## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,

To 987 lbs. flour, do Balance in favor of steward,

By balance due at last settlement,

for repairs,

for plaster, barber, for toll,

for hardware,

for lumber,

Balance due the Steward as above,

Am't of orders granted to sundry per-

Am't of indebtedness of the Directors

of the Poor January 1, 1857, except some small bills which have not

Produce of Farm.

do potatoes, 78 do rye, 100 heads cabbage, 28 loads hay, 3 beeves killed weighing 1200 lbs.,

4 sheep killed, 3 calves killed weighing 150 lbs.

17 hogs killed weighing 3740 lbs., 3 beef hides weighing 210 lbs., 3 calf hides weighing 33 lbs., 4 sheep skins.

Stock on Farm.
4 horses, 2 colts, 9 head horned cattle, 15

1 four horse and I two horse wagon, I one

horse wagon, 4 sets wagon gears, 2 sets plow gears, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set single harness, 1 wagon saddle, 1 set wood ladders, 2 sets hay

ladders, I sled, 3 plows, 2 harrows, 2 corn cul-

tivators, I three horse cultivator, I grain drill, I wheelbarrow, I fanning mill, 2 grindstones,

2 axes, 1 set splitting tools, 2 woodsaws, 8 forks, 4 shovels, 6 corn hoes, 2 grubbing hoes, 1 pick,

2 spades, 5 scythes, 16 cow chains, 4 halters, 1

grain cradles, 1 threshing machine, 2 corn shel-

House Furniture.

7 coal stoves, 2 cook stoves, 1 wood stove, 1 copper kettle, 4 tables, 5 stands, 6 coal buck-

ets, 32 bedsteads, 50 beds and bedding, 3 iron kettles, 7 tubs, 10 buckets, 1 set butcher's tools,

33 chairs, 1 sink, 2 churns, 4 large meat vessels

Work done at Poor House by and for Paupers.

50 shirts, 40 chemises, 34 frocks, 19 skirts, 54 pair stockings knitted, 18 pair pants, 13 night caps, 19 haps, 21 pillow slips, 22 sacks, 11 sun bonnets, 29 aprons, 18 towels, 11 bed ticks, 29 sheets, 17 pairs drawers, 17 barrels

Paupers.

No. in Poor House January 1, 1856,

Whole No. of inmates for 1856,

No. in Poor House January 1, 1857,

Leav'g No. supported by the co. Jan. 1, 1857, 63

50 transient paupers supported for a short time without orders or any entries on the books.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law,

having examined the accounts of Joseph H. Morrison, Steward of the Poor House, and of

the house of employment for said county, from Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857, do certify that we

find a balance due to the said Joseph H. Morrison, on the books, from the said Directors of

the Poor, of two hundred dollars and eighty-six cents. Given under our hands, at Lewistown,

SEGARS! SEGARS!

NE Hundred Thousand Havana and Principe

Also, a prime lot of well-seasoned "Sixes.

Dealers and others can be supplied on reas-onable terms, at the DRUG STORE of

WE take this opportunity of informing the

VV public that we have obtained direct from the CUSTOM HOUSE all kinds of

LIQUORS.

country, expressly for medical purposes

which are as pure as can be obtained in this

The Balm of a Thousand Flowers WILL remove pimples from the face, beau-

V tify the skin, produce a natural glow of the cheek, and will positively remove all FRECKLES from the face by the use of one

bottle only. Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at the BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

GEO. HANAWALT, Auditors.

Rio Hondo.

Figaros,

La Estrella.

Recreadores,

East Market st., Lewistown

J. D. STONEROAD,

BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

Los Dos Cabanas.

Flor de Londre,

La Bella Habanero.

And various others.

CHAS. RITZ,

JOHN BARGER.

Segars of the following brands:

this 22d day of January, 1857.

Las Tres Marias,

El Dorado,

La Diana.

Victoria,

La Higuera

La Sultana,

Los Dos Banderas,

La Nueva Empress,

Lewistown, Jan. 29, 1857-4t

In addition to the above there has been about

discharged,

65

Admitted through the year 1856,

Born in the house.

Died in the house,

Out door paupers, died,

In State Lunatic Hospital,

Discharged,

Discharged,

1 48

1 39

Bound out,

post bar, 4 augers, 1 scoop shovel, 18 bags.

About 650 bushels wheat, 350 do corn, 500

sons, outstandiag and unpaid,

hogs and shoats.

