

# HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to General Intelligence, Advertising, Politics, Literature, Morality, Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, Amusement, &c., &c.

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HUNTINGDON, Pa., AUGUST 6, 1845.

Whole No. 408

**THEODORE H. CREMER,**

**TERMS.**  
The "JOURNAL" will be published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 a year, if paid in advance, and if not paid within six months, \$2 50.  
No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, nor any paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1 00, and for every subsequent insertion 25 cents. If no definite orders are given as to the time an advertisement is to be continued, it will be kept in till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

**To Purchasers—Guarantee.**  
The undersigned agent of the Patentee, of the Stove, "The Queen of the West," understanding that the owners, or those concerned for them, of other and different patent Cooking Stoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of "GULL'S PATENT COOKING STOVES"—"The Queen of the West." Now his is to inform all and every person who will purchase and use said Stove that he will defend them from all costs or damages from any and all suits, brought by their Patentees, or their agents, for any infringement of their patents. He gives this notice so that persons need not be under any fears because they have, while consulting their own interests and convenience, secured the superior advantages of this "Queen" not only of the West, but of the East.

July 24, 1844.  
**"QUEEN OF THE WEST" Cooking Stove.**  
For sale by I. GRAFIUS & SON, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., cheap for cash or country produce at the market price.

The "Queen of the West" is an improvement on Hathaway's celebrated Hot Air Stove. There has never yet appeared any plan of a Cooking Stove that possesses the advantages that this one has. A much less quantity of fuel is required for any amount of cooking or baking by this stove than by any other. Persons are requested to call and see before they purchase elsewhere.  
July 3, 1844.

**ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY & I. GRAFIUS & SON,**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the

**Copper, Tin and Sheet-iron Business,** in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line, such as

**New and Splendid Wood Stoves** 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches long.  
**RADIATOR STOVES.**  
New Cooking Stoves of all kinds and Also four sizes of Coal Stoves, ALSO STOVE-PIPE, AND STOVES FINISHED.

All kinds of castings done for Forges, Saw-mills and Threshing-machines. Also WAGON BOXES, MILL GUDGEONS, AND MOLLOW WARE; all of which is done in a workmanlike manner.  
Also, Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Pressing, and Ten Kettles, for sale, wholesale and retail.  
Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with facility and despatch.  
Old metal, copper, brass and pewter taken in exchange. Also wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price.  
Alexandria, July 3, 1844.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him for work done at the old establishment, previous to the 1st of November last, to call and settle their accounts without delay.  
ISRAEL GRAFIUS.  
July 3, 1844.

**Wanted.**  
A good FOUNDER, to take charge of one or two Furnaces, situated five miles apart, in a healthy and pleasant part of Ohio. He must come well recommended.  
Apply to A. BRELEN, Pittsburgh.  
77-Kittling Free Press and Hollidayburg Register please copy to amount of one dollar and fifty cents each, and charge and send papers to advertiser.

**Farm For Sale.**  
The subscribers offer for sale a well-improved farm, containing

**200 Acres,** with allowance, about 126 acres cleared and under good fence. The improvements are a large and convenient two story house, bank barn, and other out buildings, with several good springs of water convenient; an orchard of choice fruit. There are also a quantity of peach and plum trees. Said farm is situated in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, Pa., 3 miles from the Warm Springs, 7 miles from Huntingdon, and 6 miles from the Pennsylvania Canal.  
Persons wishing further information concerning the above property can obtain it by calling on S. R. Boggs, residing on the premises, or from James Boggs, at Mill Creek, N. B. The subscribers are desirous of going west—persons would do well to call and see for themselves.  
SAMUEL R. & JAMES BOGGS.  
June 4, 1845.

