

The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 34.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

CONSUMPTION

And all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,
ARE POSITIVELY

CURABLE BY INHALATION.

Which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent. for the lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering, and has cured many persons, who annually destroy ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive graves.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom, with every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally and with more power and certainty than any other administered by the stomach. To prove the power and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead. The odor of many of the medicines is so noxious that in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing the odor of the lungs is not the evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered thro' the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages of the disease. My treatment of Consumption is original, and founded on long experience, and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of disease that simulate Consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic analyses, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted phlegm, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States, Canada, or Europe, by enclosing a communication, by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and throat, and to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
OFFICE, 1131 FILBERT STREET, (Old No. 109.)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
August 5, 1857-1y.

SUFFER NOT

When a cure is guaranteed in all stages of SECRET DISEASES.

Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Gleet, Gravel, Diarrhea, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Epilepsy, the Body or Limbs, St. Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs. Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the Face, Pain in the back and head, Female irregularities, and all improper discharges from the sexual organs. It matters not from what cause these diseases originate, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has resisted the skill of eminent physicians, and has become a life-long enemy to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. As a permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, by a system which betrays itself in Scrofula, Ulcers, Eruptions, and other affections of the skin, Eyes, Throat and Lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering and consigning them to an early grave.

Self-Abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims annually to the grave. It destroys the Nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for man-

Select Poetry.

"IF YOU'RE COMING, WHY DON'T YOU COME ALONG."

'Twas in a field—by an old field school,
Where the boys were romping wild,
I noted one with a shining face,
And he was but a child;
And as he romped upon the green,
With mind and muscle strong,
Anon he'd cry to the lagging boys—
"Why don't you come along?"

So said the boy, but when he spoke,
The man was in that boy;
And now his voice round Christendom,
Rings like a bell of joy;
For the world has taken up his cry,
And joined him in a song,
Now sung by nations in their march,
"Why don't you come along?"

Come on! pause not! 'tis death to stop,
The tide is in its flood;
For men and things are on their march—
Halt never, if you would.
That cry is in the hearts of men,
Their watch word right or wrong
And nations cry in every tongue—
"Why don't you come along?"

The engine and the telegraph
Proclaimed it to the man—
The man takes up the cheering cry,
Which with the boy began.
O'er wood and plain—o'er sea and earth,
It rings in startling song;
'Tis written on the firmament,
"Why don't you come along?"

But yesterday, it took six men
To make a pin; but now
That little boy will do the work;
When done he'll scarce know how.
Thought follows action—then we pause
To think; no longer strong;
But still keep up the school-boy's cry—
"Why don't you come along?"

But yesterday the reaper's hook
Moved slowly through the grain;
McCormick went with a storm of hooks
The harvest sweeps again;
And as he cuts, and cleans, and bags,
He joins the world wide song;
Old fogey reapers tarry not—
"Why don't you come along?"

To the regiment of man,
Say what you have to say at once—
Go! do it if you can—
Birds sing it—the engines shriek it;
It's sung the stars among—
All nature breathes the world's great cry;
"Why don't you come along?"

Agricultural.

CHEAPEST "JOB PRINTING" OFFICE IN THE COUNTY.

We have now made such arrangements in our Job Office as will enable us to do all kinds of Job Printing at 20 per cent. cheaper rates than any office in the County. Give us a call. If we don't give entire satisfaction, no charge at all will be made.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

A general assortment of Blanks of all descriptions just printed and for sale at the "Journal Office." Appointment of Referees, Judgment Notes, Vendue Notes, Constable's Sales, Subpoenas, Deeds, Mortgages, Commitments, Bond to indemnify Constable, &c.

Death Bed Experiences.

I have subdued the nations of the earth; is there no other world for me to conquer?—Alexander the Great.
I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—St. Paul.
My life is in the sea and yellow leaf;
The fruits and flowers of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief,
Are mine alone.
The fire that in my bosom burns
Is lone as some volcanic isle,
No torch is lighted at its blaze—
A funeral pile.
—Lord Byron.

