Six lines or less,. One square,..... 

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$3 00

Administrators and Executors' Notices, \$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged activities to these towns and the second services.

TEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STURE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever brought to Huntingdon. Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp, Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

lients, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

SPRING SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c Also, Cloths, Cassimors, Cassinets, K. Jean, Cot. Drills, Muslins, Tickings, Nankeen, Table Diapers, &c. Also a large lot of Bonnets, Flats, and Hats, at low pri-

ces. BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CAR-PETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country

store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange, at the Highest Market Prices.

April 21, 1858.

D. P. GWIN.

TEW STORE !- NEW GOODS!!-FISHER & MCMURTRIE having reopened the METROPOLITAN, formerly known as "Saxton's," take pleasure in announcing to their many friends, that they have received a new and well selected Stock of GOODS, which they feel confident will satisfy the demands of the public, and will prove unexceptionable in Style and Quality. The line of Dress Goods embraces Robes A'Quille, in Organdies, Lawns, Percales, &c., Chaleys, Berages, Brilliants, all Wool DeLaines, Cravella, Mohair, Danubian, Tamise and Lavella Cloths, DeBage Lustres, Alpaccas, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

We have a fine assortment of Summer

We have a fine assortment of Summer Ehawls, Mantillas, Dress Trinmings, Fringes, Antique's, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies Collars, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Whalebones for Skirts, Reed Hoops, Brass ditto, Skirt Cord, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainscooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

We have Freuch Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Lineus, Denims and Blue Drills.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of Straw Goods.

Goods.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold Cheap.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds

of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise free of charge at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads'.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the Metropolitan is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates. oods, disposed of at the lowest rates. April 14, 1858.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

SO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Vurnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn our prices.

MMANIGILL & SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858. TIONTINGOON, May 25, 1888.

I UNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the Huntingdon House, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.

He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Straugers and Travelers.

elers.

HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with Choice Liquors, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive

Ostlers.

By He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

P. McATEER. public patronage. May 12, 1858—Jy.

TTENTION ALL!!

JUST ARRIVED,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
For Men and Boys' Fine Boots, call at
WESTBROOK'S Boot and Shoe Store. For Ladies and Misses Gaiters and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Children's Shoes of all kinds, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Men and Boys' Coarse Boots and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S. For Morocco Leather, call at

WESTBROOK'S. For any thing you want in my line, CALL SOON. For Ladies' Gaiters at prices from \$1.00 to \$2.25, call on LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, May 5, 1858. The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will seil at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings at market prices. Castings, at mar April 7, 1858. t market prices. R. C. McGILL.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

H. ROMAN.

TARNISH! VARNISH!!

ALL KINDS, warranted good, for sale at
BROWN'S Hardware Store,
ril 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa. April 28, 1858-tf. T ADIES, ATTENTION !—My assort-I ment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store.

D. P. GWIN.

ARDWARE!

A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at
BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE. THE MAMMOTH STORE

RRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the werth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c. CANE FISHING RODS—A Superior LOVE & McDIVITTS.

Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods

Article—at

OUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by
FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

Are requested to call and examine the Hardware &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

ROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at
J. BRICKER'S MANMOTH STORE.



WILLIAM LEWIS, -PERSEVERE. Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., AUGUST 11, 1858.

NO. 7.

Select Poetry. .

THINGS I LOVE.

VOL. XIV.

BY J. H. E. I love a smiling countenance, A heart sincere and kind-A man who loves his fellow man, And plainly speaks his mind-Who gives his word in friendship's name, Nor swerves from what he says, Who loves a brother for his worth, And votes him honest praise.

I love a calm and steadfast look, A free and easy grace, A brow where anger never sits, Nor passion leaves its trace; An intellectual kindly glance, A temper sweet and mild. A dignity of outward mien With spirit reconciled.

I love the rich and beautiful, The sacred and divine, The sun that sheds its golden light, The stars that brightly shine, The kindness and the sympathy True friendship doth impart, The love that time can never change. Deep planted in the heart.

I love, in autumn's fading hours, When fruit hangs on the boughs, When hollow winds sigh o'er the earth, And nature seeks repose, To sit in contemplative mood And gaze upon the scene. To think of happy moments fled, Of bright days that have been, -I love all things that raise the heart, The wise, and pure, and free, The good, and great, and virtuous, Wherever they may be-Yes, everything that God hath made To elevate and bless. To make earth's joys and pleasures more Life's cares and sorrows less.

