

The Huntingdon Journal.

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

WM. BREWSTER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 35.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

Compounded entirely of Gums.

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operation of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human system, and when it performs its functions well, the system is in health. The Liver is one of the most important organs of the human system, and when it performs its functions well, the system is in health. The Liver is one of the most important organs of the human system, and when it performs its functions well, the system is in health.

These gums remove matter from the system, place a heat by above the stomach, causing purging of the blood, giving to the whole machine of the disease, and effecting a radical cure. Only one dose taken at night, to open the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

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TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

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The "HUNTINGDON JOURNAL" is published at the following rates:

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Girls at Home.

There are two kinds of girls; one is the kind that appears best abroad, the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, &c., the other is the kind that appears best at home, the girls that are useful in the kitchen, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home; the other is a blessing. One is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway.

Now it does not necessarily follow that there shall be two classes of girls. The right education will modify both a little, and unite their characters in one. Girls are not made altogether for home, any more than boys are. Society would be of little worth without girls, without women. The first pleasure and duty of every woman should be home; her next should relate to the refinement and well being of society.—But in order that she may know how to benefit and adorn home. Hence all girls, rich and poor alike, should be early instructed in all the duties and cares of home. From the cellar to the garret, she should know all that is to be done. From the kitchen to the parlor she should be complete mistress. All the interests of home should be familiar to her as household words. Neither idleness, folly or indifference should prevent her from engaging in all the concerns of home life. This will be to her a school more valuable than the seminary or the ladies' college.

It behooves mothers therefore to feel that they are teachers of the first dignity in position.—Their daughters will be much what they make them. The home education will lay the true foundation of character. It will fix the true principles of life in the young girls' mind. It will give her an insight into domestic duties and teach her that to be useful is one great end in life. Book education can easily follow a good home training; but good home-training is not apt to follow the education of the schools.—Girls well taught at home are the girls that appear well everywhere. Give us the well reared girls and we shall have no need for any other.—They will make the true woman.

The Heart and the Brain.

The heart and the brain are usually considered the most sensitive organs in the human system; and it will hardly be credited, that neither has in itself any organs of sensation, yet scientific men have asserted that such is the case. The London Quarterly has an article upon the subject, from which we make the following extract:

The famous Dr. Harvey examined, at the request of Charles I., a nobleman of the Montgomery family who, in consequence of an abscess had a little fistulous opening in the chest, through which the heart could be seen and handled. The great physiologist was astonished to find it insensible. "I then brought him," he says, to the King, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when we touched the outer skin, or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart." Yet it is to the heart that we refer our joys, our sorrows and our affections; we speak of a good-hearted, a hard-hearted, a true-hearted and a heartless man. Shielded from physical violence by an outwork of bones, it is not invested with sensations which could have contributed nothing to its preservation; but while it can be grasped with the fingers, and give no indication of the fact to the possessor, it unmistakably responds to the varied emotions of the mind, and by the general consent of mankind is pronounced the seat of our pleasures, griefs, sympathies, hatreds and love. Persons have frequently dropped down dead from the vehemence with which it contracts or expands upon the sudden announcement of good or bad news—its muscular walls being strained too far in the upward or downward direction to enable them to return—and one of the purposes which this property of the heart is probably designed to subserve is to put a check upon the passions, through the alarming physical sensation they excite.

SEX OF EGGS.—The Paterboro, *Transcript* says that a person in that village having a special dislike to male biddies, selected a dozen of eggs in accordance with a rule which has recently gone the rounds of the papers, with the expectation of providing himself with a bevy of hens. To his great disgust, nearly the whole tribe proved to be roosters.

What kind of a doctor would a duck make?—A quack doctor.

Advertising and Job Work.

We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the *Journal* has the largest circulation of any paper in the county—that it is constantly increasing;—and that it goes into the hands of our wealthiest citizens.

We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county; and all Job Work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at prices which will be satisfactory.

But two deaths by lightning have occurred in buildings furnished with metallic conductors, one of these was at North Prairie, Wisconsin, July 8, 1855, the other at Walden, Vermont, July 18, 1857.—I have no doubt, could I have seen those two buildings immediately after they had been struck by lightning, that I should have found such traces of the lightning as would have explained the apparent failure of the rods.

These facts will allay the fears of many persons who are in steamboats, railroad cars, iron vessels or buildings, or in vessels or buildings furnished with lightning conductors, during thunder storms.

A case of suffering came under my own observation. A person in a house not furnished with rods was, during thunder storms, so agitated and distressed that all the members of the family in the house were in attendance to soothe and quiet her mind; but on the house being thoroughly furnished with metallic lightning conductors, her sufferings during thunder storms while in the house entirely ceased. We recorded a few years since the death of a lady at or near Poughkeepsie, from alarm, during a thunder storm.

We have made extensive inquiry of shipmasters as to the effect of the wind upon ships' spars that had lightning conductors upon them and have not heard of a single instance in which the wind had carried away the spars of a vessel with a lightning chain upon it.

The impression is very general that steamboats are never struck by lightning. This is an error; steamboats have sometimes been struck by lightning, but the damage was very trifling. The masts of ocean steamers are liable to be struck by lightning.

We have a record of the lightning striking a piece of hot iron, that a blacksmith held on an anvil with his tongs. The red hot iron gave out abundant scintillations.