Although the fig tree shall not blossom,
Neither shall fruit be in the vine, the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, and the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet will I rejoice in the Lord. I will joy in the God of my salvation.—Habakkuk.
I am taking a leap into the dark.—Hobbs.
Though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil.—David.
O! God—if there be a God—have mercy on me.—Tom Paine.

For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though, after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.—Job.

Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, that to be hated needs but to be seen.

OF IMPROVEMENTS ON THE FARM.

80 acres have been grubbed and sprouted; 340 rods of fence rows cleared, grubbed, pickled and burnt; 67 acres of Wheat sown September 1856, now good, put down in clover; 75 acres of corn planted spring of 1857; 547 rods of hedge planted in 1856; 360 rods of hedge in 1857; 325 rods of rail fence; 43,000 nursery plants set out, comprising a full assortment of the most desirable nursery stock; 250 rods of seed beds of fruits, hedge plants, &c.; 16,000 plants of over 100 different sorts, received as contributions, many of them intended for the arboretum, and now set in reserve beds, until the ground can be prepared; 600 apple trees set out in orchard rows; 400 peach do; 200 plums, apricot and nectarines do; 250 pear, standard and dwarf do; 200 cherry; 1000 plants of nuts, berries, &c.; 15000 grapes in vineyard; 60 avenue maples; 400 chestnut, larch, oak, pine and other seedling timber trees, collected and to be planted in lines, so as to give at sight the measure and location of every part of the farm; 500 pine, spruce, fir, &c., to be planted for sheltering hedge. Of these all are doing well beyond expectation, under the favoring influences of a good season, excepting only a small portion of contributed plants, which were injured by delay and exposure.

OF BUILDINGS.

One double-storied barn is finished and fitted up, and has been in use parts of two seasons; it is very capacious and much admired for its convenience. The farmers' house is also finished and part of the out-buildings. For the college building, perch of superior stone are quarried and on the grounds; three gangs of brickmakers have been at work for some time, and the masons are about to commence the walls. The delay occasioned by uncertainty, up to the 20th of May, as to the amount of funds which would be at the disposal of the Trustees, affected all work on the farm and nurseries as well as the buildings, though to less extent. Work was done with hired teams and tools, and temporary hands, and therefore, under much disadvantage; most of the ground being new and but imperfectly cleared, and yet with many stumps and roots.

All this work has been done under the direction and management of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., a practical horticulturist and farmer; in whose skill and science the Board of Trustees have the most entire confidence. A contract has been entered into, for the erection of an edifice, calculated for the residences of Professors, lecture-halls, and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, five stories high, 233 feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty five thousand dollars. This building is already in progress, and it is hoped a part of it may be put under roof and so far completed this fall, as to enable the Board to make arrangements, and receive a few students in the spring of 1858.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, has fully recognized the public appreciation of this effort to produce a class of educated farmers whose practice and example may extend into every county of the State. It has appropriated fifty thousand dollars to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their plan; twenty-five thousand of which is payable upon condition that a like sum shall be raised from some other source. There is no other mode of raising this sum than by private contribution or that of County Agricultural Societies throughout the State. This sum contributed, will place the Institution in a prosperous condition, and encourage the Board of Trustees to prosecute the work to speedy and active operation.

No such school, as is here contemplated has ever yet existed amongst us; and it is confidently anticipated, that whilst we are getting up a farm which will be a model for farmers—whilst we will be testing and disseminating the most valuable seeds and plants throughout the whole length and breadth of the State, having the guarantee of such an Institution for their character and quality; we will be imparting to youth those principles of natural science, which, when intermingled with the practical operations of the farm, will give character to them, and dignity to their calling. There is no other such field for the spirit of philanthropy.