Farming Utensils.

been presented,

lers, 1 sleigh.

41 12

for meat,

for burning lime.

for funeral expenses,

out door paupers,

Am't of orders unpaid in favor of do. 561 89

Am't due Jos. H. Morrison Jan. 1, '57, \$762 75 Balance due State Lunatic Hospital

for Lydia Adams, 36 68
Do do for John McCormick, 48 25
Do do for Edward McKinney, 50 25

for 987 lbs. flour,

for 69 bushels wheat furnish-

Do

Do

Do

Salary for 1856

CR.

matron and cook, for sundries for out door

for marketing, State Lunatic Hospital,

paupers, for tobacco and stationery,

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 Do for labor paid in six months, \$1,75; and if not paid in aine months, \$2,00.

ne months, \$2,00.

All papers addressed to persons out of the cunty will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless special request is made to the contrary or payment guaranteed by some sponsible person here.

ADVERTISING. Ten lines of minion, or their equivalent, con etitute a square. Three insertions \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

# POOR HOUSE STATEMENTS FOR 1856.

Auditor's Statement of Treasurer's Account. William Russell, Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor of Mifflin county,

from January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1857. DR. To cash rec'd of County Treasurer, \$4500 00 " J. W. Shaw, 16 50

CR. By the following orders paid, viz : Wm. M. Fleming, for horse, wheat, and services as Director, \$142 00 Nancy Lockwood, for keeping John 16 25

Mancy Lockwood, for keeping John Maxwell,
Daniel Zeigler, for stoves and services
as Director,
John Barger, making coffin,
John Davis, saddlery,
George Blymyer, merchandize,
R. H. McClintic, coffins,
J. B. Selheimer, stoves, tinware, &c., 73 20 4 00 B. Selheimer, stoves, tinware, 93 74 & M. Frank, merchandize, 93 74 Kennedy, coal, bacon, fish, salt, &c. 294 49 ontner, Bailey & Stuart, merchandize, 89 79 Miller blacksmithing, 37 79 eorge Miller, blacksmithing, J. Heffman, drugs, groceries, &c., Hoover, fees on orders of relief, 158 73 G. W. Stewart, "
John Burkholder, for attending Hunt, 24 27 16 50 40 00

(small pox)
Joseph M Morrison, on account, Dr. A. W. Moss, drugs, Jacob Rittenhouse, burning lime, Samuel Aurand, school tax.
Marks & McBurney, merchandize, 20 60 Funeral expenses, Thomas Low, Jui-Dr. Crawford, attending James Rager and family,
George Kauffman, for cattle,
Nancy Beatty, boarding John Rogers,
Wm. J. McCoy, funeral expenses, &c.
of Richard Cole, 10 00

T. G. Bell, balance road tax, 7 28

John Sterrett & Co., flour, feed & mdze 272 65

Wm. Hardy, for keeping John Paris, colored and insane, Miller & Shimp, blacksmithing, Jos. R. Wills, boots and shoes, M. Montgomery. Debt of 1855 paid in 1856.

David Mabin, attending Chas. O'Nail, Adam Kaepp, "
Wm. H. Hassinger, boarding Dr. M. T. Mitchell, attending "Wm. Butler, for Susan Shipton, (small 35 00 Owen Owens, keeping Elizabeth Smith Dr. S. S. Cummings, balance in full, John Boas, keeping Henry G. Knepp, Dr. Thos. VanValzah, balance in full, Jacob Hamaker, repairing wagons, en Owens, keeping Elizabeth Smith, 39 00 20 00 35 00 George Ruble, for supporting his two

5 50 blind sisters, Orerseers of Potter township, Centre 10 00 county, for E. McKinney, Wm. Riddle, repairing ladders, Overseers of Delaware 21 00 3 50 Overseers of Delaware township, for Jas N. Rager and family, Dr. J. D. Stoneroad, Physician for De-9 09 wm. B. Hoffman, lumber,
Elias Huffmagle, state tax,
Moses Williams, keeping child,
John Levy, coal, 11 00 30 60 14 60

Nancy Lockwood, keep'g Jno. Maxwell, 16 25 Simon Pearl, rent of house, 18 00 Dr. J. A. Swartz, Physician for Mc-Yeytown, 49 08 Joseph H. Morrison, on account, State Lunatic Hospital, Charles Ritz, drugs and medicines, N. J. Rudisill, wood and hats, S& M Frank, merchandise, William M Fleming, salary, 20 85 35 00 Henry Book, Joshua Morrison, do 50 00

Lewis Wisler, school tax, A A Banks, drugs,

We, the undersigned Auditors of Mifflin county, elected and sworn according to law, having examined the accounts and vouchers of William Russell, Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor from January 1, 1856, to January 1, 1857, do certify that we find a balance due from the said Wm. Russell to said Directors of the Poor, of one dollar and thirty-nine cents, and that we have cancelled the orders paid by

Treasurer's per centage on \$4516 50, 45 16 Balance due Directors, 1 39

said treasurer. Given under our hands at Lewistown, January 22, 1857.

