

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 24, 1851.

TERMS:

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

IN ADVANCE.

For six months, 75 cents.

All NEW subscriptions must be paid in advance. If the paper is continued, and not paid within the first month, \$1.25 will be charged; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; if not paid in six months, \$1.75; and if not paid in nine months, \$2.00.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Messrs. Ironsides & Co. have opened a Daguerren establishment in the room over Roach's barber shop, where they are prepared to take likenesses in an entirely new style. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to give them a call.

The bill of an albatross was lost or taken away from the Town Hall during the Agricultural Exhibition. Its return is solicited. A pocket book was lost on Wednesday evening, for which a liberal reward is offered.

Mr. Kennedy has received a fine lot of Western Goods, which are offered for sale at his usual low prices. Firoved & Brother, have opened a beautiful assortment of new dry goods, &c.

The prospectus for the Home Journal, List of Letters, and an Auditor's Notice also appear to-day.

A Reminiscence of the Olden Time, by our townsman, Dr. Henderson, originally published in a Philadelphia paper, will be found in to-day's Gazette.

BEER.—Our friend, CHRISTIAN SMITH, has again favored us with a cask of beer from his brewery at the stone bridge, and we would recommend all who desire a taste of an unadulterated article of malt liquor to give him a call. It is quite as palatable as any ale to be had here, and undoubtedly more conducive to health.

The democracy of Berks county gravely held a meeting the other day and declared themselves in favor of an increased duty on iron! They have evidently forgotten that if the principle of protection is recognized at all, it is just as applicable to other matters as iron, and hence it will not do to make fish of one and flesh of another. This move is nothing more than an intrigue to secure votes for the presidential campaign, and our readers need not be surprised if they hear that even "our Andy" has made a speech in favor of "protecting and enriching" those whom the locofoco papers have for years held up as "iron nabobs," "enemies of the poor man," &c.

The Washington Union, the organ of locofocoism, in speaking of the recent controversy involving the property of the Methodist Book Concern, calls the northern Methodists "plunderers," and "the perpetrators of a brutal outrage." We suppose if a northern man were to say the same thing of southern slaveholders, it would be cited by the Union as evidence of reasonable sentiments at the north!

TEMPERANCE.—The "friends of temperance" in Blair county are circulating a petition to the Legislature, praying for an amendment to the constitution, at the earliest possible period, "prohibiting the sale within the State of all intoxicating liquors as and for a beverage." As no amendment can be submitted to the people of this State for four years, we regard this early movement as a sign that the temperance question will again be brought into the political arena, and that tavern keepers will be apt to have a time of it.

NEXT STATE FAIR.—The Harrisburg Telegraph states that the receipts at the late State Fair were about \$4,500, which in addition to the annual appropriation from the State, (\$2,000, we believe,) and the subscriptions by the citizens of Harrisburg, will put the society in possession of some \$8,100. The Telegraph proposes that, after all the premiums awarded are paid from the treasury, the residue of the money be appropriated to the purchase of a field in the vicinity of Harrisburg, for each future annual exhibition of the Society.

Bedford, Fulton and Cambria counties have elected Buchanan delegates to the 4th of March convention. The election of Bigler has evidently floored Cass in this State.

A BEAR, weighing upwards of 200 pounds, was killed in Bratton township a few weeks ago by a colored man named Perry, residing with A. Bratton, Esq.

Jenny Lind gave a concert on Monday in the Methodist Church at Harrisburg, which was largely attended.

The Approach of Winter.

Those who have the means, are now busily laying up a store for winter, yet it is well at this season, a cotemporary remarks, for all who have been favored by fortune to remember the poor—those unfortunate who have neither money, food or clothing. They are all members of one great family, and deserve the sympathy of those who have more of this world's goods than they require. To the rich all seasons are alike. Is it summer, and the weather too warm?—the rich man can change his habitation from the town to the cool and shady retreats of the country, or the sea-shore. Is it winter?—that nightmare of the poor and destitute—the children of wealth can shut themselves up in warm rooms where velvety carpets and blazing fires transform the chilly blasts into a delightful atmosphere; or if they venture into the open air, warm clothing and costly furs envelope their person.—But how is it with the poor! Thousands of the children of our common humanity, even if they do not want food to appease their hunger—want shelter and clothing to protect them from the storm.—Misery and destitution surround us on every hand. True, much of it might be avoided, but for the errors and vices of our race. But while it exists, it is the duty of those who have an abundance of this world's goods to aid in alleviating distress. It is by charity and benevolence that man proves his divine origin, and shows that there is something more in human nature than a cold and heartless selfishness. Reader, as the cold weather drives you closer to the fire, remember that there are those without, who are shivering with cold and hunger, and if you take the trouble to find out any one such unfortunate and make him comfortable, you will find that your reward is more than an imaginary one.

THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG.—R. J. Walker, the author of the tariff of 1846, recently made a speech at Southampton, England, in which he said the United States had "struck off half the shackles from commerce, and God be thanked, intended to strike off ALL THE REST." The locofoco orators and free trade advocates are gradually arriving at the doctrine of free trade and direct taxation—nor will it be long before honest tariff demagogues will discover that they have been made the instruments to reduce the "standard of labor in this country to that of Europe," of destroying our manufactories, of sending our gold and silver to England and France to pay for merchandise, and driving thousands of consumers into producers; and for all this Mr. Polk's late Secretary of the Treasury would thank God!

The Magazines.

We can furnish subscribers to the Gazette with either of the magazines noticed below, at less rates than they can be procured otherwise: GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for December, is embellished with two fine companion plates, the Dress Maker and the Dress Wearer, beautifully printed in colors—a Tinted Engraving of the Reconciliation—The Frozen Mill, a Winter scene—a handsome Fashion Plate—Music, a Model Cottage, and a variety of illustrations of Ladies' work. The contributions are very interesting, and from the pens of W. Gilmore Simms, Maria Rousseau, Hattie Lane, Mary Spencer Pease, T. Hempstead, and a number of other writers familiar to, and favorites with the readers of the "Book." In his prospectus for 1852, Godey promises—and he always keeps his promises—to sustain, and even improve, the excellencies of the "Book" in all its various Departments—with a special view to make it interesting and useful to the ladies, for whose taste especially it caters. SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for December, is really a "Holiday Number," containing 104 pages of reading matter by writers of merit and ability, and embellished with "A Page from an Olden Chronicle," mezzotinted by SARTAIN—the Hippodrome at Paris, fine line engraving—The Tiff—December, emblematic of the month—Portrait of Leutze, the artist—Music and Fashions. Several new features have been added to this Magazine, increasing its interest and beauty, among which are a Department for Ladies' Work—one of Cottage and Village Architecture, and a Humorous Department amusingly illustrated, called "Puck's Portfolio." All of these will be continued during the year 1852, and this Magazine of American Art and Literature commends itself to a liberal support from American readers. GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for December, contains "The Lone Star"—a most exquisite engraving of a most beautiful face—a fine line engraving of the "Diana Gallery at Fontainebleau"—the Highland Chief—and the "Treasure," mezzotints by Humphreys—Music, &c., and contributions varying from grave to gay from many of the best pens in the country. In 1852, the amount of reading matter in this Magazine will be nearly doubled, and the January issue will contain the commencement of an original novel written by James, expressly for Graham. In the Department of Art this Magazine cannot be excelled.

Locofocos and Banks.—In Illinois, an out and out locofoco State, the question of Banks was lately submitted to a vote of the people, and the bank-hating locos gave a majority of more than 5000 for banks!

The Position of the Whig Party.

"If the signs of the times are to be relied upon, at the assembling of the National Convention next Spring, the Whigs will have control in but two States of the Union, Vermont in the North, will go for Webster, and Tennessee, in the South, probably for Fillmore. The New York and Massachusetts elections are yet to come off, but there is little doubt that they will follow Pennsylvania and Ohio."