Two hundred acres of this land was generously donated to the Institution by Gen. James Irvin, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres up on each side of it, at any time within five years, at sixty dollars an acre; and in the mean time, to have possession of the whole, of the farm, upon the payment of the interest upon the value of the last mentioned

breeds of Stock Poultry, &c.—Their

peculiarities; points, &c., specimens. \$25,000
Feeding—Amount, quality, and preparation of food; experiments, soiling. 25,000
Training of Animals—Of horses, oxen, &c. 25,000
Culture of the Soil—Varieties of soils and condition; instruments and process applicable to various soils, crops, and seasons. 100,000

In making this statement of the situation of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, it is the object of the Board of Trustees to enlist the judgment, and feelings, and sympathies of the friends of Agriculture throughout the State; and to call on them for their aid in raising this sum of twenty five thousand dollars, without it we cannot complete our buildings, and cannot, therefore, go into operation. The consideration that every dollar contributed by individuals or societies pays two to our Farm School, should enable us to raise the amount without delay.

The Board of Trustees have not yet adopted any system of teaching or subjects to be taught, but that our friends may be able to form some idea of our plan, it is suggested that the following will be submitted as the basis of their action.

THE SUBJECTS TO BE TAUGHT, ARE:

Mathematics—Including practical surveying, leveling, and the care and use of instruments.
Natural Philosophy—The principles of all mechanism; the laws of motion and force; steam; electricity; magnetism, &c., illustrated by apparatus.
Agricultural Engineering & Mechanics—The methods and materials used in construction; what is good material and what is good workmanship.

Implements and Machinery—The principles involved; parts liable to wear or break; adjustment; care; repair; specimens in the museum; mills.
Road Making—Materials; methods; legal regulations; bridging.
Building—Specifications; contracts; prices; architectural taste and detail; finish.

Conveyancing—Forms; titles; procedures; &c.
Language and Literature—Comparisons of styles of expression; speaking to an audience; writing for the press; criticisms.
Principles of Government—American institutions; comparison with others; duties of township and county officers; laws of vicinage, &c.

Accounts generally, and farm accounts specially; formation of methodical habits by daily practice at the institution.
Farm Economy—Expenditures; determination of the most economical mode of accomplishing given jobs of work.
Hydraulics—Methods of supplying water where wanted, and of preventing injury by excess; machines; pipes.

Geology—The crust of the earth; soils of all kinds; how formed; specimens in the museum.
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Astronomy—Motions and influences of the heavenly bodies, revolutions, seasons, climates.
Meteorology—Atmospheric influences, electric and magnetic agencies; heat; cold; moisture; drought; winds; storms; shelter; counteraction; instruments, observations; deductions.
Mineralogy—Identification of rare or valuable minerals; gypsum, lime, phosphate of lime, magnesia; coals; &c., specimens in the museum.

Botany—Arrangement of plants in families; names of individual species and parts of plants; plants of other countries in museum.
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Miscellany.

Daniel Morgan the Rifleman.

The following appears in a letter of a Virginia correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce.

"The name of Daniel Morgan, the celebrated commander of the Virginia Rifle-men, is a household word in Virginia. He remains repose at Winchester. Jerseyman by birth, he early emigrated to the Virginia wilds, and was a wagoner, and a hunter, and a soldier, and a patriot, and a hero. He had been grossly insulted by one British officer, and severely punished by another in the name of King George. He vowed vengeance, and kept his vow.

"At the opening of the Revolution he raised a battalion of Riflemen and drilled them to perfection. They spurred the bayonet, and relied on the deadly aim of the rifle. He used to say the business of his men was to be killed. At the battle of Saratoga, seeing the day was going against the Americans by reasons of the extraordinary skill and energy of Gen. Frazer, with his Scotch division, he resolved to resort to the only measure conceivable to arrest the tide of battle that threatened to overwhelm them. Summoning to his presence the best marksmen in his command, whose aim was never known to fail, said to him, 'Murphy, do you see that officer on the iron grey horse?' 'Yes sir,' was the reply of the old soldier. Morgan rejoined in an almost faltering voice. 'Then do your duty.'

Murphy ascended a tree, cut away the interlaced branches with his hatchet, (this was a part of their armor), rested his rifle in a short place, watched his opportunity, and as soon as Gen. Frazer had in his animated movement, come within a practical range, Murphy fired, and the gallant Frazer fell mortally wounded, being shot in the centre of the body. The enemy soon fell dead the day. The enemy soon gave way and Saratoga became immortal. But Morgan the rough soldier, was a man of tender feelings, and he almost wept at the deed, and always said it troubled him because it looked so much like a kind of assassination of a brave and noble officer; though gallant as that officer was, he had placed himself there to be shot at, and was engaged in shooting others. It was in a similar way that Nelson fell on the deck of the Victory.