JOHN BARGER, Auditors GEO. HANAWALT, & Auditors.

Steward's Account. h H. Morrison, Steward, in account with in Atkinson, Henry Book and John Peachy, quires, Directors of the Poor of Mifflin

nty, from Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857. DR. sh rec'd of G W. Thomas, late of orders in his favor on treas'. 1543 89 rec'd for 212 bushels of wheat, 256 46 do for 2 bay horses, 220 00 302 03

do for 20 ay norses,
do for beef cattle,
do for 20 sheep,
do for 4 calves,
do for pasture,
do for 50 bushels potatoes,
do for 50 bushels ats, 30 00 13 50

14 50 do for 50 bundles straw, sh from the friends of E. McKinto pay part of his expenses at State Lunatic Hospital, 50 00 bushels wheat furnished out door 96 60 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

# THE HINSTERL.

39 48

42862 51

\$656 15

40€ 00

53 00

25 42

46 89

83 85 29 10

8 50

2 75

**\$2**00 86

2023 13

FORGET ME NOT.

Forget me not-forget me not, But let these little simple flowers Remind thee of his lonely lot, Who lov'd thee in life's purest hours; When hearts and hopes were hallowed things Ere gladness broke the lyre she brought; Then, oh! when shivered all its strings, Forget me not-forget me not.

We met, ere yet the world had come To wither up the springs of youth: Amid the holy joys of home, And in the first warm blush of youth; We parted, as they never part Whose tears are doom'd to be forgot, Oh, by that agony of heart, Forget me not—forget me not.

Thine eye must watch these flow'rets fade, Thy soul its idols melt away; But oh, when flowers and friends lie dead, 96 60 Love can embalm them in decay; Per centage on \$3500 as treasurer in '55, 35 00 And when thy spirit sighs along
The shadowy scenes of hoarded thought 500 00 Oh, listen to its pleading song-\$2862 51 Forget me not-forget me not.

### .... ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST FADE.

All that's bright must fade, The brightest still the fleetest All that's sweet was made But to be lost when sweetest; Stars that shine and fall,

The flower that droops in springing; These, alas, are types of all To which our hearts are clinging. Who would seek to prize

Delights that end in aching? Who would trust to ties That every hour are breaking? In utter darkness lying, Than be blest with light, and see

That light forever flying.

# HIBBELLANEOUS.

VERGER, THE FRENCH ASSAS. SIN.

The steamer Baltic brings the particulars of the trial of Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris. When he was ted into the court by the gendarmes, he exhibited perfect self-possession, and looked about on the crowd before and under him with the utmost calmness. The acte d'accusation, containing the particulars of his crime, showed that he was ordained a priest at 23, and that he was even then remarked for the restlessness, vanity and ambition which form the principal traits in his character. After giving rise to much scandal he was, in August, 1855, deprived of his powers as a clergyman, and he spent some months in Paris, wearving the Archbishop and the judicial authorities with his complaints and accusations. At this time he contemplated some terrible act of venand even mediated the death of the Archbishop; but the Bishop of Meaux having, out of consideration for the Arch bishop, recalled him, he gave up his projects. New scandals however soon brought on him further severities. At the commencement of December, 1856, the Bishop of Meaux pronounced a sentence of interdiction on him for the following causes: 1. The publication of a libel on a decree of the Court of Assizes at Melun. 2. Sermons preached by Verger in the parish confided to his care against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. 3. The discovery of a written pamphlet entitled "Testament," filled with violent attacks on the dogmas of religion and against the