Reported for the Huntingdon Globe.] ORATION,

Delivered by A. B. Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon county, at the close of the first quarter of the Summer Session of the Lancaster County Normal School, June 18, 1858.

Subject—Christianity a Civilizing Agent.

Man, when first created, was endowed with superiority over all the other works of creation. He bore the very impress of Heaven, but inherited none of the perfections of his Creator. The power of feeling with which he was endowed was peculiar to his organization alone. The emotions of joy, hope, wonder and beauty; the obligations of morality and religion: and the affections of sympathy and love, all of which are expressed in the animal, rational and spiritual sus-

ceptibilities, were inherent in his nature. The first is that power of feeling which has its source in the animal constitution .-If man's ability for feeling were limited to this susceptibility alone, all those elevating and ennobling emotions which dignify him, and proclaim him superior to the brute creation, would be excluded; all his feelings be impulsive and transitory; his better nature be lost in, and absorbed by the animal passions: and he be left to grovel in sensuality and lust. Thus degenerating slowly but steadily from that state of purity and holiness in which he was at first created; until he would bear a thousand times more the image of a demon, than of God. Then this power of feeling is not, in itself, effectual in the advancement of the cause of truth and right; and must, therefore, be restrained by a mutual counteraction of an opposing feeling.-This counteraction is found in the endowment of rationality, which is also established in the constitutional nature: and, therefore, not connected with the moral or spiritual in its origin, as it necessarily grows up in man's inherent organization. Yet it is entirely distinct from the former, which seeks merely the indulgence of the instincts and passions; while the latter seeks something higher, more noble, more elevating; something by which he may catch the living sentiment of beauty, as it floats by upon the balmy breeze, or glides down the purling streamlet.

This power of feeling inspires man with a love of the beautiful. By it he catches the peculiar sentiment of all around him—sees visions and hears sweet voices on every side; admires the soul-cheering loveliness of the sunset; the serene star of evening; the cloud embossed firmament: and may so elevate his feelings that the broad inexhausted domain of nature may seem to him to be inspired with a living soul, which reveals itself in every feature, by expressions of the deepest emotion; and causes his soul to respond in sympathy, as he feels that which is arising within to be kindred to that which is glowing without. Thus it is that flowers are made to have a language, which expresses the sentiment of the heart; the trees to speak; all nature to rise in grandeur and sublimity: and man enabled through the natural to catch the sentiment of the supernatural, and read everywhere the uttered

feelings of an approving or an offended God. But man, being merely a particle of dust, as it were, caught up from the earth, and fashioned after the image of God, is endowed with this power of feeling. Yet it is necessary for him, in order to be perfect in his or-ganization, to have his intellectual faculties well trained and developed by the universal laws as laid down in the order of nature.-The laws should ever be followed, not only in this, but in all moral reform; but more especially in the great work of civilization: and the establishing of a foundation upon which to rear a temple through which the souls of men may pass from earth to heaven, to bask forever in the smiles of him who died to redeem them from the curse of a

It is by knowledge that the wings of intellect are expanded; all the senses opened up to the glorious wonders of creation; all mystery unfolded; the veil uplifted and man enabled, as he turns over, one by one, the Bible held as infallible, that it is civilized. be received from every county in the propor- leaves of the great book of creation, filled on The Bible is the standard of eternal truth, tion of its taxable inhabitants, if application High School! Come whenever he may, up his food by nightly sorties into neighbor-

the most sublime, to see images of the most exquisite beauty and unspeakable loveliness; and causes him to tune his lyre to things above, and pour out the emotions of his heart in wild, holy and tameless strains .-Yea, it is through this that he is enabled to realize the presence of the great Jehovah in every object in nature, and caused to feel an entire dependence upon Him; casting himself down and worshipping in grand nature's temple, inscribed to the living God. Here is the source of all beauty, truth and right: given for faith, love and worship; and the spirit made willing to yield itself joyfully to a full devotedness as a blessed activity for

This leads to the spiritual part of man, which is a spark of that divine intelligence, through which he bears the image of his Creator; and by which he is enabled to hold sweet communion with him. This power of feeling inspires man with a love for the "Lord of Glory," and fills the soul with rapture at every manifestation of his grace, as it descends by the gentle dews of his spirit, causing the feelings of religious confidence, divine gratitude and love, adoration and praise, to break forth from the soul, like those which flowed from the heart of "good old David," as he stood, methinks, gazing upward viewing that All-encompassing Spirit, from which not even the wings of the morning could save him; when he threw himself with confidence into the arms of that Fatherly Spirit, and exclaimed, "How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of Thus, when man casts himself upon his crucified Saviour, as the only source of hope and help; all those purely christian sentiments come forth, and his spirit glows with emotions akin to none but those of bright scraphs around the throne of God.

