

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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.
 All papers addressed to persons out of the county will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless special request is made to the contrary or payment guaranteed by some responsible person here.
 ADVERTISING.
 Ten lines of minion, or their equivalent, constitutes a square. Three insertions \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

GRAND EXHIBITION. CONTINUED.

The elections being over and the excitement attending them passed away, and it being considered dangerous nowadays to keep on hand bank notes, the proprietor of the People's Store would again invite attention to his magnificent depository for the scientific principle of saving money, the scientific principle of saving money, which accommodating establishment is in East Market street, and can readily be distinguished from all others by its piles of beautiful goods and wares and "that sign," which, like the Star spangled banner, is fanned by every breeze. The Ladies, gentlemen, merchants, traders, farmers, laborers, and all others are therefore invited to a grand display (and mission free) of a most extensive, beautiful, and useful stock of Staple and Fancy Goods. The exhibition will remain open every morning, afternoon and evening until further notice, and all concerned are requested to call early and procure good seats. The performance commences early in the morning with an exquisite melo-drama entitled

DRY GOODS,
 comprising in part Broche Silks, 75 cents; Ginghams from 6 1/2 to 25 cents; White Goods, such as Swiss, Victoria, Lawn, Bishop Lawn, India Book Muslins, Brilliants, Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Flouncings, Collars and Sleeves, Challeys, Bareges, Mohair Mitts, Silk and Kid Gloves, Hosiery, and hundreds of other articles in daily use.
 Scene second will open with a grand display of Stella, Crape, Cashmere, Delaine, Thibet, and numberless other

SHAWLS,
 (Crape Shawls from \$6 up,) which for beauty, neatness, fineness, finish, cheapness, and all the other attributes, exceeds anything of the kind before displayed to the ladies. This scene is the admiration of all who have seen it, both from town and country, and alone is worth a visit from the extreme ends of the county.
 Scene third will be an unrivalled exhibition of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
 all colors, shades, and prices, of exquisite material, and so beautiful when made up, that a young lady of our acquaintance had for several days an idea of setting her cap for a handsome gentleman she had seen across the street, thus dressed up, when she discovered it was her old beau!
 Scene fourth will be a display of a choice selection of

GROCERIES,
 intended exclusively for family use, comprising every article usually sold in that line, and of course cheap, whether quality or price be considered.
 An intermission of some time will here be allowed in order to give the audience an opportunity of examining an extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
 well made out of good material, and cut out on scientific principles.
 The fifth scene will present a rich and varied stock of

Queensware and Glassware,
 with side views of Boots and Shoes, Cutlery, Ladies' Gaiters, and sundry other matters pleasing to the eye and purse.
 The sixth scene is a rare spectacle of

BOXETS AND BONNET TRIMMINGS,
 which always produces a marked sensation among the ladies, and is frequently encored.—This is really fine.
 This is the general routine of the exhibition, but the scenes are often varied by the introduction of other articles, use, ornamental and pleasing.
 The performers in this exhibition, from the manager down, are all unrivalled and celebrated far and wide for their politeness and attention to their numerous customers, and blessed with the most unvarying patience, which is daily exemplified in their taking pay either in gold, silver, bank notes, or country produce.

JOS. F. YEAGER, Manager.
 Lewistown, Nov. 27, 1856.

FREEBURG ACADEMY, FREEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA.

The location of this Institution is beautiful and healthy, and free from the temptations and vices common to larger towns situated on public thoroughfares. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, embracing the usual branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical Education, and is calculated to prepare students for College, the study of a Profession, or business pursuits. Frequent Lectures are delivered during the term, and practical illustrations accompany each recitation. Students have access to a good Library.
 The Academic year is divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first commences on the last Monday of July; the second on the first Monday of January. Public Examinations at the close of each term, when certificates of Scholarship and Standing are given to each student.
 Terms.—For Tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Board, Room, &c., \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.
 For further particulars, address
 GEO. F. MCFARLAND, Principal.
 Freeburg, June 26, 1856.

SALT! Salt!—300 sacks Ground Alum Salt, 5 sacks Ashton's Fine Salt, 200 # Dairy For sale by W. & G. MACKLIN, McVeytown.
1,500 FEET 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, in Panel, dry white Stuff, just received by ma22 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

THE MINSTREL.

Gently Deal with Tender Feelings.

BY I. J. STINE.
 Gently deal with tender feelings,
 Gently deal with trusting hearts,
 For thou knowest not the sorrows
 One unkindness oft imparts—
 Nor the grief that often follows
 By a word unkindly spoken.
 Or a look that seems the token
 Of contempt
 To a heart already broken.
 Gently deal with tender feelings,
 For the heart that's good and true,
 In its over flowing kindness,
 Ever thus would deal with you—
 And thou knowest not the pleasure
 That a word in kindness spoken,
 Or a look that seems the token
 Of affection,
 Brings to hearts that have been broken.
 There are hearts that are the temples,
 As if by some stern decree,
 Of the gloomy goddess, Sorrow,
 And perhaps they look to thee
 For the kindness else denied them.
 Are thy words in kindness spoken?
 Are thy looks and smiles a token
 Of the love
 That would bind a heart that's broken?

