise up in judgement against its parent on this account. Wherever there is a difference, God has given authority to the husband, and the wife must not let the child see her oppose that authority. All differences must be privately settled.

**GOOD TOASTS.**—The following toasts were drunk at a celebration on the Fourth, at Winchester, Mass. :

**The Ladies**—The real rulers of the world, though like the heavenly bodies, they let their influence be rather felt than seen.

**The Printing Press**—The voice of public opinion, mightier than the rush of armies. Let it ever seek the words of truth and freedom.

## Miscellaneous.

### For the Journal.

MR. HALL:—

When I sat down to write it was my intention to discuss, at some length, the following proposition, viz:—All those arts, discoveries and inventions, which serve to increase, indefinitely, the wealth and power of nations, and which render life in enlightened countries, comparatively comfortable and happy—are the legitimate offspring of educated minds. But finding this would occupy too much space in your paper, I shall assume my proposition to be true, and merely notice, a little, two or three of the multitude of particulars which it contemplates, briefly notice two or three of the many means sought out by mind to ameliorate the condition of our race.

Living in an enlightened age and country, it is impossible to appreciate properly the value of the advantages which science has bestowed upon the world. So accustomed are we to enjoy the accumulated improvements of ages, that they are as common to us as the air, and about as little regarded.

Then let us think for a moment of the effects produced on society at large by a single discovery in the powers of nature, or a single improvement in the arts. Who, for example, can calculate the value of steam as a motive power? How many mills and factories does it keep in operation?

How much cloth and hardware does it manufacture? How much grain does it grind? How much merchandise does it transport? How many travellers does it convey? How many books, newspapers, and periodicals does it print? What would be the consequence, were the use of steam, at once and forever abandoned? What would be the present state of manufactures and internal commerce, had its powerful agency never been discovered or applied?

But again. Who can estimate the worth of the Mariner's Compass? Consider, for a moment, the effects of this discovery.—What has this little instrument not done to increase the wealth and power of nations? It furnishes to every enlightened people the luxuries, the conveniences, and many of the necessities of life. It cements the great brotherhood of mankind in comfortable union, and sends the gospel of everlasting truth to every region and every clime. Who will presume to price this priceless invention? What would be the condition of the world, what the state of civilization in America, had Education not added this invaluable discovery to its ten thousand triumphs of a similar kind?

I will call your attention to but one other production of educated mind. I mean the art of printing. It is impossible to form any adequate conceptions of the importance of this "Art of Arts." Its influence on civilization, on morality and religion, transcends and overshadows the influence of all other human inventions combined. The press has preserved and handed down to posterity, the accumulated knowledge of by-gone ages. The press spreads the history of the world, the researches of philosophy, the deductions of reason, and the triumphs of religion, before every mind willing to receive them. The press kindles the fire of freedom, arouses the spirit of patriotism, awes the demagogue and arrests the restless career of corrupt ambition.

Why are blankets so called? Because they were first made in 1840, by one Thomas Blanket, and some other inhabitants of Bristol.

Why are muslins and cottons thrown into pump water after being washed in soft? Because of the astringent properties of the hard water, which gives the fibres a peculiar firmness, whilst the soft water would leave them lax.

Why do the properties of soda and potash differ in soap making? Because, with soda, oil forms a hard soap, with potash a soft one.

Why do pearl-ash and water remove grease spots? Because the pearl-ash unites chemically with the grease, forming a species of soap, which easily washes away.

Why is pipe clay used for scouring cloth? Because of the alum which it contains.

Why is alum used in dyeing? Because it cleanses and opens the pores on the surface of the substance to be dyed, rendering it fit to receive the coloring particles, by which the alum is generally decomposed) and at the same time making the color fixed.

Why do combs stained to imitate tortoise shell, soon become dull? Because of the lead used in the dye resuming its usual metallic appearance.

Why, in cementing, should bodies be heated before, and closely pressed together, after the cement is applied? Because very little of the cement may be left between the pieces, as the thinner the cement is spread, the firmer it will hold.

We all pride in the beauty and prosperity of our country, the equity of her laws and the purity of her religion. Let us remember that the compass directed the mariner to the discovery of this land of which we boast so much. Let us remember that the press liberated, beautified and enriched it. Let us remember that had not Education produced these invaluable instruments of human improvement, the whole length and breadth of this happy land; this land of intelligence and refinement; this land of

religion and law; this land of peace, plenty, patriotism, and virtue; this asylum of the oppressed of all nations;—instead of being adorned with cultivated fields and populous cities; instead of being decorated with works of art and industry; instead of being irradiated by institutions of learning and sanctified by temples of religion; would present one unbroken wilderness; the abode of wild beasts; the theatre of savage warfare, and human sacrifices. Let us remember that these inventions are the chosen instruments of a wise and kind providence, especially adapted to the civilization of mankind; especially designed to promote the mental and moral emancipation of the world.