dignity of ecclesiastical discipline. Verger, having been informed that the Archbishop of Paris would not remove the interdict, again entertained the plan of an atrocious revenge, and armed himself with a long Catalan knife, of which he made so fatal a use. On the day of his crime, and with a perfect knowledge of its consequences, Verger wrote a will, in which he left everything to his brother, giving him the full power of receiving anything that might be sent to him during the month of January, 1857. When, during the reading of the act of accusation, Verger heard the passage quoted containing the expression "a bas la Deesse," he showed signs of emotion and assent. The reading of the indictment being over, the prisoner then began in a solemn and emphatic tone to say-"It is now nineteen centuries since a serious word was pronounced by a man -more than a man-it was Christ, the man God. He said, 'Pax vobis, pax omnibus.' Another man whom you love, whom you all venerate, whom I love and venerate, has said, 'L'Empire, c'est la paix.' What are we to understand by these words?" Here the President interrupted the prisoner, observing all liberty of speech would be allowed, but only after the witnesses had given their evidence .--Verger however delivered himself of an insolent speech, in which, among other things, he said-"The empire of the sword is war; the moral empire is peace," and similar absurdities of this kind, which the President eventually would not allow to be continued. The prisoner then demanded to be produced a list of witnesses in his favor, but the Attorney-General objected, on the ground that they knew nothing of the present charge. "Read, read the names," said Verger, and striking the rail

by which he stood, he exclaimed, " I pro-

test against this irregularity," and he

would, under the circumstances, say not another word. The trial continued.

At the end of the evidence of the curate of St. Germain (one of the prisoner's kindest friends) the accused again flew into a violent rage, when the President advised him, and for the last time, that if he was not more tranquil he would, according to law, have him removed. Verger, with great exultation, then said, "Well, let it be so. I do not fear death more than your court of justice. I shall mount boldly the scaffold. I fear only God-God alone." The trial was then suspended, the court rising, and the prisoner being removed. On leaving the accused's box, Verger exclaimed in a loud voice, "People, defend me!" The counsel named by the court for the defence (M. Nogent St. Laurens) submitted to the jury that Verger was not of sound mind. He thought the evidence adduced made out a strong case to support the plea of insanity. prisoner had killed the archbishop in publie, in broad daylight, and without taking any precaution to effect his escape. He had committed this murder to avenge an interdiction which the murdered man had not pronounced. A: the time of the act he uttered a cry which had nothing to do with the grounds of the interdiction. There was no rule of moral proportion to be found between the act and the motive .-The man was religiously mad, and eminent authors had stated that religious madness was the worst of all. He concluded by saying that his hope and his consolation were that the jury would relieve the citizens of Paris from a heavy grief, by saying that a prelate so gentle, so virtuous, so charitable, as the late archbishops, had been struck by a madman, and that human reason had not to answer for so black an action. The President shortly summed up, and the jury, after retiring twenty minutes, returned a verdict of 'Guilty.' Sentence of death was then passed in the usual form (Verger being still absent), and M. Nogent St. Laurens was directed to inform him that he had three days to ap-

### THE SCOTT AND DAVIS CORRES. PONDENCE.

peal to the Court of Cassation against the

sentence.

WASHINGTON, Feb 4, 1857. The Scott and Davis correspondence is quite voluminous. From a hasty examination of the documents it appears that Gen. Scott declined to give open and specific information to Secretary Davis, regarding the expenditure of the secret service money in Mexico, believing that no obligation of public or private honor, acsed a willingness to give such information for his private ear alone, which the Secre

fidence. In November, 1855, the President of the United States writes to Senator Davis, saying, in substance, "Gen. Scott states two grounds on which he has learned that I hesitated to allow the five per cent. commision." It is proper to remark that he has been misinformed, or has misapprehended my position. He himself fixed 31 per cent, which he might properly have received for his disbursements in Mexico, and a balance struck upon that basis was the subject of conversation be-

tary said he was willing to receive in con-

tween us. Secretary Davis, in response to the President, informs him that Gen. Scott had charged himself with the sum of \$261.691. all of which, excepting \$30,000, was levied and captured in Mexico, and took credit for disbursing \$255,541, leaving \$6150 withheld by Gen. Scott in his ac-

count. This balance the President, through the Secretary of War, authorized Gen. Scott

to retain. Gen. Scott, in a letter dated at New York, December, 1855, writes that there are two items involving \$11,885, against him as not admitted or disallowed by the President on account of 5 per cent, charged by him on all moneys disbursed. He says it was entirely within the competency of the President to allow that charge, and asks that suits be brought against him by the Government to recover the amount claimed to be due by him, nearly \$6,000.

But the President declined to enter suit. There are many explanations relative to these figures, but the financial part of the transaction cannot be fairly understood by this mere reference to the subject.

