

# The Huntington Journal.

"I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—(WEBSTER.)

VOL. 19.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1854.

NO. 1.

## COURT AFFAIRS, JAN. TERM 1854.

### TRIAL LIST.

#### SECOND WEEK.

Caleb Cole & Co. vs The Penn. R. R. Co.  
A. P. Wilson vs Michael Buoy.  
D. Reynolds Exrs. vs William Long.  
Jos. Moore & G. H. Steiner vs Jno. Zentmyer.  
S. Shoemaker in use vs The Hosp. P. Cong.  
Edwin J. Neff vs Matthew Crowner.  
Alex. Dymart's Exrs. vs Israel Crayder's Adms.  
John Savage's Trus. vs Jno. Barkstetter et al.  
Julia Ann Heogie vs David Burket.  
Jacob Fost vs Samuel Hatfield & Son.  
Geo. W. Gray vs same.  
Ebenzer Woods vs same.  
E. L. Faxon & Co. vs John Bumbaugh & Co.  
William Rothrock vs Elizabeth Williamson.  
John Sharrer vs James Templeton.  
Com'rs. for Stonebraker vs Math. Crowner.  
Nathaniel Kelly vs Lewis Kesseling.  
William R. Fetter vs Robt. Speer's Adms.  
Patrick Tully vs The Penn. R. R. Co.

### TRAVERSE JURORS,

#### SECOND WEEK.

John Bare, farmer, Cromwell.  
James Black, farmer, Jackson.  
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.  
Robert Cunningham, tanner, Porter.  
John G. Corbin; boatman, Henderson.  
George Ely, farmer, Shirley.  
Lewis Evans, farmer, Jackson.  
Adam Focht, farmer, Morris.  
Martin Flenner, farmer, Walker.  
James Forbes, tailor, Cromwell.  
James Fleming of Sample, boatman, Porter.  
Jacob Gehret, laborer, Cass.  
David Gravier, farmer, Warriorsmak.  
Josiah Gorsuch, farmer, Henderson.  
Samuel Grosschen, farmer, T. C.  
James K. Hampson, inn keeper, Brady.  
John Hampson, farmer, Union.  
Henry Hudson; teacher, Clay.  
Frederick Heater, farmer, Tod.  
John Hutchinson, farmer, Warriorsmak.  
Joseph Isenberg, farmer, Morris.  
John Long, merchant, Shirley.  
William B. Leas, merchant, Shirley.  
David Long, laborer, Henderson.  
William A. Logan, farmer, Dublin.  
Christian Miller, farmer, Brady.  
Jacob Neeshoff, farmer, Warriorsmak.  
Daniel Neff, Sen., farmer, Porter.  
Nicholas Parks, laborer, Franklin.  
Wm. Rutter of John, cab-maker, Cromwell.  
John Rang, farmer, West.  
Alexander Stewart, merchant, Jackson.  
George Shank, potter, Warriorsmak.  
Daniel Shively, laborer, Porter.  
Samuel Thompson, tailor, West.  
John Vandervander, laborer, Brady.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntington, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1853, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held in the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 16th day) of Jan. A. D., 1854, for the trial of all issues in said Court, which remain undetermined before the said Judges, who are to be sworn, witnesses and jurors, in the trial of all issues are required to appear.  
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1853, and the 77th year of American Independence.  
JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.  
Dec. 14, 1853.

## For Sale or Rent,

### The Shirleyburg Female Seminary.

THE Trustees of said Seminary having fully tested the system of managing and carrying on an Institution of the kind on the joint stock principle, and finding it vexatious and inefficient; and believing, moreover, that in the hands, and under the control of one individual, matters of this kind are managed with more facility, and to much greater advantage, do therefore offer at private sale the said Seminary, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and do use for the sole purpose of carrying on a Seminary of learning for young ladies, and for no other purpose whatever.  
The buildings are new and in good taste, and are situated on a beautiful and commanding eminence, affording an extensive view of the surrounding scenery. The country around is becoming densely settled, and an extensive prospect of instruction manifested in the part of the community, which, exclusive of foreign aid, render patronage to the Institution, certain. The healthfulness of the situation is proverbially good, and the morality of the citizens will compare favorably with that of any other section of country.  
To any person wishing to pursue the business of teaching, and controlling an Institution of the kind, this would certainly be a most desirable investment. The School is now in a prosperous condition, having from twenty-five to thirty (25 to 30) pupils in attendance; and from its immediate proximity to the Male Academy, now in successful operation in the same place, it enjoys all the advantages to be derived from the scientific and philosophical apparatus belonging to said Academy, and the lectures and illustrations connected therewith.  
For further particulars, address a note to either of the subscribers, living in the borough of Shirleyburg.  
By order of the Board,  
HENRY BREWSTER, Pres.  
Wm. B. LEAS, Sec'y.  
N. B. If the above property is not sold before the 1st day of January next, it will then be for rent.  
(Nov. 30, 1853.)