This paragraph has taken the rounds of most of the locofoco papers, and has elicited the following well-timed remarks from the Warren (Ohio) Transcript:

It is true that the elections both at the North and South have been adverse to the Whigs, and why is this? There are two sets of extreme views in this country on the slavery question. One is the ultra, radical, & impracticable pro-slavery faction at the South, which would make everything subservient to the propagation, extension and perpetuation of slavery, regardless of the rights and interests of freemen—the other the equally ultra and impracticable anti-slavery faction of the North, which would make the government the means of carrying out their peculiar views, regardless of the constitutional rights of the South as members of this confederacy. Both advocate a disregard of the laws of the land, when they do not meet their extreme views. The Whig party belongs to neither schools, but is the real conservative party of the country, and looks equally to the interests and rights of all sections of the Union. Its position and action suits neither extreme, and hence it meets the united opposition of both, but on directly opposite grounds. Because it will not yield itself implicitly to the guidance of the slavery propaganda of the South, and refuses to lend its aid to the acquisition of territory out of which to make Slave States; because it will not aid the extension of slavery over our newly acquired territory; because it will not lead its entire influence to the strengthening and building up of the peculiar institution generally; the elections are adverse to the Whigs. At the North the elections are against us for the opposite reason. The State of Ohio is given to the "Slave Democracy," as the Chronicle styles it, because the Whig party refuses to denationalize itself and become entirely sectional in its action and character. And hence the Whig party is crucified between these two extremes. The Southern locofoco presses prove quite conclusively to their readers that the Whig party is pro-slavery, and hostile to the interests of the free North, and by their divisions throw the elections into the hands of the locofocos.

The Whig party is neither the one nor the other, but is mindful alike of the rights of the North and South. It is a party which seeks to develop the great Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mineral, and industrial interests of the entire Union. Its principles are bounded by no sectional and geographical lines, and hence it finds faction every where its bitter and deadly opponent, and wherever this spirit prevails, the Whig party is sure to lose by it. With a singular inconsistency, the Northern radicals throw their power and influence, either directly or indirectly, into the hands of the "naural allies of the South," and thus aid in defeating the Whigs. It is by the operation of such causes that the Whigs are defeated North and South at the present time, where faction is rife in each. But this will not always last. Truth and right are in neither extreme, but in the conservative position of the Whig party. And although darkness now surrounds her path it is but indicative of a brighter dawn, which is sure to follow, when the great truth which we advocate shall prevail. Men may clamor as much as they will, they may heap abuse upon us, and apply to us opprobrious epithets, they may sneer at us for being conservatives, and use it as a term of reproach, but they cannot always succeed in deceiving and blinding the eyes of the people. We ask for no better evidence that our principles and actions are right, than that they do not suit either faction. We say to Whigs, take courage! Your cause is just, and if you are but true to yourselves and your principles, you will prevail.

The Supreme Bench.

The newly elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Friday, and drew lots for their term of office. The following are the respective terms: Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, three years, Chief Justice. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, six years. Hon. JOHN B. GIBSON, nine years. Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, twelve years. Hon. RICHARD COLTIER, fifteen years. The four last will successively hold the seat of Chief Justice for three years, a new Judge being elected every third year for a term of fifteen years. The Court will hold its first term in banc, in Philadelphia, next month.

Compensation of Postmasters.

In consequence of much complaint on the part of postmasters, that while their labor was increased their compensation was greatly diminished under the new postage law, the Postmaster General has issued a circular, granting an increase of commissions in the following ratio:—Where the commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, did not exceed fifty dollars, the same amount of commissions allowed for that year, with twenty per cent. added thereto shall be allowed and credited to the Postmaster for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852; more than fifty and not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifteen per cent; more than one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twelve and a half per cent; exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent. The rate of allowance after the present fiscal year is reserved for future consideration, and will be determined on after the accounts for the first three quarters of the present fiscal year have been adjusted by the Auditor.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, Timothyseed, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, and Potatoes.

The Lewistown Mills are paying 77 cts. per bushel for White Wheat, and 72 cts. for Red. Rye 55 cents. Corn, old 50, new 45 cents per bushel. Prices of Flour—\$2.25 per 100 lbs. for extra, and \$2.00 for superfine.

E. E. Locke & Co. at Locke's Mills, are paying 60 cts for Rye, and 45 cents for Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1851. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Flour is quiet, and the only sales are for city use at \$3.57 1/2. Extra Flour is held at \$4.14 1/2. Rye Flour—No stock on hand or operating. Corn Meal—Last sale of fresh ground at \$3.10. Grain.—Wheat.—Sales of 10,000 bushels prime red at \$1.21; and white at \$6.91c. Rye is scarce and wanted; sales at 70c. Corn.—Sales of good old yellow at 61c. adiant, and at 58 cts for new. Oats—New Southern are in demand at 36 cents.—Ledger.