**Jewelry! Jewelry! Jewelry!**



JUST received, a stock of the most magnificent Jewelry ever came up the Pike. It consists of GOLD PATENT LEVERS, Ladies GOLD ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled, SILVER PATENT LEVERS, double and single cased, SILVER ANCHOR LEVERS, full jewelled, double and single cased ENGLISH WATCHES, Patent Levers, QUARTER and FRENCH WATCHES, &c. &c. Also

**Gold Fob Chains, and Seats.** of the most fashionable patterns. Gold Pencils, Spectacles, Guard Chains, Key's, Bracelets set with topaz, Medallions, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, set with topaz, amethyst, &c. &c. Miniature Cases, Silk Purses, Coral Beads, Pocket Books, Musical Boxes, Mathematical Instruments, Silver Spectacles, Table Spoons, Tea and Salt Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Lowlands Patent Silver Pencils, of the finest quality; HENRY CLAY penknives, a superior article. Steel Pens, Spy Glasses, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Plating Points, &c. &c. All the above articles will be sold cheaper than ever before.

Clock and Watch repairing done as usual, very cheap for cash.  
A large assortment of eight day and thirty hour Clocks will be sold very cheap.  
All watches sold will be warranted for one year, and a written guarantee given, that if not found equal to warranty it will (during that period) be put in order without expense, or if injured, may be exchanged for any other watch of equal value. The warranty considered void, should the watch, with which it is given, be put into the hands of another watch maker.  
D. BUOY.  
Huntingdon, April 10, 1844.

**Rockdale Foundry.**  
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties, that he still continues to carry on business at the Rockdale Foundry, on Clover Creek, two miles from Williamsburg, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, of the best materials and workmanship, and with promptness and despatch.  
He will keep constantly on hand stoves of every description, such as

**Cooking, Ten Plate,** PARLOR, COAL, ROTARY, and WOOD STOVES;

**LIVINGSTON PLOUGHS,** Axvils, Trammers, Hollow Ware, and every kind of castings necessary for forges, mills or machinery of any description; wagon boxes of all descriptions, &c., which can be had on as good terms as they can be had at any other foundry in the county or state.  
Remember the Rockdale Foundry.  
Old metal taken in exchange for any castings.

**WILLIAM KENNEDY.**  
Mr. K. has recently purchased the patent right of a cooking stove for Huntingdon county—the stove will be set up by him and warranted to the purchaser to be as good as any in the State—orders furnished.  
July 17, 1844.—tf.

**COME THIS WAY!**  
**EXTENSIVE Carriage Manufactory**

**HENRY SMITH**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon, the public generally, and his old friends and customers in particular, that he still continues the

**Coach Making Business** in all its various branches, at his old stand, in M. D. street in the borough of Huntingdon, nearly opposite the "Journal" printing office where he has constantly on hand every description of

**Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs & Dearborns,** which he will sell low for cash, or on reasonable terms.  
All kinds of work in his line made to order, on the shortest notice, in a

**WORKMANLIKE MANNER** And all kinds of repairing done with neatness and despatch.  
Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Any persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine and judge for themselves.  
Huntingdon Nov. 29, 1843.

**Estate of Elizabeth Shaw, late of Morris township Decd.**  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of said deceased have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
JOHN KELLER, Ex'r.  
April 30, 1845.—6t

**CAUTION.**  
We the subscribers, hereby caution all persons against purchasing, or in any way taking a note given by us to George Smith, of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, dated on or about the 19th day of February last, for three hundred and fifty-five dollars, payable in three installments, one hundred dollars after the said judgment was entered, the said judgment being obtained from us by fraud and without consideration, and will therefore not be paid, and the law will not compel us to pay it.  
SAMUEL FICKES, JOHN FICKES.  
March 26, 1845.—6t

**POETRY.**

"To charm the languid hours of solitude  
He oft invites her to the Muse's lore."

**THE FLIGHT OF TIME.**

BY J. G. PARCIVAL.

Faithfully flow, thou falling river,  
Like a dream that dies away;  
Down the ocean gliding ever,  
Keep thy calm, untroubled way!  
Time with such a silent motion,  
Floats along on wings of air,  
The eternity's dark ocean,  
During all its treasures there.  
Roses bloom and then they wither;  
Cheeks are bright, then fade and die;  
Shapes of light are wafted hither,  
Then like visions hurry by;  
Quick as clouds at even driven  
O'er the many-colored west;  
Years are bearing us to Heaven,  
Home of happiness and rest.