Among the documents is the opinion of Attorney General Cushing, January, 1856, to the effect that the act creating the rank of Lieut. General does not confer upon Gen. Scott all the authority which was imposed by the law of 1798 upon Washington, who was thereby made the Commander of the Armies, while Gen. Scott was appointed Lieut. General by order of the President of the United States. The rank carries retrospective pay and emoluments, but not retrospective authority.

Gen. Scott's correspondence with the officers of the Government goes back as far as 1848, and that between him and the Secretary of War during 1855, contains the following features:-

Secretary Davis, July 25th, 1855, says:

peevish temper in reply to an inquiry from this Department," &c.

Gen. Scott replies, July 30th-"It would be easy to show that the whole letter, in which you charge me with exhibiting a peevish temper, is as flippant in its statements and logic, as that accusation. Certainly, as Secretary of War, you have done enough to warrant more than a suspicion, that from the first you have considered it your special mission, by repeated aggression on my rights and feelings, to goad me into some perilous attitude of official opposition. To prove my long forbearance, for at my time of life all angry discussions are painful, I will now proceed to enumerate some of the provocations alluded to, without dilating in this place on your partisan hostility to the brevet of Lieut. General, and the compensation that Congress intended to attach thereto."

Gen. Scott then alludes to one of the Secretary's "Captain's reports," and his "capping the climax by usurpation and absurdity." He likewise says: "Following out your personal rebuke in the letter of the 12th, your object, in violation of principle, is to crush me into a servile obedience to your self-will. I know your object, and know also what is due to myself as a man and a soldier, and if I am to be crushed, I prefer it at the hands of my military peers.'

The Secretary rejoins, in an unofficial note, dated August 2d: "Your fervent accusation, which charges me with usurpation for the most unworthy uses, and imputes to me motives inconsistent with official integrity, is considered basely malevolent, and pronounced utterly talse."

Gen. Scott replying, Aug. 6th, says: "I have received a note from you, dated 2d inst., which you seem to desire me to consider as unofficial. I shall not comply with that singular fancy, as you can have no legitimate claim to address me, except as Secretary of War. Accordingly, 1 shall treat your communications, whether designed as private and scurrillous, or as public missives of arrogance and superciliousness, as equally official. There are beauties in them which ought not to be lost, and it shall not be my fault if I do not render your part of this correspondence a memorable example to be shunned by your successors.

To this the Secretary replies, Sept. 7th-Nor am I to be at all deterred from a full exposure of the groundlessness of your charges, by the threats you make of rendering my part of the correspondence a memorable example, to be shunned by my successors. This is the merest bravado cording to the usages of nations and of in one who himself affords the most memarmies, required him to disclose the names orable example on the records of this and circumstances. He, however, expres- Department of a vain controversialist defeated, and a false accuser exposed."

#### ASSIGNMENT OF THE LANCAS-TER BANK.

The Directors of the Lancaster Bank on Monday instructed their president to make an assignment of the assets of the bank to Horace Rathvon, Esq., the cashier, in trust for the benefit of its creditors .-This action was rendered necessary by a suit which had been instituted by a depositor, on which judgment against the bank, in all probability, would have been obtained on the 6th instant.

The assignment, we understand, is made under the act of 1836, which is the law governing assignments by individuals .-The stockholders, under this assignment will have no voice in the selection of the assignee, as they would have had if the assignment had been made under the act of 1842.

Under this assignment the assets will be first applied to the redemption of the circulation, and after that shall have been all redeemed the funds remaining will go to the payment of the depositors. If the assets should not be sufficient to pay note holders and depositors, the latter will of course lose a portion of their claims corresponding to the amount of the deficiency. The checks of depositors will not be received in payment of debts due the bank, except in cases where the debtor was the owner of the check or deposit at the date of the assignment.

If the assignment had been made under the act of 1842, checks of depositors would have been received in payment of all debts due the bank, the practical effect of which would have been to absorb all the deposits in the payment of debts, and to cause a portion of the circulation to fall upon the stockholders for redemption under the individual liability provisions of the charter. The bank would have been wound up, and all its debts would have been paid. We have no doubt that if the stockholders had been consulted, a large majority would have preferred an assignment under the act of 1842. They are abundantly able to pay all their debts, and would doubtless prefer to do so. They could then walk the streets with heads erect, in the honest pride that no one had lost through the fraud or folly of their agents, and that they had not resorted to any legal shifts or evasions to avoid responsibilities morally, if not legally, incurred .- Lancaster Examiner, Feb. 4.

