

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2398.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1857.

New Series--Vol. 11, No. 19.

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, constitute a square. Three insertions \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

MATTAWANA SCHOOL.
ABRAM D. HAWN, } McVeytown,
Principal. } Millin co.
THIS INSTITUTION will open for the session on the 14th of April, 1857. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Good boarding, at reasonable rates, can be procured, and every effort will be made to render the school pleasant and profitable.
McVeytown, Feb. 12, 1857.-4f

LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
DENSLOW & CO.,
21 South Front Street, Philadelphia,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
LEAF TOBACCO,
Manufactured Tobacco,
AND
CIGARS.

HAVE constantly on hand and for sale low, all kinds of AMERICAN and SPANISH LEAF TOBACCO, selected with special reference to manufacturers' use.
All articles sold warranted to be as represented and every opportunity afforded for examination. Purchasers at a distance can send their orders, and rely upon being as faithfully served as if the goods were selected in person.
Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1856--1ap10

IRON RAILING WORKS.
THE subscriber is prepared to fill orders for all kinds of

IRON RAILING
For Public & Private Parks, Balconies, Cemetery Lots, Steps, &c.

Also Verandahs, Iron Stairs, Doors, Settees, Chairs, Statues, Fountains, and every description of

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL IRON WORK, having the largest assortment of Patterns, and the greatest facilities for manufacturing this kind of work.
Persons can depend on being suited, orders promptly attended to, and boxed carefully, to carry to any part of the Union.
Persons wishing to make selections, by addressing the subscriber, stating what class of work they want, will have Fortfolios of Design sent them.

W. P. HOOD,
Ridge Avenue & Broad St., Philadelphia.
October 2, 1856.-6mo

JOSEPH A. NEEDLES,
MANUFACTURER OF
Wire, Silk & Hair-Cloth Sieves,
Coarse, medium and fine in mesh; large, middle size, and small in diameter.

METALLIC CLOTHS OR WOVEN WIRE,
Of the best qualities, various sizes of mesh, from Nos. 1 to 50 inclusive, and from one to six feet in width.
They are numbered so many spaces to a lineal inch, and cut to suit.
The subscriber also keeps constantly on hand

SCREWS,
For Coal, Sand, Ore, Lime, Grain, Gravel, Guano, Sunae, Sugar, Salt, Bone, Coffee, Spice, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, &c. Together with an assortment of

BRIGHT AND ANNEALED IRON WIRE.
All of the above sold wholesale or retail, by
J. A. NEEDLES,
No. 29 54 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
SPICES,
CHEMICALS,
DYESTUFFS,
ACIDS,
GLASSWARE,
PAINTS,
Oils, Glass, &c.,
376 Market st. above 11th, S. side, Phila.
Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases.
ma22

Furs! Furs! Furs!
BOAS, Victorines, Pelverines, Gloves, &c. In great variety, from which the ladies can make excellent choice, are now open and for sale at the Business Emporium of
GEORGE BLYMYER.
deels

DR. G. N. HARCZY,
THE HUNGARIAN PHYSICIAN,
(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and surrounding country. Office in the diamond, adjoining Hoffman's Hardware Store.
Dr. G. N. H. boards at the Lewistown Hotel.
Lewistown, Aug. 30, 1855--3m

THE WINSTREL.

ATHEISTS.
BY CHARLES LAMB.
They eat
Their daily bread, and draw the breath of Heaven
Without a thought of thanks; Heaven's roof to them,
Is but a painted ceiling hung with lamps.
They wander loose about; they mope, they scow,
No more, that lights them to their purpose.
Short-lived, short-sighted, impatient to survive,
Themselves except, and creatures like themselves,
So on their dissolute spirits, soon or late,
Destruction cometh, like an armed man,
Or like a dream of murder in the night,
Withering their mortal faculties, and breaking
The bones of all their pride.