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the Lowell Journal.] PERSIA.

The Splendor of the Persian King.—This old Asiatic kingdom, which has outlasted so many empires both in the East and in the West, and which formed one of the four great monarchies of prophecy, and whose shah still retains the proud title of king of kings, which he bore in the days of Cyrus and Chosroes, is likely to be an object of considerable interest for some time to come as the battle ground of the Russians and English in the east. The modern Persians are an exceedingly interesting people. They are said to be the handsomest race of men living, with fair complexions and black lustrous eyes. The Italian himself is no match for them in subtlety, cunning and dissimulation. They excel in poetry all the nations of the east. In the early part of the 17th century, in the reign of Shah Abbas, Persia was one of the first powers in Asia. An Italian traveller by the name of Pietro della Valle, resided in Persia for a long period during the reign of this shah, and the account which he gives of the Persia of that day in his voluminous travels is most entertaining. The court of the king of Persia is surrounded with all the pomp and splendor of the Arabian Nights. Capt. John Malcolm, in his sketches of Persia, thus describes the situation of Teheran, the modern capital. He says, "the first view we had of Teheran, the modern capital of Persia, was very imposing. It is situated near the foot of Elboorz, a mountain of the great range which stretches from Europe to the utmost part of Asia. This range would appear high were it not for Demavend, whose lofty peak rising above the clouds, and covered with eternal snow, gives a diminutive appearance to everything in its vicinity. We had seen Demavend at the distance of 100 miles from its base, but it increased in magnificence as we advanced; and those amongst us who delighted in the pages of Firdousee (a Persian poet) planned an early visit to this remarkable mountain, whose summit that poet describes as 'far from the abode of men and near to Heaven.'
 At a short distance from our camp we observed several mounds of earth and ruined walls, which we were told was all that remained of that famous Regis of Tobit—the Reges of the Greeks, and the Rhe of the Persians. While all who had imagination and a love of antiquity, dwelt with delight on the prospect of ascending Demavend, and visiting the ruins of Rhe, the men of business looked only to Teheran, which appeared to me to offer little the view which was either grand or pleasing. One palace alone attracted any portion of my admiration. It stood near the base of the mountain Elboorz, on a commanding site, and was every way suited for a royal residence." Capt. Malcolm gives the following graphic account of his interview with Feth Ali Shah, the king of kings:
 "Everything being arranged we proceeded towards the threshold of the world's glory, on the morning of the 16th of November, in the year of our Lord 1800. We were all dressed in our best attire. A crowd had assembled near the house of Hagee Ibrahim, and the streets were filled with gazers at the strangers.—The infantry part of the escort, with their

fifes and drums, and all the Hindostanee servants in scarlet and gold, preceded the Elchee, who rode a beautiful Arabieth horse richly caparisoned, but entirely in an English style; he was followed by the gentlemen of his suite and his escort of cavalry. When we came within half a mile of the palace all was silence and order; it was the state of Asia with the discipline of Europe. We passed through rows of men and horses, and even the latter appeared as if afraid to shake their heads. Many persons whom we saw in the first square of the citadel, before we entered the palace, were richly dressed, and some of the horses were decked out with bridles, saddles and trappings of great value; but it was not until we passed the last gate of the palace and came into the garden in front of the king's hall of audience, a highly ornamented and spacious building, that we could form any idea of the splendor of the Persian court. A canal flowed in the centre of the garden that supplied a number of fountains, to the right and left of which were broad paved walks, and beyond these were rows of trees. Between the trees and the high wall encircling the palace, were files of matchlock men drawn up, and within the avenues from the gate to the hall of audience all the princes, nobles, courtiers, and officers of state, were marshaled in separate lines, according to their rank, from the lowest officer of the king's guard, who occupied the place nearest the entrance, to the heir apparent, Abbas Meerza, who stood on the right of his brothers and within a few paces of the throne. There was not one person in all this array who had not a gold hilted sword, a cashmere shawl around his cap and another around his waist. Many of the nobles and princes were magnificently dressed, but all was forgotten as soon as the eye rested on the king. He appeared to be a little above the middle size, his age a little more than thirty, his complexion rather fair, his features were regular and fine, with an expression denoting intelligence. His beard attracted much of our attention; it was full, black and glossy, and flowed to his middle. His dress baffled all description. The ground of his robes was white, but he was so covered with jewels of an extraordinary size, and their splendor, from his being seated where the rays of the sun played upon them, was so dazzling, that it was impossible to distinguish the minute parts which combined to give such amazing brilliancy to his whole figure. The two chief officers of ceremonies, who carried golden sticks, stopped twice, as they advanced toward the throne, to make a low obeisance, and the Elchee at the same time took off his hat. When near the entrance of the hall the procession stopped, and the lord of requests said, 'Captain John Malcolm is come as envoy from the Governor General of India to your Majesty.' The King, looking to the Elchee, said, in a pleasing and manly voice, 'You are welcome.'

