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NEW GROCERY, ROVISION AND FISH STORE.

HE subscriber has opened a Grocery, Provision and Fish Store opposite Major Eisens liotel, where he has just received a fine

Family Groceries,

tong which may be found fine Coffee, Sugar, tas, Molasses, Syrups, Cheese, Crackers, th, Ham, Shoulder, Fine Ashton and Dairy It, Tobacco, Segars, Soap, &c.
Also, Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, and a assortment of Willow-ware, which he s for cash very cheap. will pay Cash for Butter, Lard, Potatoes,

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CHEAP GOODS AGAIN!

HE undersigned having purchased the stock of goods of Samuel Comfort, cen-ng of all kinds of DRY GOODS, suitable adies, Gentlemen and Children, Grocerqueensware, Readymade Clothing, &c., d selling off the entire stock

AT COST! e out the establishment. Persons wish-

buy CHEAP will do well to give us a Country dealers wanting goods to keep their assortment will do well to examine stock, as we will sell at Philadelphia prices. B. Country Produce, at market prices, be received in exchange for goods.

G. W. SOULT,

H. H. COMFORT. ewistown, June 10, 1858.

00 lights best Window Sash, from 8x

THE HINSTEEL.

FARE THEE WELL, KITTY DEAR.

I saw the smile of evening die In beauty, on a southern sky, And as I marked that fairy scene So mild, so lovely and serene. A strange wild sound, yet sweet and clear In tones like these I chanced to hear.

Fare thee well, Kitty dear,
Thou art sleeping in thy grave so low;
Never more, Kitty dear, Wilt thou listen to my old banlo Fare thee well, Kitty, fare thee well, Kitty
Fare thee well, Kitty dear, Fare thee well, Kitty, fare thee well Kitty

Though Afric's son that strain awoke. A language to my heart it spoke.

A language to my heart it spoke

That seemed my restless soul to quell,
And hold me captive to its spell;
How much of feeling, deep and strong,
Was blended in that artless song! Fare thee well, &c.

Though years since then have rolled away The echo of that simple lay Comes o'er me when with care oppress'd, And soothes my troubled heart to rest; Nor will I till my latest hour Forget the magic of its power.

Fare thee well, &c.

UISCRLLANEOUS.

The Art of Taming Horses.

The notoriety that has been given to the art of taming horses in France and England by John T. Rarey, the re-publication of a pamphlet of his in the latter country, formerly published at home, have induced the New York Tribune to condense for the columns of that paper a brief history of the art, and also of the method to accomplish the same. It occupies six columns ce are Tribune, and although copy-righted, he permits his editorial brethren to copy on credit to that paper. If it were not that a good deal of it could not be understood without wood cuts accompanying it, we would be tempted to copy it entire. We are especially tempted to do this because the corner stone of the whole theory is KINDNESS, PATIENCE AND PERSEVE-RANCE.—Pittsburgh Journal.

THE PRACTICE OF HORSE TAMING. The one principle which you must establish in your mind, and which is so essen tial in horse taming that it is almost the corner stone of the theory, is the law of kindness. Next to kindness you must have patience, and next to patience indomitable perseverance. With these qualities in us, and not possessing fear or anger, we undertake to tame horses with perfect assurance of success, if we use the proper means. The horse receives instruction in, and by the use of, four of his senses-namely, seeing, hearing, smelling and feeling. You must remember that the horse is a dumb brute, and has not the faculty of reasoning on experiments that you make on him, but is governed by instinct. In a natural state he is afraid of man, and never until you teach him that you do not intend to hurt him will that fear cease-we mean that wild natural fear-for you must have him fear you as well as love you, before you can absorb his attention as much as is necessary to break him to your liking. It is a principle in the nature of a horse not to offer resistance to our wishes, if made known in a way that he understands, and in accord-

ance with the law of his nature. In subjugating the horse, we must make a powerful appeal to his intelligence; this can only be done by a physical operation It is an undisputed fact that the battles of all animals (except such as are garnished with horns) are fought by seizing each other by the throat. A dog that has been thus held by his antagonist for a few minutes, on being released is often so thoroughly cowed that no human artifice can induce him to again resume the unequal contest. This is the principle upon which horse taming is founded.

Choking a horse is the first process in taming, and is but the beginning of his education. By its operation a horse becomes docile, and will thereafter receive any instruction which he can be made to understand. Teaching the animal to be down at our bidding tends to keep him permanently cured, as it is a perpetual re-

minder of his subdued condition. It requires a good deal of practice to tame a horse successfully, also a nice judgment to know when he is choked sufficiently, as there is a bare possibility that he might get more than would be good for him. We advise persons not perfectly familiar with a horse to resort rather to the strapis very vicious) described below; this, in held in the left hand, so as to keep the ordinary cases, will succeed. It is the fault head away from the latter; while if the

agement, while on the contrary, many pro- the animal is brought on his knees, and fessional horsemen are the very worst parties to attempt his subjugation. Unless a man have a good disposition he need not follow a man, and also to cure him of attempt horse taming.