**THE LITTLE PIGGIES.**

The dear little piggies how happy are they;  
They're frisking and frolicking all the long day;  
Now they sleep in the pen, now they caper with-out,  
All the while their mammy goes grunting about.  
They prick up their ears when they hear a strange noise,  
And run like the dickens when chased by the boys;  
But when out of danger they turn round and look  
With their pretty black eyes just as wise as a book.  
When Issac comes forward to give them their fill,  
How pretty they seem while they're getting their fill!  
They look quite enchanting a little way off,  
But the dirty young swamps stick their feet in the trough!

Oh! see the two spotted eat out of their pails!  
How funny they wiggle their delicate tails!  
That black chap'll catch, if I can by the heel;  
Tis whistles and horns! don't it take him to equal.  
Oh! the dear little piggies, how happy are they!  
So cunning, so lovely, so lively and gay;  
They frisk with the freedom of fairies and elves,  
But they quickly grow up and make hogs of themselves.

For the Huntingdon Journal.

**Mr. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.**

Mrs. Caudle has been at the "Beneficent Society." During the warm weather, when the people sleep with their windows hoisted, they generally hear all that goes on without, but at the same time forget that those who are loafing about the streets can also hear everything that is said within. The following lecture was overheard, in this way, by a small party of bachelors, some evenings since, and we give it verbatim for the edification of your readers.

"A pretty business truly for a wife, who has nine small children, to be gadding about from after dinner till dark, as if she hadn't a home to go to.— What! You wasn't gadding about. You were attending the Beneficent Society, were you? Oh yes, a pretty place for people to spend their afternoons making pin-cushions, and rag babies. Folk's are getting very benevolent all at once. I guess they would show their benevolence to better advantage if they would spend one or two afternoons in the week, at home, and try to mend the shirts and stockings, and keep the children from crying their eyes out. What did you say. They were asleep all afternoon. Now Mrs. Caudle, you had better call me a liar at once, I say they did cry, and only seven of them slept a wink. Hadn't I to leave my work and carry Sarah Eliza over to Mrs. Scrimm's to get some milk to stop her squealing! And then before I got seated again, hadn't I to waddle off to show Augustus the pigs, or else he would have cried himself into fits, and wouldn't George Washington have roused the whole town with his howling, if I hadn't got little Jenks to come in and play horse with him! Now, Mrs. Caudle, I tell you once for all that we will have to make a change in our domestic arrangements, and that very soon, for I can't and won't stand it any longer, and if you are going to play this game every day in the week, leaving me at home to mind the children, why just say so at once. There are the pants at the head of the bed, and you can step into them in the morning and then we'll see who'll attend to the work, and support the family. What are you laughing at? You can't play ball, Mrs. Caudle, do you mean to insinuate that I don't do any thing else but play ball? Don't you know that I have only been at the alley twice this week! What! this is only Monday, well suppose it is, mustn't a body take some exercise occasionally! Dig in the garden, did you say? Mrs. Caudle, you are a little too provoking. It is well you have such a meek and obliging husband, or you would have been the death of him long ago. Do you think I play ball all the time! No, I thought you didn't. I loaf about the corners the balance of my time, do 11 Now Mrs. Caudle, you had better not expose your ignorance and ill nature together. Don't you know that it is our duty and privilege as citizens to meet and discuss matters of public importance so as to know what is going on in the political world—to learn what evils threaten us, so as to prepare to meet them; to discover when affairs will likely take a fortunate turn, so as to be ready to reap the advantage of them. Better stay at home and attend my work—do you say! Well Mrs. Caudle, as you are going to wear the breeches hereafter, we'll see how you will manage. What's that you say!—your frock's at the head of the bed too—well what if it is! Do you think because you are to wear my clothes that I'm going to wear yours!"

Have't I another suit besides! I have not, why haven't I! Where are my plush pantaloons? What! you got a pair of ottoman covers out of them! And my figured velvet vest! Made pin-cushions out of it! And my blue straight coat! Cut it up to stuff stools!!!

From the fact that Mrs. Caudle uttered a sharp cry at each answer; we concluded that Mr. Caudle accompanied his questions with a slight "but" about her ears. The noise awakened Sarah Eliza, Geo. Washington, Augustus and the rest of the little innocents who bawled most lustily and, as this inter-ruption doubtless ended the lecture, we retired, inwardly rejoicing that we were blessed with single blessedness.  
Huntingdon, July 31, 1845.

