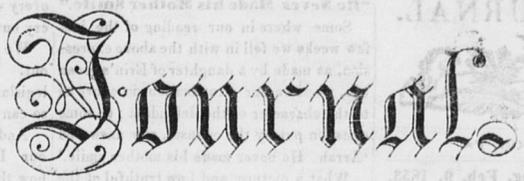




# Huntingdon



BY J. A. HALL.

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### TERMS.

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following yearly rates:

If paid in advance.....\$1.50  
 If paid within the year.....1.75  
 And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid. Subscribers living in distant counties, or in other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.

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 Short, transient advertisements will be admitted into our editorial columns at treble the usual rates.

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### Poetical.

#### THE PRESENT.

Look not forever forward,  
 With anxious heart and eye,  
 But heed, with watchful earnestness,  
 The moments as they fly.  
 He, who upbraideth in the past  
 Will leave thee not alone,  
 So, let the future rest in hope,  
 But make this hour thine own.

What if sad memory whispers  
 Of wasted days and hours?  
 And, for the fruits that should be thine,  
 Brings only withered flowers?  
 The moments, spent in vain regret  
 Might yield a nobler store;  
 The present is thy working time,  
 The past returns no more.

Let neither memory nor hope,  
 With dreams thy soul beguile,  
 The present only has the power  
 To make the future smile.  
 So work, for truth, for goodness,  
 Ere the passing hour be flown,  
 The past, the future, leave to God,  
 The present is thine own.

### Miscellaneous.

#### The Fugitive Slave Law

A bill to amend the Act entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed commissioners, in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace or other magistrate of any of the United States may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offense against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgements of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit courts of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of commissioners, with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term time, and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such person may have escaped or fled.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars to the use of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and, after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted, for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the United States and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized, by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such persons to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the law of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the indemnity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent, or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary under the circumstances of the case; to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory from whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence, and the certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of said person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge magis-

trate, or other person whomsoever.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue, attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or assist such person, so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such certificates and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney.—The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest, detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner, for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them: such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or commissioner in the premises: such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitive from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such commissioners or not.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affidavit, made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State from whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require; the said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made,

and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof, in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge, invocation, of the escape aforesaid, & that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State Territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer, authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of escape and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence, if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize and arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped, Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid; but in its absence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs competent in law.

[From the Democratic Whig.]  
**The Teachers Institute.**  
 Messrs. Shoemaker & Johnston,  
 GENTLEMEN:—The other day I heard a speaker at a public meeting, contrasting the moral and intellectual spirit of our good Commonwealth, with those of her Eastern sisters. The comparison bore hard on Pennsylvania all over, and on Centre county in particular.

If the gentleman had been so fortunate as to have attended a meeting held at Mechanicsville, during Christmas week, his language would have been as hopeful and glad as it was desponding and gloomy.

I refer to the meeting of an association of teachers, organized under the name of the Teachers Institute of Centre county.—Something of interest and more of curiosity, induced myself and some others to attend, but we remained and listened with real admiration and delight.

A great variety of topics were discussed, all relating to the business of the school rooms. The teachers seemed to be in almost a tumult of enthusiasm, while those who witnessed their proceedings were scarcely less excited; yet more harmony, and pure unbroken cordiality of feeling I have never witnessed in any assemblage. I was told of some instances of members of the Institute, who had not been speaking terms for years, laying aside all personal feeling; and, on the ground of public good, entering with as great unanimity upon the duties and labors of the Institute as if bosom friends. Such conduct is heroic, and, in truth, the Teachers present, as a body, seemed to win golden opinions from all who witnessed their proceedings. Certainly the flattering treatment they received from the citizens and School Directors, of Howard township, was most warmly and fittingly bestowed. The proceedings of the Institute are to be published in pamphlet form, and will no doubt be a document of great interest to every one who cares for the education of youth.

Since the Institute met, I have thought much about the position and public estimation of Teachers. They are underrated greatly. Young men, of quick, generous, and ardent minds, are the ones who naturally engage in the calling. The discipline of the school-room renders them prudent, forbearing, discriminating, and ready to unite upon truth. But their scattered, secluded positions, and their quiet habits of study, make them modest and backward to excess. This meeting, of the Institute, has opened a new and brighter prospect, it has given a taste of the sweets and profits of intercourse between minds, of similar habits and interest, the ennobling sense of being engaged, and successfully, in a cause of vital importance, the approbation of all around, (appreciation of their labors is a rare treat to teachers,) these are among the

sources of enthusiasm that cannot soon die out, but promise to extend until, (it is to be hoped,) all the districts in the county may be governed by it. Really, no better advice could be given to the district or village, that would have a general stir created on the subject of Education, than to apply at once to the Executive Committee, (J. D. Windgate, Bellefonte, Chairman,) and endeavor to secure an appointment of the next annual session of the Institute within its limits.

Several very interesting incidents occurred during the session, and some of them would be worth relating to your readers, but they would exceed the limits of a sheet.

Very respectfully,  
 OBSERVER.