In practicing the method exhibited in the published engraving, retire with the animal to be operated upon in a close stable with plenty of litter upon the floor (tanbark or sawdust is preferable.) In the first place, fasten up the left fore leg with the arm strap in such a manner that it will be permanently secured. Then take a broad strap and buckle, and pass it around the neck just back of the jaw bone. Draw the strap as tight as possible, so tight as to almost arrest the horse's breathing. The strap must not be buckled, but held in this position to prevent slipping back. The animal will struggle for a few minutes, when he will become perfectly quiet, overpowered by a sense of suffocation; the veins in his head will swell, his eyes lose their fire, his knees totter and become weak, a slight vertigo will ensue, and growing gradually exhausted, by backing him around the stable he will come down on his knees, in which position it is an easy matter to push him on his side, when his throat should be released. Now pat and rub him gently for about twenty minutes, when, in most instances, he will be sudued. It is only in extreme cases necessary to repeat the operation of choking. The next lesson is to teach him to lie down, which is described below in the account of the second method of taming. No horse can effectually resist the terrible effects of being choked.

It must be constantly borne in mind that the operator must not be boisterous or violent, and that the greatest possible degree of kindness is absolutely essential. When the horse is prostrate he should be soothed feetly tranquil.

Now take a short hold of the long strap of the horse, grasp the bit in your left hand; while in this position back him gently about the stable until he becomes so exhausted as to exhibit a desire to lav down, which desire should be gratified with as you have him on his side. Prevent him from attempting to rise by pulling his head toward his shoulder. As soon as he is done struggling caress his face and neck also, handle every part of his body, and render yourself as familiar as possible.-After he has lain quietly for twenty minutes let him rise, and immediately repeat the operation, removing the straps as soon as he is down; and if his head is pulled to ward his shoulder it is impossible for him to get up. After throwing him from two to five times the animal will become as submissive and abject as a well trained dog, and you need not be afraid to indulge in any liberties with him. A young horse is subdued much quicker than an old one, as his habits are not confirmed. An incorrigible horse should have two lessons a day; about the fourth lesson he will be permanently conquered. If the operation is repeated several times, he can be made to lie down by simply lifting up his fore leg and

repeating the words, 'Lie down, Sir,' which he must be previously made familiar with The following rules will serve as a guide to the amateur operator, and should be strictly observed: First: The horse must not be forced down by violence, but must be tired out till he has a strong desire to lie down. Secondly: He must be kept quiet on the ground until the expression of the eye shows that he is tranquilized, which invariably takes place by patiently waiting and gently patting the horse. Thirdly: Care must be taken not to throw the horse upon his neck when bent, as it may be easily broken. Fourthly: In backing him no violence must be used, or he may be forced upon his haunches and his back bro-

rendered powerless for offensive purposes.

The operations of teaching a horse to kicking and balking, should be preceded by the throwing down process, and in bad cases by the choking operation, as the aniimal is thus rendered gentle, tractable, and officiously obedient to whatever he can be taught to comprehend. This educational course is necessary in order to render the reformation permanent.

CAN CANCERS BE CURED?

We occasionally meet with a person afflicted with that terrible disease, cancer, and few things to which flesh is heir to excite our sympathies more. Cancers have been cured, we believe, without the use of the knife, and perhaps some of those who assume the title of cancer doctors have succeeded in assuaging the pains of the disease, and in some cases, perhaps, effecting a permanent cure. Not long since an article appeared in the

Milwaukie Free Democrat, which is of

sufficient importance to receive general notice. The statement of the Democrat is, that some eight months ago Mr. T. B. Mason, who keeps a music store on Wis consin street, and is a brother of the wellknown Lowell Mason, ascertained that he had a cancer on his face the size of a pea. It was cut out by Dr. Walcott, and the wound partially healed. Subsequently, it grew again, and while he was in Cincinnati on business, it attained the size of a hickory nut. He remained there since Christmas, under treatment, and now returns perfectly cured. The process is this: "A piece of sticking plaster was put over the cancer, with a circular piece cut out of the centre a little larger than the cancer. so that the cancer and a small circular rim until his eyes show that he has become per- of healthy skin next to it were exposed. Then a plaster made of chloride of zine, blood root and wheat flour, was spread on with your right hand; stand on the left side a piece of muslin of the size of this circular opening, and applied to the cancer for twenty-four hours. On removing it the cancer will be found to be burnt into, and appear of the color and hardness of an old shoe sole, and the circular rim outside of little violence as possible; this may be done it will appear white and parboiled, as if by bearing your weight firmly against scalded by hot steam. The wound is now the shoulder of the horse, and pulling stead- dressed, and the outside rim soon suppuily on the strap with your right hand; this rates, and the cancer comes out in a hard lump, and the place heals up. The plas should be immediately pulled from under ter kills the cancer, so that it sloughs out him. This is the critical moment; cling to like dead flesh, and never grows again. the horse, and after a few struggles he will | The remedy was discovered by Dr. Fell of lie down. In bearing against the animal London, and has been used by him for six do not desist in pulling and pushing until or eight years with unfailing success, and not a case has been known of the re-appearance of the cancer where this remedy has been applied."

