

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

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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.
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 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 13th 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.-tf

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

WE HAVE constantly on hand for sale low prices 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--tap10

JOSEPH A. NEEDLES,
 MANUFACTURER OF
Wire, Silk & Hair-Cloth Sieves,
 Coarse, medium and fine in mesh; large, middle size, and small in diameter.
 They are numbered so many spaces to a lineal inch, and cut to suit.
 The subscriber also keeps constantly on hand
SCRIBERS,
 For Coal, Sand, Ore, Lime, Grain, Gravel, Gun, Sumac, 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,
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W. L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
 AND DEALERS IN
DRUGS,
SPICES,
CHEMICALS,
DYE-STUFFS,
ACIDS,
Glassware,
PAINTS,
 Oils, Glass, &c.,
 276 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

GAS! GAS!
J. B. SELHIMER would respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown that he is preparing to put up
Gas Fixtures of all kinds,
 in Churches, Stores, Dwellings, Public Buildings, Shops, &c., in the best manner. Having procured an experienced workman from the City, recommended to me to be one of the best workmen in the State, I can safely warrant all work and feel confident of pleasing all.
 Lewistown, May 22, 1856.

LOGAN FOUNDRY.
 THE public are hereby respectfully informed that we have leased the above well known foundry, situate on Main street, in the borough of Lewistown, a few doors south of the stone bridge, where we will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of all kinds of STOVES, viz: Hathaway Cooking Stoves, different sizes, Egg Stoves, Nine Plate Stoves, &c. and also
 Iron Fence, Hollow Ware, Water Pipes, &c., and will make to order all kinds of CASTINGS. All orders sent to us will be filled with care and despatch, and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment in the State. We hope, friends, you will call and examine our stock before buying anywhere else. You will undoubtedly save money by doing so.
DANIEL BEAKLEY & SONS.
 Lewistown, March 26, 1857.-y

GEO. W. ELDER,
 Attorney at Law,
 OFFICE in West Market street, opposite Eisen's Hotel, will attend to any business in the courts of Millin, Centre, or Huntingdon counties.
 Lewistown, July 1, 1853.

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,
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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 Freights 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.
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INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
 Office 163 Chestnut street, near Fifth.
Statement of Assets, \$1,827,185 80
 January 1st, 1857.
 Published agreeably to an act of Assembly, bearing date the 1st of February, 1857.
 First Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,519,932 73
 Real Estate, (present value, \$109,000), cost, 89,114 18
 Stocks, (present value, \$83,881 12), cost, 71,292 97
 Cash, &c., 61,121 56
 \$1,827,185 80
 Perpetual or Limited Insurances made on every description of property, in Town and Country. Rates as low as are consistent with security.
 Since their incorporation, a period of twenty-eight years, they have paid over Three Millions of Dollars' losses by fire, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.
Losses by Fire.
 Losses paid during the year 1856, \$301,638 84
DIRECTORS.
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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 Agents for Millin county, H. J. WALTERS, Esq., Lewistown. mar19

Another Supply of Lumber.
Sash Made to Order.
 JUST received, a large supply of yellow and white pine ready-cut and planed Lumber. Arrangements have been made by the undersigned by which they are enabled to manufacture all kinds of Doors, Sash, Shutters and Blinds at reasonable prices. Bills sent to them either by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.
 nov13 WM. B. HOFFMAN & CO.

New Stock of Lumber.
 IN addition to our large stock of well-seasoned stuff suitable for the most durable and perfect kinds of work, we have just received a large supply from the Susquehanna region, among which will be found—
 2, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/8, 3/4 and half inch Panel, First, 2d and 3d common BOARDS and PLANK, WORKED FLOORING,
 Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, and Door Facings, ready worked.
 Plastering Lath and Palings.
 All kinds of BILL STUFF, 7x7, 6x6, 5x5, 4x5 and a large lot of 3x4 SCANTLING, of various lengths.
 JOISTS of all sizes and lengths.
 We are also prepared to fill, at short notice, bills for any kind of lumber from the well known steam mill of S. Milliken.
 Builders, Farmers, and others desiring Lumber of any kind will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
 oct2 WM. B. HOFFMAN & CO.