The State Pays the Piper.

The public remember the late famous 'injunction' brought by Henry S. Mott, to prevent the sale of the Main Line of the public works. One of the bills presented to the Court was from Mr. Mott as a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Another was from him as a bondholder of the commonwealth. A third was from him and others as Commission-ers. The attorneys in these cases were Wm. M. Meredith, Charles R. Buckalew, Wm. L. Hirst and James H. Walton. We learn, through the Philadelphia Morning Times, that within three weeks claims have been presented to the State Treasurer from two of the counsel—Meredith and Buckalew for services rendered in the suits referred to. The bill of the former

was \$1,000—of the latter \$750. When the claims were first presented, the Auditor-General—Jacob Fry—declined paying them, upon the ground that no appropriation had been made for that purpose, and that payment of them would be a violation of his duty. He maintained this position for some days. Subsequently he was induced to abandon it, and allow the claim. The State Treasurer, Henry S. Magraw, promptly paid it, on the 25th of July. The counsel referred to were not employed by the Commonwealth at all. The suits in question were not authorized to be brought by the Commonwealth. They were the individual acts of the persons engaged in them, and the Commonwealth was in no sense responsible for the money claimed. In addition, the act passed by the last Legislature relative to the office of Attorney General, which became a law before these legal proceedings were instituted, makes that officer the sole legal officer of the State, and expressly prohibits the retaining of other counsel where the State is a party. Of course no other authority than the Legislature has power to nullify this provision and entail expenses upon the State, without the consent of the representatives of the people. The law referred to was enacted to abolish the system of pet counsel and immense fees, and was supported by honest men belonging to both parties. We regret to see the Canal Board, the Auditor-General, and the State Treasurer not only attempting, but actually setting at naught this valuable enactment.

WHY?

"Why should a single American oppose David Wilmut? Can any substantial reason be given? We have in vain looked for one in print—in vain have we sought for one to give verbally. In fact no good reason can be given, for none exists. Who can, what intelligent, honest man will, find fault with us for saying that those who insist on it that they will vote for the weakness, which is a disgrace to any American man. Mr. Wilmut was nominated by true Americans, coming from every part of the State.

Mr. Wilmut, as a statesman, advocates publicly all that Mr. Hazlehurst does or can, and much more. Mr. Hazlehurst's claims were ignored by the Altoona Convention. Mr. Hazlehurst was put in the field by a few designing men, much against his consent, to subvert their own selfish interests, and now he stays in it because his vanity has been flattered. He does not appear to know that he is calling down on his head the maledictions of all the sincere foes of the Catholic Irish party. He will go to his own place. We have tried to save him, but let him go—let him go.—Phila Sun.

The Race for the Goodwood Cup.

The lines have been partially repaired, and we now transmit the concluding portion of the public despatch, which has been delayed by the heavy storm, and consequent derangement of the wires. The following meagre particulars of the great race for the Goodwood Cup, we gather from the Liverpool papers. None of the accounts at hand give the time of any of the horses: The French horse Monarque won the race. The English horse Riserer is placed second, and Fisherman third. Gualboat slipped and fell, and Kestrel Gemma also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Riserer beat Fisherman by about three lengths. Anton was placed fourth, and three lengths behind Fisherman. The American horses Pryor and Pryores were placed fifth and sixth, and the English horse Melissa seventh. All others pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockeys.

A VERY CURIOUS WAY TO SEND A LETTER.—It is related by a celebrated historian—Herodotus, that Histans, the Milesian, being detained a prisoner by Darius, and all correspondence interdicted, he shaved a man's head, wrote a despatch upon it, and kept the man out of sight till his hair was grown. The living letter was then sent, and the person to whom it was addressed, upon shaving the messenger's head, found the news there inscribed.