> The Great Comet Come at Last .- The New York Herald makes the following interesting announcement. We find no confirmation of the fact in our foreign

We learn from our despatches by the

Arago that the great comet of Charles V.,

as it is sometimes called, but better known to astronomers as that of Fabricius, has at last made its appearance, and will very shortly be visible to the naked eye. It has been seen from the Paris Observatory through its telescopes, and is pronounced by Arago the genuine arricle. A sharp lookout for it has been kept up for a year or two past by the European comet seekers. It is not yet known whether it will appear as it once did, like a very large and bright star, or with a tail one hundred degrees in leogth. The curious hope that it will its wondrous tail unfold." Its first appearance was in 1264, and its disappearance took place on the 2d of October of that year, the day on which Pope Urban IV. died, and as the world thought in strange coincidence. In 1556 it re-appeared and was observed by Paul Fabricius, astronomer to Charles V., who executed a map of its path, which was published in November of that year. The Emperor considered it as a special omen of his own approaching death; but he lived for some years afterwards. It was then described as a great and brilliant star. Its course was "through Virgo and Cassiopea." The celebrated Dr. Halley calculated its elements more than a contury afterwards, and several others after ping and throwing down process (unless he ken. Fifthly: The halter and off-rein are him. The calculations of Mr. Bomme, of Middleburg, of the Netherlands, of recent date, are more precise, and are generally of most people who have owned a horse to horse attempts to plunge, the halter is supposed to be more reliable than those of imagine that they are experts in his man- drawn tight, when the off leg being raised his predecessors. This astronomer finally thicking company.

came to the conclusion that in the year 1264 its eclipse had a period of 110,644 days, or 302,922 years, expedited by planetary disturbances by 4,077 days, and that in 1856 its mean motion corresponded to a period of 308,160 years. Its present revolution he calculated would be shortened by perturbations 10.48 years, and the comet should reach its perihelion about the 2d of August, 1858.

A Fatal Casualty .- The beautiful residence of Mr. Hugh David on the banks of the Delaware, near Tacony, was the scene of a fatal accident a few weeks ago. Mr. David was in the library engaged in putting in order a revolving pistol while his stepdaughter, Miss Helen B. Souberville, a young lady 18 years of age, was seated beside him. A young child happened to be in trouble in an adjoining room; Mr. David laid down the pistol and went to its relief. While he was absent he heard a report, and upon hastening into the library found the young lady lying upon the floor, drawing her last breath, a bullet having entered the eye and passed through the brain. It is supposed that she thoughtlessly took up the pistol to examine it and accidentally discharged a loaded barrel. The parents of the young lady, who possessed more than ordinary loveliness and worth, are in the deepest anguish at the sad occur-

Wolves in Pennsylvania.-For some time past a pack of wolves has infested the neighboorhood of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. They have been amusing themselves by disturbing everybody's slumbers with their howls, and attacking everybody's sheep. Considerable damage has been occasioned by their fondness for mutton, and great efforts were unsuccessfully made to capture some of them. On Thursday night, Mr. John T. Williams succeeded in catching one of the "varmints" in a steel trap, on his place, four miles north of the town. He is still alive, and represented as being an "old soger" of fine proportions. Andrew Dunmire, residing on the Pittsburgh pike, some four or five miles west of Ebensburg, had a large number of sheep killed by wolves, a few nights since.

Curious Pitcher .- Prominent among the curiosities at the Hermitage, once the home of General Jackson, is a wooden pitcher, remarkable both on account of the artistic skill displayed and the celebrity of the tree from which the wood was procured. It was made of the wood from the elm tree under which William Penn made the celebrated Indian treaty. The pitcher was presented by the coopers of Philadelphia; and, although it is no larger than a common cream-jug, it contains seven hundred and fifty staves. The hoops, lid and handle are of silver; the bottom is a magnifying glass, by looking through which one is enabled to see the joints, which are invisible to the naked eye.