To Builders and Contractors.
LUMBER! LUMBER!
 HERE IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP LUMBER!
 JUST RECEIVED,
 10,000 FEET 1 1/2 Yellow Pine Worked Flooring.
 5,000 feet 1 Yellow Pine Worked Flooring,
 10,000 " 1 White " " Boards,
 47,000 " 1 " " " Boards,
 70,000 " 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2 best Susquehanna Plastering Lath,
 20,000 feet Roofing Lath,
 12,000 " Common Plank,
 10,000 " 2 in. Panel,
 1,000 Lights Sash. Any quantity of Doors, Shutters, Blinds, &c., which we will sell from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other dealers in the country.
 Hemlock, White Pine Joist, Studding, &c., always on hand.
 I respectfully invite all persons wanting any kind of Lumber to call and examine our stock and prices.
 All orders for Frame Stuff for Houses, Bridges, Barns, &c., will be filled with promptness.
 oct28 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RATIFICATION MEETING.
 A large ratification meeting was held at Harrisburg on the 28th March, at which John J. Clyde, Esq. presided, and many of the leading Americans of Dauphin county took part. Among a number of spirited resolutions we copy the following:
Resolved, That the American and Republican parties are, and of right ought to be, but one party, and every consideration of duty and interest compel them to a union and concentration of strength against the bogus Democracy, which is the national and implacable enemy of both.
 Hon. John C. Kunkel was then called out, and made an able speech, a sketch of which, copied from the Daily Telegraph, we subjoin:
 Mr. Kunkel said he did not come here to submit to the nomination of David Wilmot for Governor, but he came to hail it—not to acquiesce in it as a necessity, but to rejoice at it—not to say to his fellow citizens that as we had sent delegates to the nominating Convention we were bound by the nomination there made, but to say that in his judgment it was the very best nomination that could have been made. David Wilmot was the foremost man of his age, and of the age. Where in the history of Pennsylvania can such a spectacle be presented as the 12th Congressional district presents? Six or eight years ago that district gave six or eight thousand Democratic majority; it now gives the same majority the other way—a change in a single Congressional district of some fifteen thousand votes. How much of that change is attributable to David Wilmot himself? Must not the man who can thus wield the popular sentiment among his friends and neighbors be a true, sincere, faithful, able man? How faithfully has David Wilmot, ever since he introduced into Congress his proviso, extending the Jeffersonian ordinance to the Territories acquired from Mexico, adhered to the noble stand then taken? Others fell by the wayside, and have had their rewards in places of honor and trust from the Democratic party. But office and emolument had no charms to win David Wilmot from his principle. The highest honors and rewards were within his reach, if he had consented to abandon his fealty to Freedom at the bidding of his party. But he nobly spurned them all, for right and truth and justice, and in the hour of trial was "Faithful found among the faithless, And faithful only he."
 Take him, as the record of his life shows him, and he presents "a combination and a form indeed
 Where every god hath set his seal To give the world assurance of a man."
 Mr. Kunkel said it was urged amongst Americans who had been Whigs, against Mr. Wilmot, that he had until recently been a Democrat. It was true. But, said Mr. K., when I became an American I ceased to be a Whig, and ceased to inquire as to the antecedents of any candidate offered for my support. So would every true American.
 But Mr. Wilmot had been hostile to protection, and this was made a great bugbear among old Whigs. It was true that Mr. Wilmot had differed from the Whig party on this question, though he always conceded that the iron interest, as a national interest, should receive the fostering care of the government. But whatever may have been the views of the 12th Congressional district in the past on that subject, Mr. K. knew that in the last Congress the representative of that district voted uniformly with the friends of protection.
 But was said again, Mr. Wilmot was not an American. Mr. K. would not stand up and urge the claims of David Wilmot upon his American brethren if he did not think and know Mr. Wilmot to be the advocate of their views. When the present Executive was nominated by the American party, and was the candidate of that party alone, David Wilmot and his district gave him their full, hearty and cordial support, running up an unprecedented majority for him. However, the Convention which nominated Mr. Wilmot adopted a platform of principles, and Mr. Wilmot takes the nomination as the representative of those principles. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:
Resolved, That it is a fraud upon our laws, and fraught with danger to our institutions, to admit to a full participation in their benefits, any man who acknowledges