When man is thus filled with a love for the true Saviour, he is a perfect being; prepared to enlist under the banner of King Immanuel, and march forward to advance the cause of civilization by the agency of christianity, nowestablished in his nature; but founded upon that inspired volume—that word of eternal truth-the Bible. Well may we call it inspired; for it is a revelation from God, handed down to us, through many generations; and now become the anchor of the Christian's hope—the very basis of Christianity. Yea, it is a most beautiful temple containing an altar and one God; but illuminated by a thousand varied lights; and studded with myriads of different ornaments.

At the commencement of the new era, the world was shrouded in darkness. The sky of civilization was dark and lowering. The illuminating power was almost swept away.
Idolatry had spread throughout the length and breadth of the land. Only here and no incentive so powerful, as ambition. Manthe tender plant, before he was led to Calvary's rugged brow, there to seal his work with of the Most High, expiring upon the cross! Nature, unable to look upon the features of her dving Lord, draws a veil over the scene! All the bright lights of Heaven are darkened; for the Son of Righteousness is under eclipse! All save the throne of the Eternal is enveloped in gloom. But it will not continue long! Nay, look up! Rejoice! The gloom is removed—the battle over—the victory won-salvation finished, and the Saviour reigns, again, in Paradise. While his body was sleeping in the silent tomb, angels guarded around, and gave a mild sublimity to the spot by the soft shadow of their wings.-When the third day dawned, methinks, the wore a smile like that known only when "The morning stars sang together, and the Sons of God shouted for joy." Then sweet music floated through the air, and lovely sounds were wafted upon the breeze; for the Redeemer was about to rise triumphant in glory, honor and immortality. The jubilee of earth had come. The Saviour arose and might, to take his seat at the right hand of

His blessed mission was now ended. Christianity, the most beautiful emanation that ever shone upon the earth, now went forth with civilization, like a divine halo, surrounding it, divulging, like a sunbeam, first throughout the East, then advancing toward the West, causing civilization to spring up wherever it entered. Since that time, wherever Christianity has been established, the darkness has been dispelled, and civilization followed as a natural consequence.-The two go "hand in hand." Christianity opens the way-civilization smooths it. Behold the former, in its march through the world! It advances like a bright meteor, illuminating every object upon which its rays fall,-studding the sky of civilization with youth. many bright suns. To it we, as a nation, owe our glory and greatness. In every nation, as soon as Christianity was established in the hearts of the people it became a civilized nation. Such has been the case, and such will be the case. If we would establish Christianity upon the shores of British India, we would soon see idolatry and superstition chasing each other until her shores would be free, and she would arise and shine, perhaps, the fairest among the fair. England may send her armies there and cut down the inhabitants by millions, but she can never establish Christianity by such means. If she would send faithful soldiers there, girded with the armor of faith, the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit, ere long these poor benighted heathens would become eternal doom that now awaits them. Christianity is the only agency by which civilization can be sustained. And it is only in proportion as a nation is Christian and the fied by a good common school education; will suited to his wants.

don, power and love, to learn lessons of truth | It is a fountain where the thirsty may drink. and the darkness of the depressed spirits be driven away, like a cloud on the viewless tongue of the morning wind. It has gone forth like a mighty giant, "Ransacked creation, to lay its treasures on Jehovah's altar, and woven a garland for the bleeding brow of Immanuel, the flowers of which have been culled from the gardens of a universe."

Farmers' High School. thus the true God is known, an occasion TOTHE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVA. NIA.

> FELDOW-CITIZENS:-The Trustees of the 'Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," inxious to interest you in the important trust -for your benefit-committed to their care, propose to present for your consideration the bjects, present condition, and present wants of the Institution.

An object, steadily and prominently in view, is to add dignity to manual labor by associating manual labor with the acquisition of scientific knowledge. Cast your eyes over the length and breadth of our Commonwealth. Observe various pursuits, professions and occupations. Note the estimation in which they are respectively held, and the influence they severally exert upon the community, and say whether their standing and influence are not mainly dependant upon the relative intelli-gence of those who fill them. How trite,

and yet how true, that Knowledge is Power! Associate labor with ignorance, and you degrade it; your sons and your daughters are lead to eschew it,-to look upon all who earn their bread by the labor of their hands as unworthy of their companionship. Associate it with intelligence, and you raise it to that high and elevated stand which it should occupy as the main spring of human happiness, as the grand source of man's comforts.