Jacob Byerly, who died at the age of 99 in Westmorland county, Pa., was at one time a resident of the only cabin between Fort Pitt and Ligonier. In the Revolution he was active and his scouting expeditions extended through Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, and into Ohio. He went with a party to bury twenty-one settlers, who had been killed at Wheeling; went to the relief of Fort Lawrence and Wallace's station; was on a scout to Punxutawney, and joined in pursuit of the party who killed the Willards; was on the expedition against the Tuscaroras in Ohio, and served under General Broadhead in the destruction of the towns of the Cornplanter Indians. In this expedition, while following a trail, in company with Jacob Smith and another scout, he killed an Indian chief in a hand to hand conflict.

Ceredo .- Hon. Eli Thayer says that his projects are working admirably. The city -Ceredo-which he founded in Virginia, is fast filling up, manufactories are being established, and everything promises well. When he first went to Virginia, every paper in the State opposed his designs, and some of them threatened him with personal violence, should he persist in his scheme. Now, fourteen of these same papers advocate his interests, and no paper in the State says a word to his detriment. Gov. Wise warmly sympathizes with him in his efforts and purposes.

Boys, keep no vulgar, profane, or

DOESTICKS ON LAGER BEER.

Doesticks has been trying to ascertain by experiment whether or not Lager is intoxicating, and below is given, in his own language, the result :-

"The first glass seemed like sour strong beer with a good deal of water in it; the next was not quite so sour, and the next one tasted as though the original beer had been stronger and they did not dilute it quite so much. Then we rested, and as I had drank three pints already, I was willing to quit, but Damphool assured me 'Lager is'nt intoxicating,' so after a little settling down I thought I could hold another glass and ordered it: it was brought by a young lady who seemed to have four eyes and two noses pointing in different directions, which unusual effect was undoubt-

edly caused by smoke.

'Then I thought I'd have a glass of Lager (a liquid known to most of the inhabitants of Manhattan.) It was brought by a girl so pretty that I immediately ordered two more, and kept her waiting for the change each time, so I could look at herthen we had some cheese full of holes: then we had some Lager to fill up the holes; and then we took a sausage; Damphool suggested that the sausage was made of dog, so we had some Lager to drown the dog; then we had some sardines; Damphassaid it would be cruel to keep the fishes without a supply of the liquid element, so we had some Lager for the fishes to swim in; then we had some bretzels; Damphool'said the bretzels were salty and so crooked that they would not pack close, so we had some Lager to fill up the chinks; then I made a speech to the company; short but to the point, and received with applause-it was addressed to the whole crowd and was to this effect-'Gentlemen let's have some Lager!

By this time my friend had by some mysterious process become mysteriously multiplied, and there were fifty Damphools. and they all accepted the invitation, and we had the Lager; there were forty glasses. and in trying to make the circuit of the room and touch my glass to every one of theirs I fell over a table which very impertinently stepped before me, and as I went down I knocked a small Dutchman into the corner, then I partially recovered myself and sat on his head, then I got up and stepped on his stomach, then I demanded an instant apology, then I called for six glasses of Lager, and the girl brought them all in one hand. I tried to take them all in one hand, but broke three, then I tried to drink out of the remaining three all at once, and in so doing I took an involuntary shower-bath, then tried to pay for the whole fifty glasses and the damage with a dime and a Spanish quarter, and demanded that he should give my change in gold dollars; there seemed to be some difficulty about this, and if I hadn't known that Lager isn't intoxicating I should have thought the man was drunk.'

Hauled Overboard by a Halibut.-The Eastport Sentinel says a story was afloat that last week a boat was near West Quoddy without any one on board. Upon rowing to it, it was found to be held by a fishing line, which, upon hauling in, was found attached by one hook to a halibut, and the other hook to the wrist of a man; and it was supposed that the halibut was hauled to the surface, when by accident the second hook caught in the wrist of the man, who was carried overboard by the weight

PLUMBING.

GEORGE MILLER informs the citizens of Lewistown that he has commenced the above business in connection with his office as Superintendent of the Water Company, and is now ready to put in NEW HYDRANTS, MAKE REPAIRS AT OLD ones, or do any other work pertaining to the business. His charges will be reasonable, and prompt attention given to orders.

Lewistown, May 20, 1858-3m

DR. ECOVER

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. Office three doors west of Zollinger's hat store, East Market street.

NOTICE.

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AVING disposed of my stock of Goods, all persons indebted to me by note er book account, are requested to call and make settlement, as I intend placing the accounts in the hands of an officer for collection in thirty days from the date of this notice.

SAMUEL COMFORT.

Lewistown, June 10, 1858.