Are any of my readers parents? As such, you no doubt, pride in the intelligence of your children. You watch with virtuous delight the gradual development of their immortal intellects. You look forward with inspiring confidence to the period when they shall be respected for their knowledge, esteemed for their virtues, and cherished for their services to the world. Let me tell you that to the compass and the press you are indebted, under God, for whatever is gratifying in the present pursuits or future prospects of these deserving objects of your love.

Apart, then, from the elevated dignity and rational enjoyment which sound education affords; apart from the high aspirations with which it swells the bosom of expanding youth, and the gentle solace it affords to the period of declining years; apart from all these important considerations, and regarded merely as the parent of those improvements which serve to make life comfortable and happy—Education merits the highest mode of praise that tongue can utter or thought conceive. May, then, its onward progress be accelerated, its benign influence be extended, till every mind is brought to bask in the soul-cheering effulgence which it ever sheds along its glorious path-way.

R. A. M.

Huntingdon, July, '52.

### Information for the People.

#### THE PLAIN "WHY" AND "BECAUSE."

Why is linen disadvantageous for wear next the skin? Because it retains the matter of perspiration in its texture, and speedily becomes imbued with it; it causes an unpleasant sensation, is very rapidly saturated with moisture, and conducts heat too rapidly.

Why is woolen cloth advantageous? Because of the readiness with which it allows the perspiration to escape through its texture, its power of preserving warmth to the skin under all circumstances, the difficulty of making it wet through, the slowness with which it conducts heat, and the softness, lightness, and pliancy of its texture.

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Why, in cementing, should bodies be heated before, and closely pressed together, after the cement is applied? Because very little of the cement may be left between the pieces, as the thinner the cement is spread, the firmer it will hold.

Why should plated articles be kept dry? Because the coating of silver on them is so thin as not to prevent their speedily becoming canked or rusted by water.

Why is charcoal the best dentifice? Because of its antiseptic properties and its destroying the smell of various substances; thus rendering it a ready sweetener of the breath.

### William A. Graham, of North Carolina.

The Secretary of the Navy and nominee of the Whig party for the Vice Presidency, is a native of Lincoln county, in that State, and was born in the year 1804. His father, the late General Joseph Graham, was born in the county of Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1759, of parents who had emigrated from the North of Ireland, though of Scottish origin; thence, by the removal of a widow mother, he was transferred in early childhood to the vicinity of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina. Here he grew to man's estate, and received such education as the country could then afford, at an academy in Charlotte, called Queen's College. He was there the associate of Jackson, Adair, and many others, who subsequently became distinguished in the history of the country. When a boy about fifteen years of age, he was present at the famous "Declaration of Independence," on the 20th of May, 1775, by the people of Mecklenburg; and late in life furnished his testimony in relation to that event, when its authenticity was called in question; and this certificate will be found appended to the published accounts of that remarkable occurrence, so honorable to the patriotism and valor of the people of that country. With two elder brothers, he entered the Revolutionary Army at an early age, and served several campaigns in the Carolinas and Georgia, in which he rose to the rank of a Major of Cavalry. In a sharp action on the occasion of the entrance of the British army under Lord Cornwallis into Charlotte, in September, 1780, Major Graham, commanding a corps of cavalry under Colonel Davie, was cut down, wounded, and left for dead, a short distance from that village. Recovering from his wounds, he participated actively in the campaign of 1781, and continued in the service until the end of the war. After its close he filled many important public trusts, and was for many years a member of the State Legislature, and of both the Conventions which deliberated in the adoption of the Federal Constitution by North Carolina. In the war of 1812 holding the office of Brigadier General of Militia, he volunteered his services, and commanded a brigade called out from North and South Carolina against the Creek Indians, and joined the army of General Jackson, soon after the battle of the Horse Shoe, in time to receive the submission of that powerful tribe. He died in 1836, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years, beloved, honored and respected by the people of the good old Whig State of North Carolina.