A gas spring has been discovered on "I leave unnoticed the exhibition of the banks of Lake St. Clair, Michigan.

New Series --- Vol. 11, No. 14. LET ME DIE QUIETLY.

make no noise—let me die quietly."—Vicz Przs-IDENT KING. "Be stiff!" 'The hour of the soul's departure is at hand; Earth is fading from its vision; Time is gliding from its presence! Hopes that cluster around young life, that swell in the bosom of manhood, have fallen from around it like the forest leaves when the frosts of autumn have chilled them unto death. Ambition, with its hollow promises, and pride, with its lofty looks, have vanished away. The world, with its deceitfulness; pleasure with its gilded temptations, are gone; and alone, in their destitution of all that time had prom-

ised, it must start on its solemn journey

across the valley of the shadow of death! "Make no noise!" Let the tumult of life cease. Let no sound break the soul's communion with itself ere it starts on its returnless flight. Trouble it not with the accents of sorrow. Let the tear stand still on the cheek of affliction, and let not the wailing of griet break the solemn silence of the death scene. Let it gather the accents that come from within the dark shadows of eternity, saying to it, "come home." Afar off music comes floating to it in the air. 'Tis the sound of the heavenly harps touched by viewless fingersmar not the harmony by the discord of "Let me die quietly!" The commo-

tions of life, the struggles of ambition, the strife and warring with human destiny are over. Wealth accumulated must be scattered; honors won must be resigned, and all the triumphs that come within the range of human achievements must be thrown away. The past, with its trials, its transgressions, its accumulated responsibilities, its clinging memories, its vanished hopes, is rendering up to the future account-disturb not the quiet of that awful reckoning. Speak not of fading memories, of afflictions whose objects perish in their loveliness like the flowers of spring, or wither in a slow decay. Talk not of an earthly home where loved ones linger, where a seat will soon be vacant, a cherished voice hushed forever, or of the desolation that will seat itself by the hearthstone. The soul is at peace with God; let it pass calmly away. Heaven is opening upon its vision. The bright turrets, the tall spires, the holy domes, of the Eternal City, are emerging from the spectral darkness, and the glory of the Most High is dawning around them. The white throne is glistening in the distance, and the white-robed angels are beckoning the weary spirit to its everlasting home. What is life that it should be clung to longer? What the joys of the world that they should now be regretted? What has earth to place before the spirit of a man to tempt its stay or turn it from its eternal rest ?- Albany Re-

Extraordinary Snowing .-- On Monday morning, the 19th day of January, 1857, (the day after the cold Sunday) says the Hartford (Ct.) Times, a young gentleman of New Haven, in company with a friend. entered the church of Dr. Cleveland, near the Tontine building. The atmosphere in the church was very cold, but a stream of warm air still rose from the furnaces, the evaporators of which were partly filled with water. Around one of the furnaces snow was gathered to the depth of three or four inches, formed by the congelation of the moisture in the ascending stream of air from the furnace. At the height of a few feet from the floor, the moisture was seen congealing into bright crystals of of beautiful forms, which fell in showers to the floor. There was nearly a bushel of snow around one of the furnaces, and even on the iron work of the register the snow was piled up-the air rising from the furnace through a grating of snow.

Depredations of Wolves in Jawa .-The Keokuo Post, of Jan. 31st, says: We learn from a gentleman who arrived in our city yesterday, from Sioux city, that the wolves in the river counties have been driven to such straits by the snow and cold weather, that they have become so ravenous as to destroy horses and cattle to a considerable extent, and that they have often attacked persons. On the evening of the 5th inst., a son and daughter of Mr. Stockdale left their residence, on a fork of the Little Sioux river, in Woodbury, to attend a party at a neighbor's, about two miles distant, and have not since been heard of. On the morning of the 6th, the bereaved parents sent to Southon for assistance, and searched the neighborhood around them, and as no traces of the lost ones had been found, the conclusion is that they have been attacked by the wolves and devoured.

# GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in West Marketstreet, opposite Eisen bise's Hotel, will attend to any business in the courts of Mifflin, Centre, or Huntingdon couu-Lewistown, July 1, 1853.

## Do Bo BROWN SURGEON DENTIST.

PROFESSIONAL business promptly attended to, and charges reasonable.
OFFICE on North Main street, second door below the town Hall, and nearly opposite the Gazette office. je 21, 1855—tf.