a FOREIGN SUPREMACY, which he cannot conscientiously and without mental reservation, abjure and forever renounce; whether that supremacy be civil or spiritual.
 That, said Mr. K., is enough for me as an American. It embraces the vital principle of Americanism. Could such a resolution be passed in a Democratic convention? The voice of its adoption would not die upon the air before the right wing of the Democratic party—the Irish brigade—would march off to the bowld anthem of "Erin mavourneen, Erin go bragh!"
 But when every thing else fails, the cry of the enemy would be, Wilmot is an Abolitionist! Mr. K. said he had no patience with this charge. It was false, utterly false, and those who made it knew it to be a lie. It had served its turn thrice in Pennsylvania, and Mr. K. thought it would now meet the contempt it deserved. Who, he asked, that did not swear, in the words of the ever-varying creed of the Democratic party on the subject of Slavery, was not obnoxious to this epithet.—He, himself, had gone to Congress from one of the most conservative districts of Pennsylvania, entertaining the most conservative views on the Slavery question, and yet, because he had voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker, and for the investigation of the Kansas election frauds, he was taken and reputed an abolitionist. If one protest against the extension of Slavery, adhering to the policy that prevailed in the Federal Government, from the days of Washington to Polk, he is an abolitionist. If a christian man declared his belief that all men have God for their Father, and are, therefore, a common brotherhood, he is an Abolitionist.
 Reeder went from the bosom of the Democracy of Pennsylvania to Kansas only to be stigmatized and sent back an abolitionist; later, Geary, from the same political fold, went with the endorsement of the chief men of his party everywhere, and because he would not prostitute the functions of his office to fasten slavery on Kansas, is liable to assassination, compelled to resign, and branded as an abolitionist. All men who will not swear to the divinity of slavery—not only of the black man, but that slavery is the natural and inevitable condition of labor, without regard to color—are abolitionists.

Mr. K. did not fear the use of opprobrious epithets. They were poor arguments, and had no longer power with the people. He would not hereafter stand up to defend against such charges. They were lies, and he would not waste time in argument about them. He meant in this canvass, instead of being put in the defensive to carry the war into the enemy's camp, to arraign the Democratic party—not for sympathy to the negro, but with a design to enlarge the house of bondage until it shall embrace the free white laborer of the North.
 Mr. K. referred to the opinions recently put forth by the Richmond Enquirer on behalf of the Democratic party of the South, that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the laboring man, whether white or black, and that the great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a servile class of mechanics and laborers unfit for self government, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. The great contest, Mr. K. said, was, whether free society or slave society should prevail in the territories, and in this struggle these monstrous doctrines were avowed by the Democratic party. "Did they meet with rebuke from the Democratic press of the North? No; rather with acquiescence. It is for a departure from the ancient landmarks, for a settled design to force Slavery with fire and sword upon Kansas, for the bold avowal that Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the white laborer as well as the black, that the Democratic party will have to answer in this canvass, and in the overwhelming voice of popular indignation their miserable shibboleth of abolitionism will be unheard. Mr. K. referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. It was a mere dictum of that Court—extrajudicial, and carried no force. Even if it had been pronounced on the very case, there would still be higher authority—for higher than acts of Congress, higher than decisions of Federal Courts, was the Constitution of the United States—itself the supreme law of the land.

Mr. K. then pledged to the nomination of David Wilmot and the whole ticket his earnest and hearty support under all circumstances. It would be a proud day for Pennsylvania and the North when the ballot boxes should proclaim David Wilmot Governor of Pennsylvania. He hoped and expected to see that day. The National Democracy claim to have repudiated and ejected David Wilmot for the crime of loving liberty too well. It will not be the first time in political annals that "the stone which the builders rejected, became the head of the corner."
A ROMANTIC STORY.
 The following story from the Paris correspondence of the New York Times, will serve to show the rapid manner in which the Russian Government does an act of justice. Some eighteen months ago a Miss Ward, of one of our Southern States, was married at Florence to a Polish Count, with a very unpronounceable name. After residing with her three weeks he took French leave one fine morning, taking with him his wife's jewels. He left a letter behind him stating that the marriage was invalid, from the fact that no Russian subject could be legally married except by the Greek service. Of course the lady was in great consternation, and at the time of the coronation of the Czar, she, with her mother, went to St. Petersburg. Mr. Sala, the principal writer for Dickens' Household Words, drew up a petition for her to the Russian Government, and it was presented by Mr. Seymour, our minister. The case was laid before the Emperor, and an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples, where the Count was living, for his arrest. He was seized by the Neapolitan police, at the expense of Russia carried to Warsaw, where the lady and her friends were waiting, marched into a church by a posse of policemen and was there compelled to stand up before the altar and be married in due form. His wife, then the Countess, turned to him as soon as the ceremony was over, made a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. The Count was sent to Siberia, his property confiscated, his wife retaining one-third by law. The family immediately left for Italy where they are spending the winter.

HORRIBLE DEATH
 From Freezing and Starvation of a former Citizen of Schuylkill county.—
 We learn that Mr. Hoxie Rathburn, aged 45 years, of Mankato—some years since a resident of Minersville, this county—left Mankato, Iowa, with the Sioux City mail, about the 15th of November last, and carried it through to Sioux City, and left that place with the mail for Mankato on the 6th of December, and was found on the 26th by the men who went through in search of him, at a place on the mail route called Des Moines Station, about 100 miles from Sioux City and 80 from Mankato.—
 When found, he was very badly frozen, and could not speak, but extended his hand to one of the men. He died about fifteen minutes after. He had, when found, matches in his pocket, and there were shavings and wood in the building, but it is supposed he was so badly frozen when he arrived there that he could not make a fire.
 It is the opinion of those who found him that he had remained in that situation ten or twelve days, entirely destitute of food. He had gnawed his fingers and hands badly, and from medical examination, it is the opinion of physicians that he died not only of cold, but absolute starvation, (the most horrible of all deaths.) He would probably have been saved if found a few days earlier. Mr. Rathburn was one of the oldest residents of Mankato; he had an iron constitution, and must have struggled long and hard against his awful fate. He leaves a wife and large family of children.—Pottsville Journal.