Another object—to many of no less impor-tance—is to afford the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and others, an opportunity of giving their sons a thorough, scientific, practical education, at a comparatively moderate expense,-an expense within the means of the great mass of our farmers and business men. This is to be effected by requiring of every student, irrespective of his own or his father's wealth, to labor a certain portion of every day in the field, the barn, the garden, or the shop, as the season or circumstances may require. 🕠

Manual, as well as intellectual labor, will equally honorable, and alike necessary to the the study will press forward with high hopes

immaculate Son of God has come into the the impunities and privileges of wealth; world to redeem it—to illuminate it,—and where one class labor because their parents again plant the seeds of civilization. But he are poor, and another class do not labor, bewas not allowed to remain long to nourish cause their parents are rich. To insure success, all must start together on terms of perfect equality, with no standard but skill in his own blood. Oh what a scene! The Son labor, and attainments in learning to elevate or degrade. The boy must be made to feel that he is the architect of his own fame, as it is well that he should be of his own fortune: -a lesson which lies at the very foundation of success throughout the whole voyage of

life. An actual distaste for manual labor; the low repute in which it is held; habits of idleness from this cause; dissipation arising from lack of excitement; ignorance of the applications of science to the business of life; are among the evils of our present system of collegiate education-evils which this Institution proposes greatly to lessen, if not remove. The education is to be practical as morning ray, as it floated slowly to the West, well as scientific. It is designed to make business men. How many students pass through the whole routine of a collegiate course acquiring little else than abstract ideas. Knowledge-if it deserve the name-the use of which in its application to the every day wants of life, they never learn.

From the study of the philosophy of the of earth had come. The Saviour arose and in forty days ascended, in his own instinctive class, for illustration, to their actual application in the various operations of the farm :from their recitation in Geology, not only to a carefully arranged cabinet, but to the actual collecting of the numerous specimens with which the varied strata in the vicinity of the Farmers' High School abound; from their lessons in Botany, to the cultivated fields, the nursery, and the botanical garden; thro' the fertile valleys to the neighboring forests and mountain ranges: and even in their rambles for pleasure through the arboretum, we would introduce them to an actual personal and practical knowledge of every tree which this climate can be made to produce. Such acquaintance with the productions of Nature will make them feel, wherever on earth's surface their lot may be cast, not as among nia every year, from the professional ignostrangers, but amid the friends of their

The farm consists of 400 acres-360 of which have been cleared. The soil is fresh, and susceptible of the very highest degree of culture and productiveness. A comfortable farm-house, a large and well arranged barn, corn-cribs, work-shop, tool-rooms, boiler-shed, with apparatus for steaming food for cattle, and other farm buildings have been erected. An extensive, carefully selected, and well-arranged nursery has been prepared, orchard and vineyard planted, and garden grounds arranged. The College buildings, sufficiently large for the accommodation of nearly 400 Students, Professors and their families, are under contract. One wing, capable of accommodating from seventy-five to one hundred students, is so far advanced as to afford assurance that the first class can be admitted the entire building, the contractors hope to be

which will be shortly adopted and published Vacancies, arising from failure of applications from any county, will be filled from the surplus applications from other counties.— The charges for tuition, boarding, fuel, light, washing, and books, have been fixed for the first year at one hundred dollars. The Trustees hope that the time is not far distant when they can greatly lessen this compara-

tively moderate charge.

The entire course will be four years. Onefourth of the number which the Institution is designed to accommodate, will be received in the first instance, and a similar number every succeeding year.

We propose to teach Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Agricultural Chemistry, Agriculture, and Agricultural History, Horticulture, Veterinary Practice, Geology, Botony, Entomology, Civil Polity, Ethics, and all branches requisite to a thorough practical and scientific English education, which can be acquired in a four years' course. In short, we propose to afford facilities for the acquisition of such an education as will qualify for the discharge of any duty our country may require of her citizens.

But independent of the benefits which the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvnia, as an educational institution, will afford to its inmates, there are other advantages directly flowing from it, in which every man requiring food and raiment will participate.-Among these are the benefits derived from the Institution as an experimental farm.