From the Washington Union.

**Theory of Storms.**

A stormy subject enough!—but every phenomenon admits of its proper solution. The winds of heaven, capricious as they appear to us, may be grasped by the hand of the philosopher, and reduced to fixed and unalterable laws. Tempests may be at least comprehended by the wisdom, if not controlled by the hand, of man. The only thing is, to discover the scientific word of invocation—the proper *sermone* to open the cave of *Aeolus*. Who shall approach its secrets? Who shall ascertain the proper mode of analyzing the facts, and thus investigating the laws of meteorology? Many years ago, the celebrated Volney visited our extensive country—not more to understand our people and their institutions, than, as a wag said at the time, "to see how the wind blow in America." The great effort, in our "city of magnificent distances," of many a quindone, is to discover how the wind blows from day to day! We have rumors enough, indeed; but not as many facts as reports. Our government has as few mysteries about it as any other upon the face of the earth; but speculation frequently outruns, and sometimes mistakes, its course, and many a man is yet at a loss to know how the wind blows.

Professor Espy has long been studying the mysteries of the clouds; and perhaps no man with as much success as himself. His "First Report on Meteorology" is on our table. It contains a vast amount of well digested facts, obtained from his numerous correspondents, extending over an area much wider than the United States. In fact, he is now able to trace the progress of storms one-ninth round the globe; and from the uniformity which is already known to prevail in many of the phenomena attending storms, we doubt not that, in a few years meteorology will be placed among the exact sciences. The system which Professor Espy has adopted, seems to be acknowledged on all hands as the only one calculated to bring out this happy result.

It was the passion for some time to laugh, at least at one of the deductions from the theory; that of forming clouds, and bringing down rain artificially in time of drought; but that time seems now to have partially passed.

The French Academy (and there is no higher authority) have declared that Mr. Espy has triumphed over all objections, and rallied all opinions to his own. And they enumerate among his opinions, that rain may be produced in calm weather in time of drought, and "great storms may be prevented." Those, however, who heard Professor Espy deliver a course of lectures on this subject, as we have had the pleasure of doing, need no authority to satisfy them of the great truths which his theory demonstrates; he builds his system on well known physical laws, which all admit.

Now, since experiments have been made again and again, and always with entire and triumphant success, as the certificates accompanying Professor Espy's circular prove, we conclude by requesting all our correspondents to copy the following extracts from the "report," and from the circular to the friends of science; and we entreat the farmers to follow the instructions.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Professor Espy's first report on meteorology has been laid on our table. It consists chiefly of charts, exhibiting, by various symbols, the winds and barometric fluctuations, and changes of temperature, which accompany storms as they pass from the western to the eastern part of the United States; for it appears that all storms in the United States travel towards the east. We extract from the report the following.

**"GENERALIZATIONS.**

1st. The rain and snow storms, and even the moderate rains and snows, travel from the west towards the east in the United States, during the months of January, February, and March, which are the only months yet investigated.

2d. The storms are accompanied with a depression of the barometer near the central line of the storm.

3d. This central line of minimum pressure is generally of great length from north to south, and increases sideward towards the east.

4th. This line is sometimes nearly straight, but generally curved, and most frequently with its convex side towards the east.

5th. The velocity of this line is such, that it travels from the Mississippi to the Connecticut river in about twenty four hours, and from the Connecticut to St. John, Newfoundland, in nearly the same time, or about thirty six miles an hour.

6th. When the barometer falls suddenly in the western part of New England, it rises at the same time in the valley of the Mississippi, and also at St. John, Newfoundland.

7th. In great storms, the wind, for several hun-

dred miles on both sides of the line of minimum pressure, blows towards that line directly or obliquely.

8th. The force of the wind is in proportion to the suddenness and greatness of the barometric depression.

9th. In all great and sudden depressions of the barometer, there is much rain or snow; and in all sudden great rains or snows, there is a great fluctuation of the barometer.

10th. Many storms are of great and unknown length from the north to the south, reaching beyond our observers on the Gulf of Mexico and on the northern lakes, while their east and west diameter is comparatively small. The storms therefore move side foremost.