LAND OF OUR FATHERS.
Land of our Fathers! whosoever we roam,
Land of our birth, to us thou still art home;
Peace and prosperity on thy sons attend,
Down to posterity their influence descend.
All then inviting, hearts and voices joining,
Sing we in harmony our native land.
Though other climes may brighter hopes fulfill,
Land of our birth, we love thee still;
Heaven shield our happy home from each hostile band,
Freedom and plenty ever crown our native land.
All then inviting, hearts and voices joining,
Sing we in harmony our native land.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AWFUL SITUATION.

The San Francisco Bulletin of January 21st gives the following:—Early yesterday afternoon, a telegraphic despatch was received by the boatmen at Pacific wharf, from Point Lobos, saying that one of their comrades had been upset below Fort Point and was driving out to sea. The unfortunate man, supposed to be known as "Dutch Andrew," was seen from the outer telegraphic station, clinging to, or astraddle on his boat, which was bottom upwards. The news, however, seemed to have little effect on the Pacific wharf boatmen, and no effort was made by them to rescue their comrade. The praise of making an attempt in favor of the unfortunate, is due to "Davin" and several other boatmen of Vallejo street wharf, who started out to the rescue. They were, however, unsuccessful in their philanthropic endeavor to find Andrew, and thereupon spoke the steamer Golden Gate, four miles outside the Heads, and informed Captain Whiting of the circumstances, desiring him to keep a watch for the lost boatman. It is to be hoped and expected that the Golden Gate will pick the wrecked man up; as, when last seen, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he was still clinging to the boat, six miles southwest of the Heads, in the track usually pursued by the Isthmus steamers. The imagination of our readers may picture the terrible situation of Andrew on his upturned boat, driving outwards upon the ocean, and the night coming on. Unless he was found, and is now upon the Golden Gate, he must have already been washed from his frail seat and been swallowed by the waves.

A WILD WOMAN.

Linden, Marengo county, Ala., is all astir on account of a wild woman that recently appeared in the woods and hills of that neighborhood to a party of huntsmen. She is a medium sized woman, fair, and quite naked, with the exception of moccasins. She runs with great velocity, leaping on all fours over every impediment like an antelope. The Linden Jeffersonian says:
"When discovered by a party of huntsmen, she was concealed among some brush and ran hastily away on their approach. This, we believe, the first instance of a wild person being seen in Alabama, and with the exception of the wild man said to have been seen in the southern part of Arkansas, is the only instance we remember to have heard of."

Another editor, who was one of a hunting party who saw her, says she was accompanied by a large ram of remarkable whiteness, by whose wool she held on when running up hills and springing over rocks. This ram appeared very much attached to this wild and singular creature and protector. It appears that some fifteen years ago a little girl, daughter of a French woman residing on the banks of the Tombigbee river, was lost, as well as a pet lamb of hers. They were never after heard of, so that many supposed the little girl and her lamb had been drowned. The question now is, can this wild woman of Marengo county be the same? It is highly probable, but how she has existed during fifteen years in the woods, away from all intercourse with the world, is a mystery.—Savannah Georgian.

Young ladies, to have good health, should see the sun rise every morning.—Not, however, when returning from a ball, but from their chamber window.

Bayard Taylor has gone to Lapland.

A CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some seven years since, says the Elmira Advertiser, Whittington Sayre, a gentleman extensively engaged in the lumber business in that place, and highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances, went on a visit to a couple of sons, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but shortly after arriving there he was taken ill, died, and was buried in one of the graveyards of that city. A few weeks since, on account of a road going to be opened through the ground where his remains were deposited, it was determined to disinter them for burial elsewhere. On removing the earth from the coffin, (which was considerably decayed,) it was found that Mr. Sayre's body was in as good a state of preservation as when interred. It was taken from the grave and examined by a large number of people.—The general opinion was that the petrification had been occasioned by some action of the soil; but when the remains of others, in adjoining graves, were taken up, they were found to be almost entirely decomposed. Every feature of Mr. Sayre's face was perfectly preserved, and the whole body was as hard as the hardest stone. This is a remarkable case, and will give rise to some speculation among the scientific and curious.

DR. KANE'S DOG.