Such is the picture drawn by Malcolm, of the splendor of the Persian court in 1800. Probably it appeared as it did in the days of Ahasuerus, Queen Vashiti and Mordecai.

A PEEP INTO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground—an edifice of no architectural beauty, with not one window toward the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed areas.
 I was led, on presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the books and stored away. The Bank of England never issues the same note the second time. It receives, in the ordinary course of business, about £800,000, or \$4,000,000, daily in notes; these are put up into parcels according to their denomi-

nation, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If, in the course of those ten years, any dispute in business, or law suit, should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can produce the identical bill.
 To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the Bank has its own papermakers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery by which the most of its own work is done. A complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is struck off from the press, so that the printers cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the Bank.
 On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is made to pass from one apartment to another, connecting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such precision that the whole of them are always pointing to the same second of time. In another room was a machine exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose a little higher and the coin slid off upon the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and strangely enough, he said it was a question he was not allowed to answer.

The next room I entered was that in which the notes were deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two million of pounds of sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me: "will you take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million of sterling (five million of dollars,) which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and a cashier counting the bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realize the fables of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

WONDERFUL GOLD STORY.

Recent advices from New Mexico furnish the following auriferous reports:
 "The Santa Fe Gazette announces the arrival of Mr. Adler, the agent and general director of the mining company organized some time since in Washington City, to work the Placer mines, near Santa Fe; Mr. Kurtz, a machinist from Norris' engine shop, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Chapin, a millwright, all engaged in the same business. This, says the Gazette, is a new era in the history of New Mexico. Two steam engines with crushing apparatus, are soon to be put in operation at the Placer mines, and the question will be settled as to whether gold abounds in sufficient quantities to justify the cost of extracting it by this description or machinery.—If the experiment prove successful it must produce a change in the business of the territory, for the quantity of gold-bearing earth and rock is admitted to be inexhaustible and there is room for any number of machines.
 It has been stated that the gold mines of New Mexico bid fair to equal those of California. A letter from Santa Fe to a California paper, gives a romantic account of their discovery. The story goes that a Mexican woman returned from a captivity of eight years among the Coyotero Apaches of the Gala country, bringing extraordinary accounts of gold treasures in the region inhabited by that tribe.
 Before her captivity she had been a peon slave, and on her return she offered to take her master to the gold region, and her accounts were so marvellous that a party of four hundred persons were organized to go

under her guidance. But the cupidity of some of the more avaricious got excited, and in order to prevent this large number from going, they kidnapped the woman, and put her master in jail for debt.

Then a Lieutenant of the United States Army, on furlough for three months, organized a party of thirty-six men and went in search of the gold mine. On reaching the territory of the Coyotero Apaches, they were met by a party of these Indians, who prohibited them from searching for gold, but offered to trade. The alternative was agreed to, and a trade effected, by which the whites gained a large quantity of gold. The Indians knew no other use for the gold than to make bullets of, and each warrior had from twenty to thirty ounce balls about him. The gold thus obtained was tested by competent chemists, who pronounced it exceedingly pure, having very few foreign substances mixed with it. The woman says that in the region whence she escaped, gold exists in every quarter, on the surface, and in great quantities, and that there was one large lump imbedded, in the side of a hill, and jealously guarded by the tribe.
 A Singular Fascination.—An English paper has the following:
 One of the most singular instances in connection with material things, exists in the case of a young man who, not very long ago, visited a large iron manufactory. He stood opposite a large hammer and watched with great interest its perfectly regular strokes. At first it was beating immense lumps of crimson metal into thin black sheets, but the supply becoming exhausted, at length it only descended upon the polished anvil. Still the young man gazed intently on its motion; then he followed its strokes with a corresponding motion of his head; then his left arm moved to the same time; and finally he deliberately placed his fist upon the anvil, and in a second it was smitten to a jelly. The only explanation he could afford was that he felt an impulse to do it—that he knew he should be disabled—that he saw all the consequences in a misty kind of manner, but that he still felt the power within above reason and sense—a morbid impulse, in fact, to which he succumbed, and by which he lost a good right hand.