The melted iron in Mr. Cooper's furnace, at Trenton, New Jersey, was so highly charged with electricity during a

Kissing.

Hardly any two females kiss alike.—There is as much variety in the manner of doing it, as in the faces and manners of the sex. Some delicate little creatures merely give a slight brush of the lip. This is a sad aggravation. We seem to be about to "have a good time," but actually get nothing. Others go into us like a hungry man into a beef-steak, and seem to chew up our countenances. This, which is not a common case, is too much like the Cannibal Islands, and soon drives away a delicate lover. Others struggle like hens when burying themselves in dry dirt. The kiss is won by great exertions, and is not worth as much as the trouble it costs.—Now, we are in favor of a certain shyness when a kiss is proposed, but it should not be continued too long; and, when the fair gives in, let her administer the kiss with warmth and energy. Let her be soul in it. She closes her eyes, and sighs deeply immediately after it, the effect is greater. She should be careful not to "spread" the kiss, but give it as a humming bird runs his bill into a honeysuckle, deep, but delicately. There is much virtue in a kiss when well delivered. We have had the memory of one we received last us—

Love vs. Shipplasters.

A young man in the Quaker City fell in love with a lady; he paid his addresses to her; he presented her with rings, lockets and other jewelry; growing more fervent he put a fine edge on his attentions and wound up by a proposal—to which the lady unfortunately (or fortunately) answered "no." The young man instituted suit before Alderman Clarke for the recovery of his jewelry and his unrequited affections. The matter was settled by the lady returning the former and advancing \$10 as an equivalent for the latter. Verily we live in a fast age. The papers abound in marriages in which love does not seem to have even been a component part. The above instance is reducing flirtation to a system. If any young lady is fond of lovers she can have as many as she pleases, and then buy them off, when, like an old pair of gloves, they get worn out. If you can't like that risky kind of business of courtship they can bring suit for the recovery of their "gifts," when they wish to "close the concern" and make sail after a richer and more radiant prize.

The following description gives an accurate idea of the Atlantic Cable:

In appearance, it much resembles the wire ropes sometimes used for raising heavy weights, dumb waiters, &c. The "core" or conductor, which is the nerve of the whole affair, is composed of seven thin copper wires that are singly scarcely as thick as an ordinary brass pin.—These seven wires are twisted like a cord, so as to add to their strength, and, at the same time, to enable them to stretch with the untwisting of the outside or protecting wires. This core is heavily coated with gutta serena, and the latter is wrapped with tarred yarn. Outside of this comes the protecting wires which give strength to the entire fabric, and protects the interior from damage. This covering is made of the best wire, twisted up into cords, and with eighteen cords, forming the outside envelope. The entire thickness of the Cable is 11-16th of an inch in diameter. We are informed that the weight of the cable is 1,869 pounds to the mile. The cable is strong enough to bear in water six miles of its own weight when suspended vertically. The strands of protecting wire are quite slender, but it is calculated that in corroding under water, they will unite chemically with the mud in which they will lie, and will thus form a concrete mass, which will not be liable to be damaged.

Crab Eggs Hatching in a Boys Stomach.

The "local" of the Johnstown Echo is responsible for the toughest yarn we have read this season. It is as follows:

"A boy, ten or two years old, was recently found exhausted, lying on the tow-path, near Johnstown. He appeared to be in a dying condition, and a physician was immediately sent for, who promptly administered a powerful purgative. In due time the medicine had the desired effect, and brought from the boy a double handful of young crabs.—real *bona fide* river or brook crabs, with claws, legs, broad tails and all. The mother of the boy explained the circumstance by stating that her son was in the habit of spending much of his time in the water, and while diving he had swallowed a nest of crab eggs, which had hatched in his stomach."

A Dutchman thinks honesty is the best of policy, but it keeps a man tam poor.

HOW TO PRESERVE WOMEN.

There is nothing in the world that we think so much of as we do of the women. Our mother is a woman—wife, sisters, pretty cousins, and women; and the daughters will be if (Heaven spare them!) they live long enough. And there is a love of women in general which we do not deny. A fine magnificent specimen of the sex, full of life and health, a ripe, red cheek, and flashing eye, is something that does one good to look at as she illuminates the humdrum sidewalks, and every day streets a North River steamer, under full headway, with colors flying, is rather a pretty sight—rather stirring and inspiring; and we pull up our tired nag to see her pass, and admire the swell she cuts. Comparatively, however, the steamer sinks into insignificance, or some other very deep water by the side of a well kept, well dressed woman. There is no rubbing it out; women are the ornament, charm, blessing, beauty, and bliss of life—(mens life, we mean, of course.) Any means that can be devised for preserving them should be publicly made known. They are different from any other kind of freight. You cannot pickle them. You cannot do them up in sugar and set them in a cold room, with a paper soaked in brandy over their mouths. You cannot put them up in cans and seal them up air-tight, without injuring their form and flavor.—Now, as men are so dependent upon women for life's choicest blessings, a proper mode of preserving them becomes of great moment, and we are sure that the public will thank us for an inalienable receipt.

Have the feet well protected, then pay the next attention to the chest. The chest is the repository of the vital organs. There abide the heart and lungs. It is from the impressions made upon the organs through the skin, that the sh