William Alexander Graham, his youngest son, was educated in his native State. After the usual course of preparatory instruction, he entered the university of North Carolina, and was graduated with the highest distinction in a class of unusual merit. His professional studies, in preparation for the bar were pursued in the office of the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and one of the ablest lawyers of America. He commenced the practice of the law thoroughly prepared, and fixing his residence at Hillsborough, in Orange county, soon attained the highest distinction in his profession, and was eminently successful as an advocate. Mr. Graham always had a right appreciation of the character of his profession and its noble aims. Pure in heart himself, benevolent in disposition, and generous in all his impulses, he became the friend of the poor and unfortunate. The oppressor and wrongdoer found no advocate in him; but he was always ready to give his aid to the widow and orphan, without fee or reward; and his happiest efforts in his profession were made in their cause. In him are happily blended the graces of the Christian gentleman and the virtues of the pure and upright man. All who know him love him for these qualities of the heart, which eminently distinguish him, and which obviously manifest themselves, even upon a slight acquaintance. Accustomed from earliest recollection to look upon the wounds in his father's face, received in the battles of Independence, and to listen at the fireside to the legends of the Revolution, he had more than ordinary incentives to take part in public affairs. He was elected a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina in 1833, and was continued, by successive elections, down to 1840. At the session of 1838, he was chosen the Speaker of the lower House, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability and impartiality, in which station he remained until 1840, when he was promoted to the Senate of the United States. During the seven years he was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, he acted a conspicuous part. The consideration of questions of currency and finance, arising out of the expiration of the charters of the first Banks of the State; the adoption of a system of internal improvements adequate to its wants and exigencies; the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution, with a view, principally, to

equalize representation; a revision of the whole body of the local statute laws; the establishment of a system of common schools, with many other subjects of great importance, came under the consideration of the General Assembly of the State during this period. On all these subjects he was regarded by all parties as one of the ablest and most influential members, and rendered essential service, as is now being both seen and felt, in the improvements of the State and the adoption of the policy which he enforced and advocated with so much ability and enlarged patriotism. A decided Whig in political opinion, he deplored the too frequent introduction of Federal politics into the Legislature to the neglect of its appropriate functions. At the session of 1834, when resolutions were introduced to instruct Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging the Journal of the Senate, Mr. Graham greatly distinguished himself by a speech in opposition to them, which was much admired and commended for the eminent ability and soundness of its views, and the great Constitutional learning which it evinced. Taking his seat in the Senate of the United States in December, 1840, the youngest member of that body, which were in great disrepute and contempt, he lifted up his bright young eyes and said, "I will be good, dear mother," I heard a sweet child say; "I will be good, now watch me, I will be good all day." She lifted up her bright young eyes and said in a soft and pleasing smile; "Have I been good to-day?" Oh! many, many bitter tears would save us, did we say, Like that dear child, with earnest heart, "I will be good to-day."

### Youths' Column.

#### OUR LITTLE GIRL.

When the evening shadows gather Round about our quiet heart, Comes our eldest born unto us, Bending humbly to the earth! And with hands clasped tightly, And with meek eyes raised above, This the prayer she offers nightly To the Source of light and love.

"Bless my parents, O my Father! Bless my little brother dear, While I gently take my slumber, Be thy guardian angels near! Should no morn's dawn greet me, Beaming brightly from the skies, Thine the eye of love to meet me, In the paths of Paradise!"

Now a glad "good-night" she gives us; And she seals it with a kiss; Naught of earthly sorrow grieves us In an hour so full of bliss!

Then our arms about her wreath, One fond kiss before she sleep; Soon we hear her gentle breathing In a slumber calm and deep!

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#### I WILL BE GOOD TO-DAY.

"I will be good, dear mother," I heard a sweet child say; "I will be good, now watch me, I will be good all day." She lifted up her bright young eyes and said in a soft and pleasing smile; Then a mother's kiss was on her lips, So pure and free from guile. And when night came, that little one, In kneeling down to pray, Said in a soft and whisper tone, "Have I been good to-day?" Oh! many, many bitter tears would save us, did we say, Like that dear child, with earnest heart, "I will be good to-day."

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#### Vulgarity.

Boys, guard against this shameful vice. Nothing is so disgusting and repugnant to the feelings of the noble and the good, as to hear the young use profane, or low, vulgar language. The young of our towns are particularly guilty of profanity. In our day it seems the "boy" does not feel himself a "man" unless he can exult in this great sin.

"We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—alude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. By being careful, you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick, and became delirious. In these moments they used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it, after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, they had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves in this way."

IRON PAPER.—At the Prussian Industrial Exhibition, Count Rennard, a large proprietor of iron works, exhibited sheet iron of such a degree of tenacity that the leaves can be used for paper. Of the finest sort, the machinery rolls 7,040 square feet of what may be called leaf-iron from a cwt. of metal. A book-binder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen rags. Perhaps books may hereafter be printed for the tropics on these metallic leaves, and defy the destructive power of ants of any color or strength of force. We have only to invent a white ink, and the thing is done.—*Sun.*

OUT DOOR EXERCISE.—One of the old-fashioned sons of Esculapius, on being asked by a patient what were the best means for preserving health, replied, "out-door exercise." "And what is the best way to avoid taking cold?" asked the patient. The doctor again answered, "out-door exercise." "And pray, doctor, do tell me how I shall get an appetite?" "Why, by out-door exercise." Nothing so true, because it is the voice of nature. Franklin, who well understood the rules of health, observed, "dress moderately, and take plenty of exercise, and you won't blame the climate for sins of your own making."