11th. Most storms commence in the "Far West," beyond our most western observers; but some commence in the United States.

12th. When a storm commences in the United States, the line of minimum pressure does not come from the "Far West," but commences with the storm, and travels with it towards the East.

13th. There is generally a lull of wind at the line of minimum pressure, and sometimes a calm.

14th. When the wind changes to the west, the barometer generally begins to rise.

15th. There is generally but little wind near the line of maximum pressure, and on each side of that line the winds are irregular, but tend outwards from that line.

16th. The fluctuations of the barometer are generally greater in the northern than in the southern parts of the United States.

17th. The fluctuations of the barometer are generally greater in the eastern than in the western parts of the United States.

18th. In the northern parts of the United States, the wind, in great storms, generally sets in from the north of east, and terminates from the north of west.

19th. In the southern parts of the United States the wind generally sets in from the south of east, and terminates from the south of west.

20th. During the passage of storms, the wind generally changes from the eastward to the westward by the south, especially in the southern parts of the United States.

Accompanying this report is a circular to the friends of science, on the subject of artificial rains, containing many certificates of gentlemen of high standing, in various parts of the country, that rains of great extent were actually produced before their eyes, precisely as predicted by Professor Espy. The clouds were seen by them to form in a clear sky, right over the fire, and pour down a flood of rain, which increased in magnitude at least twenty-eight miles of the place of beginning, whilst it rained none to the west. Several of these rains took place in Pennsylvania, last summer, and some of them in Indiana, two summers ago. All occurred in extreme dry, warm weather.

We are at liberty to publish, also, a written statement of Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States. After mentioning a number of storms which have occurred from time to time in Tennessee, exhibiting phenomena which he and Judge M. W. Brown think can only be accounted for by an upmoving current in the middle of them, and thus conform to Espy's theory, he says: "As to the producing of rain by an upward current from heat, it is so difficult to illustrate the theory, that few will understand the philosophy of it but those who have been accustomed to it by large fires in the forest. I have often seen it produced before I was acquainted with Espy's theory, and once since, most distinctly, in the Cumberland mountains, when it rained on and near the fire, and on neither side. I travelled through the fire during the rain, and was on both sides while it was raining. The rain was soft and light, and the morning fair north and south of the fire. Being on horseback and alone, I had, and took time to examine the phenomenon, in reference to Espy's theory—and I view this theory of storms as established, and that of producing rain as greatly advanced."

Judge Brown says: "that on the northern border of a violent tornado, which passed through Tennessee, there was a violent storm of hail and rain, with a strong N. W. wind driving obliquely into the tornado. On the south side, the wind blew strongly from the South without rain or hail."

"Along with the hail fell a great quantity of the green leaves of trees, and in many instances branches or limbs which were covered with a thick layer or coating of ice, much thicker than in the heaviest sleet. This vein of hail was about a mile from the path of the tornado, on the north side."

Professor Espy concludes his circular with the following

**"INSTRUCTIONS TO OBSERVERS.**

"In my Philosophy of Storms, from page 492 to 518 are detailed many other facts of a similar nature, all going to show that rains may be produced in time of drought. It remains now to try the principle on a large scale, to see whether it may not be used economically to benefit mankind.

"From the investigations which I have been able to make on this subject, and on the nature of rains generally, it follows certainly that all rains travel eastward from the place of beginning; and that rains and snows in the winter are of great length from north and south, and comparatively narrow from east to west, and of course travel side foremost. Several other conclusions are rendered highly probable by these investigations, but can only be made certain by future experiments.