**Tell Your Wife.**

Yes, the only way is to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balance-sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it won't do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers, terribly hard to reach, yet inexhaustible. She has had her suspicions already. She has guessed you were not so prosperous as you talked. But you have so befogged your money affairs that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them.—Tell it right out to her that you are living outside of your income. Take her into partnership, and I'll warrant you'll never regret it. There may be a slight shower at first, but that's natural. Let her see your estimate, and when you come again, she will show you that you have put her bills too high. True, she had an eight dollar bonnet last winter but "it is just as good as ever; a few shillings will provide it with new strings, and refit it a little;—the shape," she says, "is almost exactly as they wear them now." And you will be surprised to see how much less expensive she can make your own wardrobe.—She will surprise you with a new vest—not exactly unfamiliar some how, looking as if in another shape you had seen it before,—yet new as a vest, and scarcely costing a dollar where you had allowed five. Old cravats will experience a resurrection in her hands, coming out so rejuvenated that nobody but those that are let into the secret, would suspect that they are old friends in new shapes. The gown you were going to buy—out of what forgotten chest she has gathered the materials you cannot imagine—but there it is, comfortable and warm, and just the thing you wanted for the long winter evenings that are coming on as fast as the almanac will let them.

You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetites. Whereas, she always fancied what was a little out of season or coming into market—now if beef is dear, she thinks "boiled mutton is delightful,—as tender as chicken." If lamb rises, and fish are plenty, she thinks "a striped bass is so good, occasionally," and always insists on having it Fridays.—Whereas, before, she must hear all the musical celebrities—now she is "out of all patience" with these foreign singers. If Jenny Lind were to return and sing some of our own sweet airs, she'd like to hear her; but she has had enough of Italian Extravagances, all written on the ledger lines below or above, as if it were a sin to tarry long on the common staff.

Before you have thought much about it you will find yourself spending most of your evenings at home, and such evenings, too! so full of domestic enjoyment, and fireside pleasures, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses and marvel that you found time or relish for the costly entertainments that so seriously tasked your port-monnaie.

My dear friend, if like Spain, your outgoes threaten to exceed your incomes, be sure and tell your wife of it. Not in a tone and manner that will lead her to think you don't want her to buy furs this winter, but just as if you wanted a counsellor in the day of your trouble. And if she does not come up, heart and soul, and most successfully to your relief, put me down for no prophet, and her for no worthy specimen of a Yankee lass.—N. Y. Times.

**CIPHERING.**—How do you get on with your Arithmetic and Catechism? asked a father of his little boy the other night.—"How far have you got?" "I've ciphered through Addition, Subtraction, Justification, Sanctification, and Adoption" answered the little fellow. It used to puzzle you a good deal, we remember, when a boy, to "cipher out" the meaning of several of those last-named sums.—Knickerbocker.

**WHAT MAKES A MAN?**—The longer I live the more certain I am that the great difference between men, the great and small, is energy, invincible determination, an honest purpose once fixed, and then victory. These qualities will do anything that can be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunity, will make a two-legged creature a man without it.

### Youths' Column.

#### Lazy Boys.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come up to what they are being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community; those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work little by little as a child is taught at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry which will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many persons who are poor, let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim.—They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or the almshouse.

With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment, an evil genius finds them enough to do. They are found in the street till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of the elder in vice. They may be seen hanging around groceries, bar-rooms and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.

A lazy boy is not only a bad boy, but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect that he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they can not be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work, make them industrious scholars, and they will be industrious at any business they may undertake in after life.

We know of many boys—young men—old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read, and much less write a decent letter. They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin-brothers. We always feel sorry for such young men—their habits are for life—the twig bent in childhood has grown a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—in laziness and ignorance. Think of it, young reader, and take heed that your habits and character be not formed like theirs.—Palmer Journal.

#### Learning to Spell.

Bad spelling is discredit. Every young man should be master of his native tongue. He that will not learn to spell the language that is on his tongue and before his eyes every hour, shows no great aptitude for the duties of an intelligent, observing man. Bad spelling therefore is a discredit. It indicates a blundering man—a man that cannot see with his eyes open. Accordingly, we have known the application of more than one young man, made with great display of penmanship and parade of references, rejected for his bad spelling.

Bad spelling is a very bad indication. He who runs may read it. A bright school-boy, utterly incapable of appreciating your stores of science, art and literature, can see your bad spelling at a glance, and crow over it. You will find it hard to inspire that boy with any great respect for your attainments. Bad spelling is therefore a very mortifying and inconvenient defect.—We have known men, thrown into prominent positions, so ashamed of their deficiency in this respect, that they never ventured to send a letter till it had been revised by a friend. This was, to say no more, sufficiently inconvenient.

I say again, learn to spell. Keep your eyes open when you read, and if any word is spelt different from your mode, ascertain which is right. Keep your dictionary by you; and in writing, whenever you have the least misgiving about the spelling of a word, look it out at once, and remember it. Do not let your laziness get the better of you.

By industry we thrive.

Idleness is the parent of vice and misery.

All work and no play

Makes Jack a dull boy;

All play and no work

Makes Jack a mere toy.