The Arctic dog brought home by Dr. Kane has strayed away off in Allegheny. He has become the property of James McArthur, timber dealer, in Oramel. The recently intense cold weather has kept this large, black, shaggy animal in high spirits. When they take him into the forest among the timber hewers, where he can do no harm, and remove his muzzle, he cuts all sorts of pranks, seeking deep drifts, and burying himself for delight; you can see the dry snow move, but no semblance of a dog, till suddenly out he pops, giving his hairy fleece a tremendous shake, and away he runs for another dive. Mr. McArthur calls him "Es-ki-mo" (Esquimaux) not a very smooth name, but characteristic. To look "Es-k" fair in the face, you see almost a likeness of a black bear, though his eyes are rather languid. His long, soft, shaggy covering is nearly equal in bulk to his body. When left to run at large in the village, he wears a muzzle to prevent his destroying the pigs and chickens.

ATMOSPHERIC GAS LIGHT.

This is the name given to a new gas light, the basis of which is humid atmospheric air, the product presenting itself in the form of a clear, white, pure flame, free from smoke and other offensive or unhealthful quality. This light is produced by a current of humid air passing through a mixture, the principle ingredient of which is benzole, a highly carbonized fluid. Instead of using the carburated hydrogen, prepared by expensive chemical processes, this gas is produced by atmospheric air, which, by a metre passage through the liquid, at ordinary temperatures, appropriates to itself, from the benzole mixture, all that is requisite to impart to its flame peculiar brilliancy. Benzole is a hydro carbon spirit, of liquid form, obtained by distillation from bituminous coal and other analogous substances. This benzole is mixed with one or two other cheap ingredients, and a gallon of the hydro carbon is equal to the production of 1000 cubic feet of gas.

Hard Case.—Boy with ragged trousers and rimless chip hat, runs into Dr. Fuller's drug store, with a dipper in his hand.—"Doctor, mother sent me down to the shot-ticker pop quicker'n blazes, cos bub's sick as the dickens with the picken clox, and she wants a tumbler full of polly golic in this din tipper, cos we hadn't bot a gottle and the kint pup's got the bine witters in't. Got any?"

"What are you staring at sir, may I ask?" said an imperial moustached "blood" to a "Hoosier" on a Mississippi steamboat, who had been watching him as a cat watches a mouse, for some fifteen minutes. "I thought so," exclaimed the Hoosier, the moment the other spoke; "I said you'd got a mouth, and I was only waitin' to be certain about it to ask you to 'liquor.' Stranger, what'll you drink? or had you rather fight? I dont care which myself."

Better to be upright with poverty than wicked with plenty.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. BUCHANAN.

About the time Mr. Buchanan returned from his late visit to Washington, we heard whispers of a singular and mysterious nature in regard to his illness and sudden return home. In prosecuting our inquiries, we ascertained that Mr. Humes Porter, of this city, came home from Washington with Mr. Buchanan, also sick, and was obliged to take his bed, where he has been ever since.

At the same time we were satisfied of the truth of the statements we give below, but as extraordinary efforts were made here as well as at Washington to keep the matter hushed up, we yielded to the solicitations of friends, and withheld the facts in our possession. As they are now coming out through other channels, it is due to our readers to give them a history of this extraordinary case of a narrow escape from wholesale poisoning.

When Mr. Buchanan went to Washington, he put up at the National House, where J. Glancy Jones, John L. Dawson and others were stopping. It appears that this hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders—as the story goes—conceived the idea that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration. Accordingly, he procured extra large doses of arsenic, which he disposed of in the most tempting manner about the house. The rats ate the poison. It is well known that when rats partake of arsenic they put directly for water. There is a large tank of water in the upper part of the hotel referred to, and into this the host of rats plunged, drank, bursted and died. From this tank the house is supplied with water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Twenty or thirty of the guests were suddenly and some of them severely affected, from the use of water thus impregnated with the poison. Mr. Buchanan left suddenly for Wheatland, where he arrived suffering severely from diarrhoea. He was, however, less severely affected than the others, and in a short time recovered sufficiently to receive visitors—but the fatigue incident to entertaining two or three hundred persons, made it absolutely necessary for him to husband his strength, by refusing to see any but his most intimate personal friends—a rule which was rigidly observed up to the hour of his departure this morning.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, was more severely affected, and has been lying in a critical condition ever since—and a doubt about his recovery has left his appointment to a place in the Cabinet an open question up to the present time. Among the others most severely affected was Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette. The report, however, needs confirmation. Mr. Porter of this city was also severely affected, and though confined to his room ever since, we believe he is out of danger.—Lancaster Express.