Experience is the foundation of knowledge. Induction from the results of Experience is Science. Inductions from the Experience of the past and present age in agricutural, is Agricultural Science. A full and accurate knowledge of these results-of this science -is all to which the individual farmer, as a general rule, should aspire. If he leave the attainments of science for the uncertain field of experiment, he is much more likely to fail than to succeed: and should he succeed in season, affords but slight assurance of success in the second. Experiments in agriculturale are therefore, too expensive for the ordinary farmer. If this were not so, however, experiments by individual farmers, as they are pub- | By citizens of Centre county, lished in many of our periodicals, are wholly unreliable, and are calculated rather to mislead than to direct. This class of experimenters publish only their success,—not their failure. The farmer, seduced from the beaten be required of all:-to excel in both, being | path by the result of a single experiment, under other circumstances of season, signally attainment of the highest honors of the Insti- fails. He loses, it may be, his crop, and he tution; the student, as well in the field as in and his neighbors are lead to attribute the result to what they are pleased to denominate the fallacy of "book farming."

Experiments in agriculture which, lead to scientific knowledge, are those only, present- the annual meeting in September, promised and breadth of the land. Only here and no incentive so powerful, as amoution. Manthere could be seen a twinkling star shining ual labor schools have failed, and always will ed from year to year, through every diversity of season, whether hot or cold, wet or dry.

But behold! the fail of success, where labor is associated with two felts. The fail of success, where labor is associated with two felts. "Bright Morning Star" has arisen! The the necessities of poverty, in contrast with The results of every crop must be noted and registered with accuracy. Where will this be done? where can this be done, excepting at an institution such as you have in the Farmers' High School, with a portion of her lands set apart and designated as "the ex-perimental farm," in charge of scientific practical men, whose duty and whose delight it will be, to institute, to register, and to publish from year to year, for your benefit, their experiments, whether successful or unsuccess-

> Wheat, the staple of Pennsylvania, has in some sections of the State, entirely, and in others partially failed. No remedy has yet been discovered against the ravages of the midge; and yet we are not without hope in the fact that the science of Entomlogy is yet in its infancy; and that some new variety of wheat may be found or produced by crossfoundation, exempt, by early maturity or otherwise, from the ravages of the insect. But can we reasonably hope, until we raise up and place in the field of labor experimenters qualified for the faithful discharge of so high and important a trust?

> Great benefits will also be derivable from the Institution as a chemical laboratory, for the analyzation of soils and manures. For this purpose, in several of the States, an agricultural chemist is appointed and supported at public expense. In the rapid advance of chemical science, it is not for us to say what attainment may be reached by the agricultural chemist in ascertaining the defects and directing to the means of supplying the wants of particular soils; but this we can say, with confident assurance, that chemistry affords the only reliable safeguard against imposition and fraud in the sale of the whole

class of artificial manures.

As a veterinary school, this Institution will be invaluable in diffusing in that highly useful and much needed branch of science, a knowledge of the anatomy, structure and constitution of animals, and the prevention and cure of diseases to which they are subect. Thousands of horses and other valuable domestic animals, are lost in Pennsylvarance which prevails upon this subject. In France, England, and Germany, veterinary schools are common, and are well supported, and prove highly beneficial to the communi-

As affording to all who desire it, an opportunity of seeing and examining the machines and implements used in agriculture or horti- phthisis before thirty-five. culture; ascertaining their uses and the soils to which they are respectively adapted, the the ages of twelve and forty-five, nine-tenths Institution will be highly beneficial. For information, the farmer now goes to a State Agricultural Exhibition. Seeing, around him, none but strangers, he experiences a feeling of solitude in the wilderness of society. He views a vast number and variety of machines and implements of husbandry, and after all his examination and enquiry, he comes away, feeling that he has acquired little, if any information deserving the name of knowledge. civilized, enlightened and saved from that during the coming winter. The residue of He turns, it may be, into an agricultural warehouse. Beset by men whose business he accepts their representations—not exactly

every page with sparkling characters of wis- from which Christianity receives its supplies. | be made in accordance with the regulations | within the bounds of the Commonwealth, he | ing pantries.

there meets his own or his neighbor's son, who greets him with hearty welcome, saying —Come and see our implements of husbandry presented by manufacturers, from every section of the State, as a means of introducing them to public notice: Come and see the work they have done, -come and see the work they are doing, and notice the soil to which they are adapted. Thus guided by a friend, the visit is extended from the implement-hall to the books containing the registry of experiments,—these are left, to view, on the experimental farm, the unregistered results of the growing crop. Hence they wend their way to the farm designed for profitable culture—to the garden, the nursery, the orchard, the vineyard. Every hour of time, every step of progress imparts knowledge and affords delight.
When may these benefits—these blessings

