

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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STATEMENT OF ASSETS, January 1, 1858, published agreeably to an act of Assembly, relative to Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,596,825 19
Real Estate (present value \$100,000) cost, 74,280 93
Mortgages, on ample Collateral Securities, 101,088 17
Loans (pres't val. \$76,964 22) cost, 71,547 97
Bills and Bills Receivable, 4,307 00
Cash, 40,855 48
\$1,888,904 74
Perpetual or Limited Insurances made on every description of property, in Town and Country, on as low as are consistent with security. Since their incorporation, a period of twenty years, they have paid over Four Millions Dollars losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

Losses by Fire.
Losses paid during the year 1857, \$903,789 4
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NEW GROCERY, PROVISION AND FISH STORE.
The subscriber has opened a Grocery, Provision and Fish Store opposite Major Eisenbe's hotel, where he has just received a fine assortment of fresh
Family Groceries,
which may be found fine Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Syrups, Chees, Crackers, Fish, Ham, Shoulder, Fine Ashton and Dairy Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Soap, &c.
Also, Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, and a large assortment of Willow-ware, which he offers for cash very cheap.
I will pay Cash for Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Beans, &c.
Call, see prices, and judge for yourselves.
JAMES IRWIN.

CHEAP GOODS AGAIN!
The undersigned having purchased the stock of goods of Samuel Comfort, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Groceries, Queensware, Readymade Clothing, &c., and selling off the entire stock
AT COST!
to close out the establishment. Persons wishing to buy CHEAP will do well to give us a call. Country dealers wanting goods to keep by their assortment will do well to examine our stock, as we will sell at Philadelphia prices. N. B. Country Produce, at market prices, will be received in exchange for goods.
G. W. SOULT,
H. H. COMFORT.
Lewistown, June 10, 1858.
700 lights best Window Sash, from 8x 10 to 10x18, for sale very low. FRANCISCUS

FARMER'S HIGH SCHOOL.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Trustees of the Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, anxious to interest you in the important trust—for your benefit—committed to their care, propose to present for your consideration the objects, 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 dependent upon the relative intelligence of those who fill them. How true, and yet how true, that Knowledge is Power!

Associate labor with ignorance, and you degrade your sons and your daughters are led to scorn 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 mainspring of human happiness and the grand source of man's comfort.

Another object—to many of no less importance—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 with in 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 portion of every day in the field, the barn, the garden, or the shop, as season or circumstances may require.

Manual, as well as intellectual labor, will be required of all: to excel in both, being equally honorable, and alike necessary to the attainment of the highest honors of the Institution, the student, as well in the field as in the study, will press forward with high hopes and joyful expectations.

In boyhood, there is no stimulus so great, no incentive so powerful, as ambition. Manual labor schools have failed, and always will fail of success, where labor is associated with the necessities of poverty, in contrast with the immunities and privileges of wealth; where one class labor because their parents are poor, and another class do not labor, because their parents are rich. To insure success, all must start together on terms of perfect equality, with no standard but skill in labor, and attainments in labor to elevate or degrade. The boy must be able 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 purposes greatly to lessen, if not remove. The education is to be practical as 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 deserves 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 mechanical powers, we propose to lead the class, for illustration, to their actual application in the various operations of the farm;—from their recitations 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 Farmer's High School abound; from their lessons in Botany, to the cultivated fields, the nursery, and the botanical garden; through the fertile valleys to the neighboring forest 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 produce. Such acquaintances with the productions of Nature will make them feel, wherever on earth's surface their lot may be cast, not as among strangers, but amid the friends of their youth.

The farm consists of 400 acres—260 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 during the coming winter. The residue of the entire building, the contractors hope to be able to place under roof the present season.

fourth 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, Botany, Entomology, Civil Policy, Ethics, and all branches requisite to a thorough practical and scientific English education, which can be acquired in a four year's 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 Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, 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 agriculture, 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 the first experiment, his success having arisen, as it may, from fortuitous circumstances of season, affords but slight assurance of success in the second.—Experiments in agriculture are, therefore, too expensive for the ordinary farmer. If this were not so, however, experiments by individual farmers, as they are published in many of our periodicals, tend to mislead rather than to direct. This class of experiments publish only their success—not their failure. The farmer, seduced from the beaten path by the result of a single experiment, under other circumstances of season, signally fails. He loses, it may be, his crop, and he and his neighbors are led 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, presented from year to year, through every diversity of season, whether hot or cold, wet or dry. 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 Farmer's High School, with a portion of her lands set apart and designated as the "experimental 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 unsuccessful.

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 Entomology is yet in its infancy, and that some new variety of wheat may be found or produced by cross-fertilization, 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 analysis 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 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 subject. Thousands of horses and other valuable domestic animals are lost in Pennsylvania every year, from the professional ignorance which prevails upon this subject. In France, England, and Germany, veterinary schools are common, and are well supported, and prove highly beneficial to the community.