## NEW GOODS

### AT THE CHEAP CORNER.

#### SIMON LEVI,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has just opened a very large assortment of Store Goods, at his old stand in the Diamond, opposite Court Hotel, all of which he will sell at prices as low, if not lower, than the same kind of Goods can be had at any other store in the county. He invites all to call and examine his goods and hear his prices. His stock consists of a splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, of the latest styles. Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., and a heavy stock of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys—fine and coarse, cheaper than elsewhere.  
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and of the best qualities. Also, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware, and a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.  
Give me a call—you can find at my store every kind of goods to be found in the county, at prices to suit all times.  
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.  
(Nov. 9, 1853.)

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I signed three notes as security for J. Sansom Smith; one for one hundred and fifty dollars, and the other two, one hundred dollars each, dated the 19th day of December, 1850. The inducements under which I agreed to become bound in said notes, proving delusive by the action of the said parties, I therefore hereby give notice that I will not be held responsible as bail, or pay them, unless compelled by the course of law.  
ELLIOT SMITH.  
Union twp., Nov. 2, 1853.  
CHARLES BAGG and MUFFE, just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

## New Furniture Ware Room.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened in the front room of the residence of P. C. Swoope, (late the Postoffice,) a new Furniture Warehouse, where every article of house-hold Furniture can be purchased at reasonable prices—such as bureaus, tables, chairs, &c., &c.  
SIMON LEVI.  
Huntingdon, Nov. 15, 1853.

## BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

HAVING received a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, we are now prepared to accommodate all who may give us a call, with GREAT BARGAINS. Our stock consists of a large assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queensware, Hosieries, and in short, everything that is necessary to constitute a Country Store.  
Nathaniel Kelly and others, desiring to purchase, will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell our goods (wholesale or retail) at low and reduced prices.  
JOSHUA CUNNINGHAM & SON.  
Portstown, November 9, 1853.

## To Country Merchants and Others.

MACKEREL, SHAD, CODFISH, SALMON, HERINGS, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD AND CHEESE.  
Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & Co., PHILADELPHIA.  
Nov. 2, '53—3m.

## A GREAT ARRIVAL

### OF Hardware, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Notions, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., At James Bricker's Store, Huntingdon.

Which are offered at the lowest prices, also receiving a large supply of CANDIES, which will be sold at wholesale price as low as 14 cts. per lb. Also, Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, &c. All of which have been bought with great care, and on the best terms, and will be sold low for Cash or to punctual customers. I flatter myself that I can and will sell Goods low as they can be bought for in this neighborhood. My friends are requested to call and examine for themselves, feeling confident that those who do so cannot go away without buying. Ladies and Gentlemen of this neighborhood believe me when I say that great pains have been taken to get such goods as you admire.  
Store on Hill street, opposite the JOURNAL OFFICE.  
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, '53.

## RICHARD HIMSELF AGAIN!



## New Arrival of Fall and Winter Goods at the Elephant.

ALEXANDER CARMON, has just returned from the East, with a full and complete selection of Fall and Winter Goods, which are now arranged for examination and sale, at his store, opposite the Railroad Hotel. The stock has all been bought right and as a matter of course will be sold cheap for cash.  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmerettes, Satinets, Cottons, Adams, Brown and Bleached Linens, Satins, Silks, Shawls, Scarfs, Brown and Bleached Madras, Cloths, Tickings, Crabs, Cottons and Woollens, &c., and many other goods too numerous to mention.  
Prints in abundance, Mous de Laines, Berge de Laines, Fur, Trunks, Foreign and American Ginghams, Mous de Ege, &c., &c., &c.  
ALSO,  
Hats, and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, &c.  
Thankful for past favors, the public generally are invited to call and examine the splendid stock now on hand, which in variety, quality, and price will compare with any ever exhibited in town.  
CALL AND SEE!  
Oct. 19, '53.