—be enjoyed? Not soon, fellow-citizens, we are compelled to say, unless you voluntarily subscribe at least \$25,000 in aid of the Institution, the payment of which will secure an appropriation of the like amount from the

We have received, in cash, as follows: From the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,

From the citizens of Centre county, 10,000 to secure location, From the State, by absolute appropria-25,000 tion,

\$45,000 Making

which sum has been economically expended in the equipment of the farm, the erection of buildings, &c., not one cent having been paid to any Trustee, either as a remuneration for time, or reimbursement of travelling expenses. A legacy of \$5000, by the late Elliot Cresson, not yet realized, is shortly expected. At least fifty thousand dollars, in addition, is absolutely necessary to complete and equip this Institution, the government of which—through the agency of the County Agricultural Societies to which any of you may be-

long—is in your hands. To secure the advantages enumerated, and many others, to yourselves and your children, will you subscribe the sum required, one-half payable on the 1st November, 1858, and the residue on the 1st May, 1859?

Your pecuniary interests require it. The good of the community requires it. Benevolence to your fellow men requires

The honor of Pennsylvania requires it. She was among the first of the United States to incorporate an Agricultural High School, and she is now liable to be distanced by many much younger, and less wealthy States.

That you can, not only raise \$25,000 to complete and equip the Institution, but \$100,000 to endow it, if but a few among you, in different sections of the State, will first set an example of liberality, and then say:-"Come, neighbors, help in the completion of this great enterprize;" is fully and satisfacthe first experiment, his success having arisen, this great enterprize;" is fully and satisfacts it may, from fortuitous circumstances of torily demonstrated by subscriptions, for this very purpose, recorded upon the books of the Institution, with the name and post-office address of every subscriber, summing up as follows:

1500 Clinton county, Huntingdon county, 585 " Mifflin county,
Agricultural Soc'y of Allegheny co.,
"" Frio county 610 500 Erie county, and Girard Union, 200

citizens of Delaware county, The counties of Centre, Clinton, Huntingdon and Mifflin suffered perhaps more severely last year from the ravages of the wheat midge than any district of similar extent in the State, and therefore their delegates, at rich enough to subscribe \$9,861, as above stated, of which \$3,580 have been actually paid into the Treasury, in addition to \$100 by the Erie Agricultural Society, \$100 by the Girard Union Agricultural Society of Erie county, and \$220 by citizens of Delaware county, making \$4000, entitling the Institution to a like sum from the State.

In view of a great undertaking, designed for the common benefit of man-designed to ameliorate, improve, and elevate his condition, it is a DUTY to feel rich; -- to feel as the widow felt when she did that act which has come down to us with the commendation of Him who stood over against the temple, as an example worthy of our imitation.

We wholly mistake your character, fellowcitizens, if you allow the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, thus situated, to: languish for the want of the \$15,000 required to complete the buildings. Nay, we mistake your impulses, fellow-citizens! if you do not promptly supply a sum sufficient to fit it with all necessary appliances and means of in-struction, and to give full assurance that speedy success must and will attend it. Trustees Ex-Officio. WILLIAM F. PACKER,

WILLIAM M. HIESTER, DAVID TAGGART. Trustees Elected .- Fred. Watts, Cumberland county; JAMES MILES, Eric county; J. M'K. SNODGRASS, Allegheny county; A. O. HIESTER, Dauphin county; John Stroum, Lancaster county; A. L. Elwyn, Philadelphia county; JNO. P. EYRE, Delaware county; WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna county; H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre county.

Use Plenty of Gravy.

Dr. Dixon, in a late number of the Scalpel, in an article on "Diet," assumes the position that "the use of oil would decrease the victims of consumption nine-tenths, and that this is the whole secret of the use of cod-liver oil," and quotes the following summary of observations on this subject, made by Dr.

Hooker: 1. Of all the persons between the ares of fifteen and twenty-two years, more than onefifth eat no fat meat.

2. Of persons at the age of forty-five, all excepting less than one in fifty, habitually use fat meat. 3. Of persons who, between the ages of fif-

teen and twenty-two, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with

4. Of persons dying with phthisis, between at least, have never used fat meat.

Most individuals who avoid fat meat, also use little butter or oily gravies; though many compensate for this want, in part, at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs, and various saccharine sub-stances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meet, without which, sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

A runaway slave was discovered in the able to place under roof the present season. it is to sell, he looks upon no implement—if attic of a Methodist Church, at Washington, D. C., on a recent Sunday morning. He had lived there four or five months, unsuspected. How different his situation at the Farmers' had used up the communion wine, and picked