The West Branch Insurance Co. OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

INSURES Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates.

DIRECTORS.
Hon. John J. Pearce, Hon. G. C. HARVEY,
John B. Hall, T. T. ABRAMS,
Charles A. Mayer, D. K. JACKMAN,
Charles Crist, W. WHITE,
Peter Dickinson, Thos. KITCHEN.
Hon. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
Thos. Kitchen, Sec'y.

Samuel H. Lloyd, Thos. Bowman, D. P.
A. A. Winegardner, Wm. Vanderbelt,
L. A. Mackey, Wm. Fearon,
A. White, Dr. J. S. Crawford,
James Quiggle, A. Updegraff,
John W. Maynard, James Armstrong,
Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Wm. Bigler.
Agent for Mifflin county, G. W. STEWART, Esq.

Indemnity from Loss and Damage by Fire, and the Perils of Marine and Inland Transportation.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a Perpetual Charter.
Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.
Office No. 61 Walnut St. above Second, Phila.
Fire Insurance on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., generally. Marine Insurance on Cargoes and Freight to all parts of the world. Inland Insurance on Goods, &c., by Lakes, Rivers, Canals, and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union, on the most favorable terms, consistent with security.
DIRECTORS.
George W. Colladay, William Bowers,
John M. Coleman, Joseph Oat,
Edwin V. Machette, Howard Hinchman.
GEORGE W. COLLADAY, President.
GALEN WILSON, Secretary.
Agent for Mifflin county, Wm. P. ELIOTT, Esq.
feb19-1y

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Jordan.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the Bill defining the duties of the Attorney General.
By the present mode of doing business, the condition of the public claims and collections can never be made known. They are placed in the hands of such Attorneys, in different parts of the State, as the Auditor General and State Treasurer may select. These men sometimes neglect to bring suit until the defaulters, and sureties become insolvent. In other cases they collect the money and neglect to pay it over, and other Attorneys, in some instances, have had to collect the money of the Commonwealth from those who had collected it from the first defaulters. There being no law requiring returns to be made, none are made; and no man in the State knows the actual condition of affairs.—These are some of the ordinary and palpable evils of the present system; and they are all greatly aggravated by a change of officers in the Auditor General's or State Treasurer's departments. They will be all cut up by the roots by the first section of this bill whenever it becomes a law.

Heretofore, neither the Attorney General nor any one employed to act for him, has ever been required to give bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, or the payment into the Treasury of the money collected for the State. This, to say the least of it, is gross negligence, and a most dangerous departure from the well settled policy of the State in every other branch of the public service. Not only sound policy, but the commonest instincts of self-preservation, require immediate change in this particular. Our history is full of instances where large sums of money have been collected by irresponsible agents, and been forever lost to the State for want of this salutary requirement.

The right of access to the books and papers of the several departments, is another important feature in this bill. The annual reports of public defaulters as submitted to the Legislature by the State Treasurer, as required by law, show large sums of money due the Commonwealth for many years, in some of which, both the principal and sureties, and in others, the sureties only, are perfectly good for the amounts; and yet no collections have been made. Why this has been so, is perhaps foreign to our present purpose; but that the fact is so, will not be denied by any one acquainted with the past history of our public defaulters. For these evils, the present bill also proposes a remedy. It is made the duty of the Attorney General to see after the interests of the State in all such cases, and to see that collections are made in every instance where practicable, without respect to persons.