New Arrangements.
 AFTER returning our sincere thanks to our numerous friends and customers for their continued patronage, I would inform them that I am still to be found at
The Old Stand
 With a desire to bring my business nearly to CASH, after the first of April our credit terms will be Thirty Days and accounts not to exceed Fifty Dollars. We hope still to conduct our business so that we shall enjoy the good will of our numerous customers, and that the number may be greatly increased.
 mar12 F. J. HOFFMAN.

SHOT GUNS.—Single and double Shot Guns, very low, at MACKLIN'S, McVeytown.

Communications.

For the Lewistown Gazette.
PROSE POEMS.
 A SERIES OF DAY DREAMS.
 BY I. J. STINE.

No. II.
 I stood at the Beautiful Hills. Majestic they stood behind, towering towards the skies, and before lay spread out in simple grandeur the Plain of Beauty. A river, broad and beautiful, passed slowly and majestically through the flowery groves and lawns, between its green banks beautiful with trees and shrubs and flowers, and tender vines and mosses, which shadowed, and stooping, kissed the waters, trembling in the last lingering reflection of the setting sun.

A motley crowd was gathered there.—A huge black altar stood in the midst of the multitude, from which ascended a smoky blaze, livid and uninviting, yet as if prepared for a victim. The setting sun had wasted her last ray upon the tops of the hill far off in the East, and a cloud of darkness was gathering over the Plain of Beauty. The restlessness of the multitude, the busy hum, and the whispers of fearfulness seemed to betray a diabolical purpose, the intention of a deed of darkness; and the altar, with its crackling fire, its livid blaze and its murky smoke, asked a victim.

Darkness had settled completely over the land. The crowd was more eager.—Among the multitude I noticed some by whose "robes" and bearing I at once recognized as priests, and I knew that they were to officiate at the approaching sacrifices. Some of them betrayed the eagerness which characterized the crowd; others appeared timid and pale, looking wistfully ever and anon around and above them; and I thought that I perceived in the eyes of two or three of them the glittering of standing tears. I perceived also, hovering above their heads in the smoke, and whispering betimes in the ears of the priests, certain dark figures with wings, who seemed to delight in the flames as born of them, and whose eyes sparkled as coals from the "burning lake." Far up, also, above the reach of the smoke I saw a beautiful white robed one hovering. I knew it was an "angel of light" I beheld; for a crown of light beautiful and soft encircled her brow, disclosing the fairest features, yet of such mildness as only to fix and not to dazzle my eyes. Sadness covered her countenance, yet a smile wreathed round her lips. She she there to bear the history of that transaction to the court of Heaven?

I turned again towards the burning altar, wondering what all that meant, and who were the priests? Suddenly, amid cries of "it is the time,"—"Ho! priest, the sacrifice!"—"Bring forth the Book, the old imposture"—an old gray haired priest advanced, and to him was handed by a trembling hand the Bible. He took it in his right hand; but it trembled so that he could not hold the book in that hand; and so he took it in his left hand, and raised his right hand to pronounce a curse upon the Book. The multitude were now too eager for words to describe. Amid their shouts and cries only one did I hear distinctly—"away with it! away with it!" While the almost deafening shouts of the blinded multitude arose amid the flames of smoke, "making night hideous," one approached from behind the crowd. He was a youth. The carriage of a man was in his step, a marble firmness in his brow, and a poet's fire in his eye. He seemed about to speak in behalf of the book, but ere he could utter a syllable, a strong bony hand was laid upon his mouth, and the fiendish shouts of the multitude grew louder; the dark winged ones dipped their wings in the flames, triumphing, and the "beautiful white robed one" turned away her face and dropped a tear, which fell as a glistening dew drop on the green earth at my feet; and methought I heard, as the voice of one afar off, in a deep hollow tone, the simple sound, "Beware!"

It seemed that the old priest heard that sound too; for he listened, and trembled, as he held the Book over the flames of the black altar, and muttered out a curse.—"We are here," said he to the priests at his side, "as the successors of the leader of the New Philosophy of the nineteenth century, whose duty it is to burn this Book and renew society through its ashes."