## A NEW ARRIVAL

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

#### J. & W. SEXTON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, the finest and best assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, ever offered, and at lower prices than can be purchased at any other house. They are determined to sell lower than can be purchased anywhere east of the Allegheny, and no mistake. If you wish to be satisfied of the fact, call and see. Dry Goods such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, French Merinos, Fur-trimmed Cloths, Madras de Laines, Barred and Figured Silks, Flannels, Alpacas, and a general assortment of Hosiery, &c.  
Also, 500 webs of assorted PRINTS, and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.  
Hardware, of which we always keep the largest and best assortment ever kept in this place.  
Queensware, a magnificent assortment, which we are selling quite low.  
Groceries, are a little up, but we are determined to sell as low if not lower, than any other house, according to quality.  
Cedar and Willow Ware, such as Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Krot Stands, &c., &c.  
Carpets and Oil Cloths, a beautiful assortment, which will be sold low, call and see and be satisfied of the fact.  
Hats and Caps, of the very best styles, also Boots and Shoes, the best and cheapest in town, if you don't believe it, call and see.  
We are also purchasing and storing Grain, and it is admitted on all hands that we have the most convenient place for unloading grain in or about town.  
Oct. 19, '53.

## OH, JERUSALEM!

### JEWES AND GENTILES OUTDONE!!

#### JACOB SNYDER,

HAS just returned from the Eastern cities, with the most extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Fancy Articles.  
For Gentlemen's wear, ever known to be brought to Huntingdon. His styles are of the latest, calculated to please everybody that may call.  
He has at all times CLOYS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS, which he will make to order.  
Oct. 19, '53.  
40 TONE COAL, just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

## Public Sale of Town Lots

### At Hopewell.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 24th day of January next, a number of Town Lots at Hopewell, Bedford County. This is the present terminus of Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and will be the depot for the produce of a large extent of country. Extensive

## IRON WORKS

are about to be erected there, and the Coal Mines adjacent will be largely worked after the completion of the Road. A turnpike is expected will be made the ensuing summer, from Morrison's Cove. There will be a fine opening for Mechanics there, as a large number of buildings, besides those connected with the works, will perhaps be erected next summer.  
A map of the town will be exhibited at the sale, which will commence at 10 o'clock on the said day.—TERMS, CASH.  
R. D. WOOD,  
L. T. WATSON.  
Dec. 14, '53.—1t.

## NEW HOTEL.

TRAVELERS are informed that the "Max-ston House," in Cassville, is now open for the entertainment of the public.  
JAMES McILLIFF.  
Cassville, December 14, 1853.—1m.

## NOTICE.

THE Collectors of the State and County tax for the year 1853, are hereby notified that they are to apply for all their exonerations at the January Court, as no exonerations will be given after that time.  
E. L. SMITH,  
SAMUEL WIGTON,  
THOMAS HAMER,  
Commissioners.  
Dec. 14, '53.—3t.

## HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

R. C. McGILL returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their very liberal patronage, and expresses his hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same, in all kinds of Castings, Cooking Stoves, Air-Tight, Parlor, Ten Plate Wood and Coal Stoves, of various sizes, and all kinds of Ploughs for the Lancaster and Plank Barbed patterns, and Keystone No. 4 Self-sharpening and Hill Side Ploughs, and Shears to suit all kinds of Ploughs in the country; Rolling-mill and Forge Castings, Grist and Saw-mill Castings, Lawstons Threshing Machine Patterns, and the four horse and two horse power of Chambersburg patterns; and all other kinds of castings too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for cash and all kinds of country produce. Also, old metal taken in exchange for castings.  
Huntingdon, November 9, 1853.

## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN

### The Ancient Borough.

#### LEVI WESTBROOK,

HAS just returned from the eastern cities with the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, ever exhibited in this county. He also has a large and splendid assortment of Hats and Caps, of the most fashionable styles. Also, Ladies' and Children's Trunks, Carpet Bags, Trunks, &c., for the travelling community. Also a great variety of useful articles too numerous to mention.  
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock. He is determined to sell as cheap, if not cheaper than any other establishment in the county.  
Store on Hill street, opposite Snyder's Cheap Clothing Store.  
CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.  
Oct. 26, '53.

## SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

### AND JUNIATA ACADEMY,

#### Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

The stock consists of a full and complete selection of Fall and Winter Goods, which are now arranged for examination and sale, at his store, opposite the Railroad Hotel. The stock has all been bought right and as a matter of course will be sold cheap for cash.  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmerettes, Satinets, Cottons, Adams, Brown and Bleached Linens, Satins, Silks, Shawls, Scarfs, Brown and Bleached Madras, Cloths, Tickings, Crabs, Cottons and Woollens, &c., and many other goods too numerous to mention.  
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Oct. 19, '53.

## SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,

### AND JUNIATA ACADEMY,

#### Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

These institutions are beautifully situated in the center of the Great Allegheny Valley, seven miles from the Penna. Central Railroad, at Mt. Union, and on the direct line from that to Chambersburg. They are well equipped with modern buildings and extensive apparatus, for all the departments of Natural Science, and every advantage for instruction in the branches of a liberal education, that the best schools of a similar order can afford. The cost of their apparatus alone is ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Five hundred dollars has been appropriated to a library. Believing that too much expense has hitherto been lavished by schools of this order on ornamental decorations, and too little devoted to furnishing them with the more essential requisites for instruction, the Trustees of this Academy have been the first in the State to take this new step, and to press so large a sum in instruments and books. They call the attention of the older class of students, especially those intending to teach, to these facilities.  
TERMS OF SEMINARY—SESSION OF 22 WEEKS. Board, washing, light, and tuition in English, Latin, French, &c., extra.  
ACADEMY SESSIONS OF 22 WEEKS—Tuition \$2.00, \$1.00, \$1.20 per session, in Primary, Junior and Senior classes respectively. Board, \$1.75 per week in Winter \$1.50 in Summer.—No deduction for absence except in case of protracted sickness. No students admitted for less than half a session. For particulars, see circulars, or address (post paid) either of the Principals.

## MILWOOD ACADEMY,

### Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co. Pa.

The Trustees of this Institution owing to the death of its late lamented Principal, J. H. W. McGinnis, have placed it in charge of the Rev. W. A. Morrison, a faithful and competent teacher, assisted in the Mathematical and Classical departments, by other Experienced Instructors and by Mr. S. Campbell, who has long and successfully had control of the English department.  
The course of study embraces what is usually taught in the first class Institutions of the kind in this country, being thorough and sufficiently extensive to qualify students for the higher classes in College, and for every department of business life.  
The Buildings are now large and commodious, and the domestic arrangements, are in every way adapted to the health and comfort of a large number of students, who are required to board in the Academy under the immediate supervision of the Professor.  
The location is retired, and proverbially healthful, and is easy of access, being connected with Chambersburg and the Penna. Railroad at Mount Union, by a daily line of stages. Sessions commence on Wednesday 19th of October.  
The terms are very low. The whole expense per session, of 22 weeks, for board, washing, tuition, fuel, &c., are from \$40 to \$45 according to the branches pursued. The next Session will commence on Wednesday 19th of October.  
For any further information address  
W. A. MORRISON,  
Shade Gap Pa., Oct. 12 '53.  
JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN.

## SCOTT & BROWN,

### Attorneys at Law,

#### Huntingdon, Pa.

Office same as that formerly occupied by John Scott, Esq.  
Oct. 19, 1853.  
2000 Feet of Safety Fuse, just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.  
500 lbs. of Cod Fish, just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

## TERMS:

The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates:  
If paid in advance.....\$1.50  
If paid within six months after the time of publishing.....1.75  
If paid at the end of the year.....2.00  
And two dollars and fifty cents if not paid till after the expiration of the year. No subscription will be taken for a less period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid. Subscribers living in distant counties, or other States, will be required to pay invariably in advance.  
The above terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square of 16 lines or less  
For 1 insertion \$0.50, For 1 month, \$1.25  
" 2 " 0.75, " 3 " 2.75  
" 3 " 1.00, " 6 " 5.00  
PROFESSIONAL CARDS, not exceeding 10 lines and not changed during the year.....\$4.00  
CARD and JOURNAL in advance.....\$5.00  
BUSINESS CARDS of the same length, not changed.....\$3.00  
CARD and JOURNAL, in advance.....\$4.00  
Short transient advertisements will be admitted into our editorial columns at treble the usual rates.  
On longer advertisements, whether yearly or transient, a reasonable deduction will be made for prompt payment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Wintering of Stock.