As affording to all who desire it an opportunity of seeing and examining the machines and implements used in agriculture or horticulture, ascertaining their uses and the soils to which they are respectively adapted, the 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. He turns, it may be, into an agricultural warehouse. Beset by men whose business it is to sell, he looks upon no implement—if he accept their representations—not exactly suited to his wants.

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 State.

We have received, in cash, as follows:
From the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society \$10,000
From the citizens of Centre county 10,000
From State by absolute appropriation, 25,000

Making \$45,000 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 belong—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 it. The honor of Pennsylvania requires it. She was among the first 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 enterprise;" is fully and satisfactorily 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:
By citizens of Centre county, \$7166
" " Clinton county, 1500
" " Huntingdon county, 585
" " Mifflin county, 610
Agricultural Society of Allegheny county, 500
" " Erie county, and
Girard Union, 200
By citizens of Delaware county, 220

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 the annual meeting in September, promised little. Yet, while suffering from the destruction of their principal crop, they have felt 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 \$200 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, fellow citizens, if you allow the Farmer's 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 instruction, and to give full assurance that speedy success must and will attend it.

APPENDIX.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, convened at the Farm School, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, the following proceedings were had, and which are published for the information they contain:
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, of which the President of the Board shall be the Chairman, to publish an Address to the People of Pennsylvania, asking their attention to the subject of the "Farmer's High School," and that each member of the Board be requested to sign the same.
Resolved, That the President of the Board be requested to ascertain, select and appoint some fit person or persons for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the "Farmer's High School" throughout the State.

The Board, having under consideration the subject of the admission of pupils into the Institution, the following was determined upon:
1. No boy will be admitted under the age of 16 years.
2. That \$100, paid in advance, shall be the charge for tuition, boarding, washing, fuel, light, and books, for each session, commencing on the 15th of February, and ending 15th of December, of every year.
3. That the number of pupils to be received for the first year shall be 100, and they shall be apportioned among the different counties of the State, according to the number of the taxable inhabitants; and they may be admitted upon the recommendation of the constitutional officers of the respective County Societies, where such Society exists. And where no such Society exists, the Board of Trustees, or a committee thereof, will determine who shall be admitted. *Provided, however,* That no pupil will be admitted into the Institution unless he be of good moral character, and qualified by a knowledge of the elementary branches taught in the public schools of the State.

a memorandum of observations and experiments made on the subject of their value and usefulness; which, when called for, he shall furnish to the person making such presentation, for his information.

Under the second resolution, the following subscription list will be offered to the people of the State:
Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania.
WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 20th day of May, 1857, the sum of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars was appropriated to the "Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania," payable as therein provided, to wit:—"That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor that said High School shall have received from some other source or sources, One Thousand Dollars or upwards, the State Treasurer shall pay to said School an equal sum, and so on, until a sum not exceeding Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars shall have been appropriated to said School?"

Now, to secure the appropriation aforesaid, promote agricultural science, and disseminate useful practical knowledge, we, whose names are hereto subscribed, do severally promise to pay to the "Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania" the sums set opposite our names respectively—one-half thereof—the residue—

This Subscription to be transmitted immediately upon the completion thereof, by mail, to William G. Waring, Farmers' High School, near Boalsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, to be by him recorded, and returned, under the order of the Trustees, for collection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earthen Vase Dodge.—A new swindling dodge has lately come to light in Albany, which the shopkeepers here will do well to beware of. A young lady there entered a grocery, and after taking a seat on a chair near the counter, ordered a variety of articles, which were weighed, tied up and handed to her by the attentive and polite storekeeper. As each package was given to her, she dropped it into an earthen vase which she held in her lap. When she had completed her purchases, she placed the lid on the vase, and setting it on one end of the counter, requested the storekeeper to allow it to stand there for a few minutes, while she attended to some business in the vicinity, stating at the same time that on her return she would settle the bill. Shortly after her departure an attendant of the store having occasion to move this vase, it was found to be considerably lighter than the number of articles placed in it would warrant, and on removing the lid the secret was discovered—there was no bottom in it! It is supposed that the ingenious female had a pocket in the front of her dress, in which to place the articles as they were handed to her. It is needless to say that she did not return for her vase.

Curious Bigamy Case.—A Mr. and Mrs. Winnie, man and wife, were arrested in Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y. last week, the latter charged with bigamy and the former for aiding and abetting the same. The woman, it seems, on the 20th July, was married to one James Wright and her husband, Charles Winnie, was present, consenting to the same.—It is alleged that neither of them supposed there was anything illegal in the proceedings. Winnie stated that he and his wife had become mutually tired of each other, and she and Wright having become partial to one another's company, he (Winnie) proposed that, if Mrs. W. was agreeable, Wright would take her. Mrs. W. having consented, Winnie took advice of a constable, and Wright drew up papers of separation, which Winnie and wife having signed and exchanged, supposed that they had a right to marry again as soon as they pleased.