The salary I have fixed at three thousand dollars per annum. Some think this too low, and others consider it too high. In my judgment it is little enough, but the Senate may at its pleasure either increase or diminish it without materially affecting the leading principles of the bill. The duties of the office will be arduous and responsible, requiring the best legal abilities in the State, and these should not be asked or expected without a reasonable compensation. The amount however is less important than the principle which establishes a fixed compensation. Make it what you please, only pass the bill, and it will be the means of great economy and saving to the State. Under the present system, or rather want of system, the annual cost to the State is enormous, and what is worse yet, the public business of this department not duly done. The present able and accomplished State Treasurer in his annual report, recommends the passage of a bill containing the leading principles of this one, and his main reason for it is on the score of economy.

He has assured me that if all the bills presented during the past year, for professional services alleged to have been rendered the Commonwealth, had been paid, the amount would not have fallen short of twenty thousand dollars. And this is no extraordinary amount, but rather an ordinary annual occurrence. The manner in which the Treasury of our good old Commonwealth has heretofore been robbed according to law, can perhaps be best illustrated by giving a few instances of recent date:
It is no doubt pretty well known to the

Senate, that not long since the county of Allegheny and city of Pittsburg issued a large amount of bonds to aid in the construction of certain railroads. On these bonds the law required a specified tax to be paid to the Commonwealth. A question was raised whether this tax should be paid by the county of Allegheny and the city of Pittsburg, by the railroad companies, or by the holders of the bonds. Now it will be observed that the State had no interest whatever in this question, because it made no difference to her who paid the tax. But an action at law was got up about it, in which the Commonwealth was used as a cat's paw, by allowing her name to be placed on the record as a party to the suit; and the result is, a bill is presented of one thousand dollars for professional services rendered the Commonwealth!

Take another case: A question was raised with a certain bank concerning the amount owed the State on dividends. The Commonwealth claimed about three thousand dollars, and the bank denied that it owed anything. Instead of putting the matter into the hands of the Attorney General, as should have been the law, three other Attorneys were employed to bring suit against the bank. The suit was accordingly brought, and the three thousand dollars recovered; whereupon the Attorneys made out their bills against the State for two thousand dollars apiece, thus charging our poor old commonwealth the nice little sum of six thousand dollars for the collection of three thousand.

Such, Mr. Speaker, are a few instances of the practical operations of the present law. Others might be given, but I trust these will suffice. To me, I must say, it is a matter of no little surprise that such a condition of things has been tolerated so long. In my judgment it is high time for a change; and the sooner it is made the better it will be for the tax payers of the State. Knowing these evils to exist, I have endeavored to provide a remedy by the bill now under consideration. I feel confident it will, if passed, bring about a radical and most important change for the better and I hope to secure the vote of every Senator on this floor in favor of the measure.

Our public debt is over forty millions of dollars; and the annual accruing interest is more than two millions. To pay this interest and other liabilities, and keep up the credit of our State, we tax our citizens severely. We tax their houses and their lands, their bonds and their mortgages, their money and their stocks, their horses and their cattle; and it seems as if their wives and children barely escape. To enforce the collection of these taxes we have passed the most stringent laws, by which the tax gatherer may sell the last bed from the man and his family, and then put him in jail for any residue not covered by the proceeds of the sale. And yet, by our present miserable system of laws, if system it can be called, after we have collected the funds from the tax payers, we permit them to be squandered by the thousand and tens of thousands annually, and that too, by the most unworthy class of public defaulters who get the money of the State in their corrupt hands and hold on to it from year to year with impunity, regardless alike of all morals, all law, and the public weal. I call on my fellow Senators to see to it that this condition of things be permitted no longer.

W. & G. MACKLIN,
McVeytown, Pa.,
keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE,
Groceries,
Wall and Window Papers,
STATIONERY,
CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
LINES,
OIL, LEAD, PUTTY, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM,
Salt, Fish, Plaster, Guano,
Cement, Stone Coal and Grind Stones.
We are paying the highest market price for all kinds of GRAIN: or whose parties desire it we will ship their Grain by canal and pay them net proceeds, after deducting freight.
McVeytown, February 5, 1857.