Taking the last census as the basis of the calculation, and there are at this time about six hundred million dollars worth of live stock in the United States. Their value exceeds that of all the manufacturing establishments in the country, and also exceeds the capital employed in commerce, inland and foreign.—Live stock is an immense national interest, but one which has been sadly overlooked by American statesmen and writers on public economy. How to winter cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry in the most economical way, all things considered, is a subject on which an instructive volume might be written.  
The science of animal physiology sheds much light on the business of keeping live stock, both in winter and summer; and if properly studied in its bearings on this great interest, would add indefinite millions to the income of farmers, and the wealth of the nation. But how can we persuade our readers to study animal physiology in connection with the production of the flesh of their domestic animals? It is impossible to show them the valuable fruits of any science relating to husbandry before its seeds are permitted to be planted and cultivated in any State in the Union. Nevertheless, as the truths of science and the truths of empiricism never contradict each other, many learn by the latter, not a little of the wisdom taught by the former. This science informs us why it is that cattle and other animals subsist on less food in winter, and keep in better order, if well stabled or housed, and regularly fed, than they will if subjected to the rigors of cold storms, snow, rain, mud, and irregular feeding. The latter system consumes both forage and flesh needlessly, and, of course, involves a prodigious loss to such as follow it.  
Warmth is equivalent to food, because food is used in the bodies of all animals to generate what we call animal heat. How far warm stables will save hay, grain, roots, corn-stalks, and other food of domestic animals, is not known; but a number of experiments lead to the conclusion that one-third may thus be saved with advantage to stock. A man at work out in the cold of winter, needs double the food that would serve him if he remained idle in a warm room during winter; and the same is true of an ox or horse. A large share of all domestic animals do not work, and are kept for the production of flesh, milk, or wool. They need a reasonable amount of exercise to preserve their health, as good keeping in the matters of food and drink.  
In wintering hogs, true economy requires that one should keep no more than will give the maximum of flesh for the food consumed. To keep a pig without his gaining weight involves not only the loss of the food he consumes, but all the injury resulting from stunting his growth. Few are aware of the damage done to young animals by prematurely arresting the growth of their bones and muscles. A stunted pig, calf, cow, or lamb has received an irreparable injury. You can no more fully make amends for the shock given by the vital functions, than you can give a new seeing eye in place of one that has been put out by violence. No after-feeding of a horse will give him a new eye; and no keeping will develop an animal frame perfect in all parts after it has been stunted in youth.  
Most farmers attempt to keep too much stock both winter and summer, for their food to be manufactured into flesh, dairy products, or wool. A few superior animals well housed in winter, and well fed at all times, yield the largest profit. Of course, stables should be well ventilated, that all animals may have a full supply of pure air. Most stables, and all sheds, give too much of it, especially in cold wintry weather. Look out for a plenty of straw, or other litter, to absorb all urine, unless you have a tank or other reservoir for it to run into. Manure is now as valuable as money at ten per cent, compound interest; for all the crops that manure aids so much in their annual growth, sell at high prices. It costs nearly as much to plow, plant, hoe, and harvest an acre of corn to obtain 25 bushels as 50 bushels; and manure will double the crop.—General Farmer.

## The Secretary of the Interior.

The Report of this officer estimates the public domain of the U. States at 1,584 millions of acres of which 471,862,936 acres are within the States, excluding California—the cost of which for surveys, selling, &c., was \$88,004,631. The amount received from sales up to June 30 52, was \$142,283,478—being \$53,666,465 more than the cost. The Secretary estimates the total yield of them at \$331,184,368. He recommends liberal grants for railroads and other highways, where lands remain unsold; the extension of the land survey over New Mexico and Utah; guarding against speculation and fraud in the California mineral lands, &c.