An Epidemic in the Country.—A singular fever, which has been prevailing so fatally for nearly a year, at Peterstown, Giles county, Va., has become more violent.—Forty additional cases are announced. The editor of the Advocate has visited the doomed neighborhood, and says: "A more desolate looking place we have never visited. Nearly every business establishment in the place was closed, and only an occasional female form, dressed in the sombre habiliments of mourning, was to be seen. The graveyard which we visited in the neighborhood was a fearful confirmation of the sad reports which have been in circulation. There was many a mound of fresh earth—alas, too many to allow for a moment the consoling hope of the exaggeration usual in cases of such general distress."

The Peach Crop in Maryland.—The Elkton (Md.) Democrat says:—"We understand that Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, of Kent county, has sold the fruit of one of his orchards on Sassafras river, for \$7000, to be delivered upon the shore. We also understand that Mr. Reybold, proprietor of the Cassaday peach farm, in Sassafras Neck, in this county, expects to realize over \$30,000 from his orchard this season. This would seem to indicate that there has not been a total failure of the crop, so far as Maryland is concerned."

Some \$80,000 worth of Cuba box sugars have recently been seized by the United States authorities at New York and at Boston, for undervaluation.

What has James Buchanan done that should make him worthy of "death or bonds?"—*Somerset Democrat, July 21st.*
Violated by his practice every profession he has made since he has been in the Presidential chair.

He commenced his Administration with a promise of Freedom to Kansas upon his lips, and every effort in his power has been made to force a hated slave Constitution upon her people.

He declared open hostility to a paper currency, and a few weeks afterwards had flooded the country with "rags and lamp-bank," without a dollar in the Treasury wherewith to redeem them.

He preached economy, and avowed his determination never to borrow, and yet his Administration has been the most extravagant, reckless and corrupt, the country ever saw, and millions upon millions have been borrowed to supply its lavish expenditures.

He found a full Treasury on his advent to power, and has already rendered the Government bankrupt.

He proclaimed that every effort of his Administration should be lent to the suppression of the slavery agitation, and the country has been shaken from centre to circumference by his persevering agitation of it ever since.

He professed to be opposed to Fillibusterism, and yet recalled the gallant Paulding for arresting the pirate Walker when about carrying war and pestilence into a nation with whom we are at peace.

He furnished Governor Walker with written instructions for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box in Kansas, and turned him out of office for obeying them.

He professed to be in favor of the doctrine of popular sovereignty a brief year and yet unceremoniously takes off the heads of all who dare support it now.

He withheld troops from Utah where he proclaimed there was war, in order to keep them in Kansas where he insisted all was peace.

He sells Forts at the West at a tithe of their cost, in order to buy sites for forts in the East at ten times their value—his corrupt minions in every instance pocketing the difference.

He proscribes Douglas and his wing of the party for holding now, the same doctrines he himself professed to hold a few months since.

He professes to be President of the country and not of a party, and yet he makes partizanship the basis of even his invitations to dinner.

He owes his own election solely to the force of party nomination and drill, and he encourages the formation of bogus tickets and party feuds, that a rival may be defeated.

He pretends to have the prosperity of the country at heart, and yet takes no means to have it relieved from prostration and bankruptcy.

He proclaimed that he would be satisfied with one term, and is bending every energy of his broken and feeble frame, and the whole power of his Administration to buy a re-nomination at the hands of the South.

FREE TRADE.—The results of the free trade system are palpable. In every section of the country, manufactories, mills, foundries and forges are standing idle, and the workmen seeking for employment in vain, while in the great centres of trade money is fast accumulating; and although it is offered at unprecedentedly low rates fails to meet with any demand. If a protective tariff could go into operation to-morrow, we would see its effects at once. This unemployed capital would be in demand, mills would be set running, forges and furnaces would be in full blast, workmen would be sought for at good wages, and the whole country would be blessed with prosperity. But under our present free trade system, the money will be used to pay for the imported fabrics which we should make at home, or will be employed in speculation which could add nothing to the permanent or real wealth of the country.—*Trenton Gazette.*

Reappearance of the Plague.—The plague, after an intermission of twenty years, has reappeared in a district of the Pasholik of Tripoli, named Bengaji, and at last accounts was continuing to make ravages as an epidemic. There was a rumor that it had already reached Constantinople, but for this there was no foundation. The most stringent quarantine regulations had been resorted to.

Nebraska is our largest Territory.