BALTIMORE, November 20, 1851. FLOUR.—We hear of no sales of Howard Street Flour to-day. Holders generally are asking \$4.21, but buyers refuse to give more than \$4.75. The last sales of City Mills Flour were at \$3.65 1/2, which may be considered

The Recent Elections.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The full vote of Massachusetts for Governor this year, is as follows. We place the vote of last year along side:

Table comparing 1851 and 1850 election results for Massachusetts, listing candidates like Winthrop, Boutwell, Briggs, and Palfrey with their respective votes.

The Boston Atlas makes the Senate stand, Whigs 11; Coalition 15; no choice 11; doubtful 3; and the House, Whigs 162; Coalition 143; no choice 132. There is no choice of Governor by the people, and the election will go to the Legislature, the political character of which is yet to be determined. The call for a Convention to amend the Constitution is defeated by from 3000 to 4000.

LOUISIANA.—The complete returns for this State show the election of two whigs and two locofocos to Congress, being a whig gain of one member. The legislature is whig, which secures a U. S. Senator in place of a secession locofoco.

WISCONSIN.—Farwell, whig, is elected Governor of this State by a majority of 2000. A Banking Law was the main test at issue, and resulted in the election of the whig candidate. The legislature is composed of a large majority in favor of the law.

NEW YORK.—The following are the official majorities for the State ticket:

Table listing New York State ticket candidates and their vote counts, including Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Engineer, Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, and State Senate members.

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The Legislature of Georgia, on the 13th inst., elected the Hon. Robert Toombs U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Berrien, whose term expired. There was no opposing candidate. In the evening, after his election, Mr. Toombs addressed a large concourse at the State House, and, in the course of his remarks, announced that the Constitutional Union party would adhere to its present isolated and independent organization and name—that it will not send delegates to, or be represented in, either the National Whig or Democratic Conventions of the next year, but that it will await until those Conventions have assembled and set forth their principles and candidates before the country, before determining with which side or party it will act. He said also, that as an indispensable condition for securing the support of the Union party of Georgia, the National Convention, whether Whig or Democratic, with which it might coalesce, must adopt the compromise part of the Union party platform; and this condition complied with, the Constitutional Union party of Georgia would be free to unite with either the National Whig or National Democratic party.

Ex-Governor James C. Jones, Whig, was elected a United States Senator on the 14th inst., by the Tennessee Legislature. The vote for Jones was 55; Trousdale, Democrat, 51; and Nicholson, Democrat, 1.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST opened, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Goatskin and Ladies' Gaiters and Jenny Lind Winter Shoes. Families wanting shoes might save by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN KENNEDY. nov21/51

SINGLES.—LAPP and JOINT SHINGLES, kept constantly on hand and for sale by W. P. MILLIKEN. Lewistown, Nov. 21, 1851.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Millin county, to make distribution of assets in the hands of John Purcell, Administrator of DANIEL SEACHRIST, late of Wayne township, in said county, deceased, and among the persons entitled to receive the same, hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend at his office, in the borough of Lewistown, on the 19th day of December, 1851, for the purpose of making distribution. W. J. JACOBS, Auditor. Lewistown, Nov. 21, 1851.—4.

THE WORLD AS IT PASSES. MORRIS & WILLIS' Home Journal for 1852, a Family Newspaper, published weekly at \$2 a year. The first number of the new series will be issued on the 1st of January next. The Home Journal has now become universal. The Home families of cultivated habits—few of those who seek to entertain the most intelligent and attractive parties—who do not receive it. It is read, we believe, wherever the gold threads of domestic happiness and true moral refinement, which are woven so thickly into the core of a public speech, the key to a country's industry and energetic prosperity. The Home Journal is the speaker to the hearts of this busy nation, in the hours given to happiness and relaxation. Our increased subscription enables us to command both more material and more assistance than we have heretofore used upon the paper. We are now able to transfer some of the merely laborious departments to other hands. This enables us to carry out a very cherished design of our own—which we have long seen the value, but which we have deferred, simply and only from not having the time and labor to do justice to it. We now announce it,