## Treatment of Milk Cows.

If in treating of cattle I have not already consumed too much time, I should like to say a word as to the bad treatment Milk cows are but too frequently subjected to almost every place; a treatment as unwise as it is cruel. If it were confined to cities, where the poor animals are drugged with still slops and other unnatural food, by milkmen, so-called, to excite the cows to yield undue quantities of what they call milk, I would not think it necessary to refer to it here; but the cruel and improper treatment of cows you will see to be shocked at the scenes of suffering and neglect these patient animals are made to endure whether on commons, farms, stable or yards. If driven out after milking, or brought home to be milked, they never fail of being run, whipped or cudgelled by some unfeeling boy, who seems to think it part of his duty to deal them as many blows as he can while within his reach. Then but too often follow the blows of the milker, should the poor animal wince under the pressure on teats, lacerated perhaps by thorns, or made sore from other causes. No wonder that this treatment, with scantiness of food and sometimes water, reduces the cow to the wretched condition in which there are but too often found in every quarter. Set a farm hand to clean the cow stable daily, to curry and brush the cows, and he will be apt to think you a fool, or that you mean to degrade him—if he comply, it will be with reluctance, and it is quite likely that he will take more out of their hides, or put more into them, than you have bargained for. Ask the same worthy to groom your horse; and he will not fail to do it cheerfully. Why this prejudice, this folly? Does not the cow stand in a more interesting relation to us than the horse? He works for us and carries us, to be sure, but then do we partake of his flesh and blood while living, in the shape of milk, butter and cheese? and do we slaughter him for beef when we suppose him falling in strength? No. Well, then, why is not the same care that produces so fine a condition in one, could not fail of having the same effect upon the other—and I say that it is the height of folly, and positive injustice to ourselves, to withhold those attentions from the cow. She is a second wet nurse to us and our children, and if this nurse be in ill health, will not her milk, cream and butter be imbued with her condition? Would we be willing to eat of the flesh of some of those wretchedly poor animals, after add indefinite millions to the income of farmers, and the wealth of the nation. But how can we persuade our readers to study animal physiology in connection with the production of the flesh of their domestic animals? It is impossible to show them the valuable fruits of any science relating to husbandry before its seeds are permitted to be planted and cultivated in any State in the Union. Nevertheless, as the truths of science and the truths of empiricism never contradict each other, many learn by the latter, not a little of the wisdom taught by the former. This science informs us why it is that cattle and other animals subsist on less food in winter, and keep in better order, if well stabled or housed, and regularly fed, than they will if subjected to the rigors of cold storms, snow, rain, mud, and irregular feeding. The latter system consumes both forage and flesh needlessly, and, of course, involves a prodigious loss to such as follow it.  
Warmth is equivalent to food, because food is used in the bodies of all animals to generate what we call animal heat. How far warm stables will save hay, grain, roots, corn-stalks, and other food of domestic animals, is not known; but a number of experiments lead to the conclusion that one-third may thus be saved with advantage to stock. A man at work out in the cold of winter, needs double the food that would serve him if he remained idle in a warm room during winter; and the same is true of an ox or horse. A large share of all domestic animals do not work, and are kept for the production of flesh, milk, or wool. They need a reasonable amount of exercise to preserve their health, as good keeping in the matters of food and drink.  
In wintering hogs, true economy requires that one should keep no more than will give the maximum of flesh for the food consumed. To keep a pig without his gaining weight involves not only the loss of the food he consumes, but all the injury resulting from stunting his growth. Few are aware of the damage done to young animals by prematurely arresting the growth of their bones and muscles. A stunted pig, calf, cow, or lamb has received an irreparable injury. You can no more fully make amends for the shock given by the vital functions, than you can give a new seeing eye in place of one that has been put out by violence. No after-feeding of a horse will give him a new eye; and no keeping will develop an animal frame perfect in all parts after it has been stunted in youth.  
Most farmers attempt to keep too much stock both winter and summer, for their food to be manufactured into flesh, dairy products, or wool. A few superior animals well housed in winter, and well fed at all times, yield the largest profit. Of course, stables should be well ventilated, that all animals may have a full supply of pure air. Most stables, and all sheds, give too much of it, especially in cold wintry weather. Look out for a plenty of straw, or other litter, to absorb all urine, unless you have a tank or other reservoir for it to run into. Manure is now as valuable as money at ten per cent, compound interest; for all the crops that manure aids so much in their annual growth, sell at high prices. It costs nearly as much to plow, plant, hoe, and harvest an acre of corn to obtain 25 bushels as 50 bushels; and manure will double the crop.—General Farmer.

## The Guilty Phantom.

Sir Walter Scott tells the following singular story of a guilty phantom. Sir Walter was a believer in ghosts, it is said. His "Tapestried Chamber," which appeared originally in the London *Keepsake*, and which is now embodied in all the complete editions of his works recently published, he assures his readers, was founded on fact. So he believed to be the basis of