Father Mathew's Funeral.—The funeral of the Rev. Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, took place in Cork on the 12th ult., and was, perhaps, the most remarkable one ever witnessed in that city. The cortege was more than three miles long and took an hour and a half to pass any particular point. It was attended by the corporation and city officers, in mourning, by several dignitaries and clergymen of the Established Church, as well as by a vast number of Roman Catholic clergy, with their bishop at their head, and all the Roman Catholic and a great many of the Protestant gentry of the surrounding country. It was estimated that not fewer than 50,000 people were assembled in and around the cemetery on the occasion, and the deepest sympathy was expressed by the greatest number of those present, many of them shedding tears. The Roman Catholic Bishop and seventy priests officiated at the obsequies in the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity.

Dreadful Accident.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., three laborers who occupied one of Messrs. Moyer & Hipple's shanties, near Womelsdorf, in Berks county, were spending the day in the second story or loft, smoking and talking. By accident a straw bed took fire, which being unable to extinguish, they threw down the stairway. Burning with great violence, it set fire to the woodwork and thus cut off the usual means of egress. The building was soon in flames, and the party made their escape by jumping through a window, but not until they were all dreadfully burned. The most shocking part of the occurrence remains to be told. A poor woman, the cook of the shanty, at the time of the breaking out of the fire was outside baking. Having a small sum of money in her chest she rushed in to save it. This was the last seen of her alive. Her blackened and disfigured remains, beside which lay a few pieces of gold and silver coin, were found amid the smouldering embers. Blinded and suffocated by fire and smoke, she without doubt became bewildered and thus met an untimely and horrible fate.—Reading Gazette.

The New State House of Ohio.—The new capitol building at Columbus, Ohio, is the largest of any State in the Union. The appropriations already made amount to \$1,047,000 35. The architect estimates the additional cost of completing the building at \$369,589 64, and of enclosing, grading and ornamenting the grounds at \$150,000 more, making the grand total of the whole cost of the new State House to be \$1,622,289 60.
Tigers in Florida.—Captain Samuel Somers recently killed, near his residence on the river St. John, an old tigris and two half grown tigers. He also came in sight of the old male tiger several times, but was afraid to shoot at him. The tigris measured eleven feet six inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and it is supposed would have weighed three or four hundred pounds.

A Dove Alighting on a Coffin.—In Edinburgh a few days ago, a respectable family in one of the quietest quarters of the city were thrown into mourning by the death of one of their number, an elderly lady. A night or two after the event a strange noise was heard at the window of the room where the coffin was lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings of a bird against the window panes, and when the maid servant opened the window to examine into the cause of the noise, a beautiful white dove flew into the apartment and alighted upon the lid of the coffin. It offered no opposition when they attempted to secure it, and is now in possession of the relatives of the deceased lady, who, from the singularity of the circumstances, have resolved to preserve it carefully. Had the event happened in time past, when superstition held sway, it would undoubtedly have given rise to some strange imaginings relative to the departed.—Edinburgh (Scotland) Express.

A Man Saved in Pieces.—We find the following paragraph in the Nebraska Advertiser of the 20th ult.:

"On Saturday, the 8th inst., a Mr. Smith suffered a most horrible death at Smithland, in Woodbury county. He was engaged as a sawyer in the new steam mill at that place, and whilst gidding back the carriage got his foot caught by the saw, which split his leg nearly the whole length before he could withdraw it; then by an unaccountable destiny his body fell across the log before the saw, and was severed in the middle, most horribly mutilating, in fact, the body into numerous pieces, which were gathered and decently interred. The deceased left a wife and two children."

Something new for the Gourmand.—A Paris journal, the Union, says that in consequence of the success which attended the efforts of M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire to bring horse flesh into use as human food, a society has been formed in Paris for causing the flesh of young asses to be eaten also. "The society," says the Union, "maintains that such flesh is the most delicious in existence, and it holds weekly banquets in which the flesh is prepared in various ways." The Union adds that the famous Meeenas and Cardinal Dupont, both distinguished gourmands, "were passionately fond of the flesh of young asses."

Deal to the Late.—A queer story is going the rounds, of an Arkansas man who owned an estate of \$5,000, who went off and was not heard of for four years. Administration on his estate was granted, his property distributed and his affairs wound up. But one day the poor fellow came back, appeared at the Probate Court, and insisted that he was alive; whereupon the Judge flew into a violent passion, and threatened to commit him for contempt of Court for daring to dispute the record.—The poor man fled, and has not since been heard of.

A Second Lambert.—The West Tennessee Whig contains the following:—"On the 20th ult., as we were passing the cabinet shop of our friend Sinclair, our attention was called to the putting together of the largest coffin we ever saw. It measured 3 1/2 feet across the top, 28 inches deep, and 7 feet long. This coffin was for Mr. Thomas C. McCarter. But a short time before his death he was in town and some of our citizens, curious to know his weight, persuaded him to be weighed. His weight was 527 pounds."