"Let masses of timber to the amount of forty acres for every twenty miles be prepared and fired

simultaneously every seven days in the summer, on the west of the United States in a line of six or seven hundred miles long from north to south, then the following results seem highly probable, but not certain until the experiment is made. A rain of great length north and south will commence near or on the line of fires; this rain will travel eastward; it will not break up until it reaches far into the Atlantic ocean; it will rain only a short time in any one place; it will not rain again until the next seventh day; it will rain enough and not too much in any one place; it will not be attended with violent wind, neither on land nor on the Atlantic ocean; there will be no hail or tornadoes at the time of the general rain, nor intermediate; there will be no destructive floods, nor will the waters ever become very low; there will be no more oppressive heats nor injurious colds; the farmers and mariners will always know before the rains when they will commence and when they will terminate; all epidemic diseases, originating from floods and subsequent droughts, will cease; the proceeds of agriculture will be greatly increased, and the health and happiness of the citizens will be much promoted. These, Esay, are the probable—not certain—results of the plan proposed; a plan which could be carried into operation for a sum which would not amount to half a cent a year to each individual in the United States; a plan which, if successful, would benefit in a high degree not merely the landsman, but every mariner that plies the Atlantic. If this scheme should appear too gigantic to commence with, let the trial be first made along the Allegheny mountains; and let forty acres of four ten-acre lots be fired every seven days through the summer in each of the counties of McKean, Clearfield, Cambria and Somerset, in Pennsylvania; Allegheny and Maryland; and Hardy, Pendleton, Bath, Allegheny, and Montgomery, in Virginia. The ten-acre lots should be, as nearly as convenient, from one to four miles apart in the form of a square; so that the up-moving column of air which shall be formed over them may have a wide base, and thus may ascend to a considerable height before it may be leaned out of the perpendicular by any wind which may exist at that time.

"The summer rains at present are local, and of very limited extent; and though they travel towards the east like the winter storms, they are not extensive enough to cover the whole country;—hence, portions of the country are liable to be parched with drought and hot weather.

"May it not be possible that this irregularity is in part produced by the irregular burning of fallows and prairies, thus producing partial and irregular rains; interrupting the wide extended and general rains which would otherwise take place, as they do in winter?"

"There is at present, and will be for many years to come, a vast amount of timber cut down and burnt every summer, in the western parts of the United States—enough, perhaps, to produce the wide-extended and uninterrupted rains so much desired without any expense. Until the government of the United States can be induced to carry into effect the above plan, I earnestly recommend to all persons who have fallows or other large masses of combustibles to burn, to save them till the first very dry spell in the summer, and to insure simultaneous action, let all west of west longitude 87 degrees set fire to their materials only on a Thursday—those west of 90 degrees in the morning at ten o'clock and those east of 90 degrees at six o'clock in the evening; and let all east of 87 degrees set fire to their materials only on Friday—those west of 77 degrees at ten in the morning, and those east of 77 degrees at six o'clock in the afternoon; and in no case let any fallows be burnt unless there has at least a week elapsed without rain.

"I hope this request will be complied with, not only because all are interested in the probable result but because it will be attended with no expense, and the best time of burning is in very dry weather.

"It is not at all probable that all will be ready to burn on the first dry spell, or even on the second or third, and thus, on every Thursday and Friday during the season on which there may be a drought, materials enough may be burnt to produce a general rain.

"For some time after these general rains, partial rains cannot take place, both because of the scarcity of vapor left in the air, and because any up-moving columns of air which may be formed will not rise very high before they enter into the stratum containing much of the caloric of elasticity given out by the condensed vapor of the previous rain, in which the up-moving columns cannot swim; and it is only after the lower air becomes charged with vapor, and the upper air becomes cooled by radiation, that another general rain can be produced; and it is not probable that either of these can be effected in less than about seven days.

"I hope that all editors of newspapers, throughout the United States, who think there is the least plausibility in the plan here proposed, will publish this letter, or at least enough of it to let all who have materials to burn know how to act in concert.

"Finally, I desire all who burn their materials, to watch the phenomena, and send a description of the whole to the Surgeon General's Office, Washington.

"A mass of information will thus be accumulated, which will lead to modifications in the plan for future operations.

**"JAMES P. ESPY.**  
"M. Dobzhoffer, in his account of the Abiponians of Paraguay, vol. 3, page 150, says: 'I myself have seen clouds and lightning produced from the smoke over the tall grass and buttruses on fire, as it is flying off like a whirlwind; so that the Indians are not to blame for setting fire to the plains in order to produce rain, they having learned that the thicker smoke turns into clouds which pour forth water.'"  
January 1, 1845.

"See First Report on Meteorology to the Surgeon General United States army, by the Author.