## THE GUILTY PHANTOM.

I cannot forbear giving you an instance of a guilty-formed phantom, which made considerable noise some twenty years ago, or more. I am, I think, tolerably correct in its details, though I have lost the account of the trial—Jarvis Matcham—such, if I am not mistaken, was the name of my hero—was a sergeant in a regiment, where he was so highly esteemed as a steady and accurate man, that he was permitted opportunity to embellish a considerable part of the money placed in his hands for pay of soldiers, bounty of recruits, (then a large sum,) and other charges which fell within his duty. He was summoned to join his regiment, from a town where he had been on a recruiting service, and this perhaps under some shade of suspicion. Matcham perceived that discovery was at hand and would then have deserted, had it not been for the presence of a little drummer lad, who was the only one of his party appointed to attend him. In the desperation of his crime, he resolved to murder the poor boy, and make his escape. He meditated this wickedness the more readily, that the drummer he thought, had been put up on him. He perpetrated his crime, and changing his dress after the deed was done, made a long walk across the country to an inn on the Portsmouth road, where he halted and went to bed, desiring to be called when the first Portsmouth coach came. The waiter called him accordingly; but long after remembered that when he shook the guest by the shoulder, his first words, as he awoke, were, "My God, I did not kill him."  
Matcham went to the seaborne by the coach, and instantly entered as an able bodied landsman or marine, I know not which. His sobriety and attention to duty gained him the same good opinion of the officers in his new service for several years, and behaved remarkably well in some actions. At length the vessel came into Plymouth, was paid off, and some of the crew, amongst whom was Jarvis Matcham, were discharged as being too old for the service. He and another seaman resolved to walk to town, and took the route by Salisbury. It was when within two or three miles of this celebrated city, that they were overtaken by a tempest so sudden, and accompanied with such vivid lightning, and thunder so dreadfully loud, that the obtuse conscience of the old sailor began to be awakened; he expressed more terror than seemed natural for one who was familiar with the war of the elements, and began to look and talk so wildly, that his companion became aware that something more than usual was the matter. At length Matcham complained to his usual companion, that the stones rose from the road and flew after him; he desired the man to walk on the other side of the highway to see if they would follow him when he was alone. The sailor complied, and Matcham complained that the stones still flew after him, but did not pursue the other. "But what you wore, he added, coming up to his companion, and whispering in a tone of misery and fear, 'who is that little drummer boy, and what business has he to follow us so closely?' 'I can see no one,' answered the seaman, infected by the superstition of his associate. 'What! not see that little boy with the bloody pantaloons!' exclaimed the secret murderer, so much to the terror of his comrade that he conjured him, if he had anything on his mind, to make a clear confession, so far as his confession could do it. The criminal fetched a deep groan, and declared that he was unable longer to endure the life which he had led for years. He then confessed the murder of the drummer, and added, that as a considerable reward had been offered, he wished his comrade to deliver him up to the magistrates of Salisbury; as he would desire a shipmate to profit by his fate, which he was now convinced was inevitable.  
Having overcome his friend's objections to this mode of proceeding, Jarvis Matcham was surrendered to justice accordingly, and made a full confession of guilt. But before the trial, the love of life returned. The prisoner denied the confession, and pleaded not guilty. By this time, however, full evidence had been procured from other quarters. Witnesses appeared from his former regiment to prove his identity with the murderer and deserter, and the water remembered the ominous word, which he had spoken when he awoke him to join the Portsmouth coach. Jarvis Matcham was found guilty and executed. When his last chance for life was over, he returned to his confession and with his dying breath avowed, (and truly as he thought,) the vision on Salisbury Plain.

## High Living.

Among the many gongs on to raise the wind in Cincinnati, is that dodge of the little begrimed and thorough player, who, barefooted and forlorn looking, loiter around the hotel steps, office doors, and even haunt the sanctuaries of our newspaper offices, to extract from the sympathetic or unsuspecting a stray dime or penny. We observed a scene, the player—a little girl of some seven years—displayed immense talent for the board.  
"Please sit," said she to a friend of ours, as we stood upon the steps of the hotel, "will you give me a penny for my poor, poor mother; she is alone, sick, and not a mouthful of bread to eat!"  
All this was done in a genuine style of melodrama laid to rest.  
"Not a mouthful of bread!" said our friend.  
"Not a morsel," was the response.  
Our comrade's purse, and into the little dirty palm went a two shilling piece.  
"Why, why, my little den, has your mother not tasted bread to-day?" "Here, in this great city they surely will not allow the sick and the needy to starve! Why is it that your poor mother has not tasted bread to-day?" "Ha, ha," says the little one, backing off—"you don't keep about bread. Dutch cakes and doughnuts is what we eat. Ha, ha."  
"Well, really," says our astonished friend, "did you ever?"