

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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METALLIC CLOTHS OR WOVEN WIRE,
Of the best qualities, various sizes of mesh, from Nos. 1 to 80 inclusive, and from one to six feet in width.
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Druggists and country merchants are requested to give them a call and examine their stock and prices, before making their purchases.
ma22

GAS FIXTURES.
The subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of Gas Fixtures, among which are
CHANDELIERS,
PENDANTS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS,
FLEXIBLE TUBES, GLOBES & SHADES
of all descriptions, and a general assortment of BURNERS, all which he will sell at Philadelphia prices (cut, fitted and put up free of charge.) Call and examine for yourself.
Gas pipe put into houses, shops, stores, &c. at the shortest notice.
ma21 G. W. STEWART.

GAS! GAS!
B. SELHIMER would respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown that he is preparing to put up
Gas Fixtures of all kinds,
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.
Lewistown, May 22-1856.

NEW FIRM.
The subscribers, trading as McWilliams & Sterrett, have leased the Lewistown Mill and are now prepared to buy all kinds of grain, which they will pay the highest market price in cash.
Grain will be taken in store on the same terms as heretofore by John Sterrett & Co.
Farmers who wish to have grists ground, or grain chopped, will be accommodated on the shortest notice.
They will always have on hand for sale a full supply of
Flour, Grain and Feed,
which will be delivered to any part of town by leaving orders at the office in the Mill.
One of them will at all times be found at the mill to give their personal attention to the business, and they hope to merit a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the old firm.
GEO. W. McWILLIAMS,
P. R. STERRETT,
Lewistown, January, 17, 1856.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in West Marketstreet, opposite Eisenbarts Hotel, will attend to any business in the courts of Mifflin, Centre, or Huntingdon counties.
Lewistown, July 1, 1853.

E. B. BROWN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
PROFESSIONAL business promptly attended to, and charges reasonable.
OFFICE on North Main street, second door above the town Hall, and nearly opposite the Gazette office.
je 21, 1855--tf.

Drs. Moss & Stoneroad
OFFER their professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and surrounding country. Office at the Beehive Drug Store. je5

Go to Hoffman's for Tubs
Go to Hoffman's for Churns
Go to Hoffman's for Buckets
Go to Hoffman's for Brooms
Go to Hoffman's for Brushes
dec11

THE MINSTREL.

From the New York Musical Review.
Where Shall We Make Her Grave?

Words by Mrs. Hemans. Music by Wm. U. Butler.
Where shall we make her grave?
Oh! where the wild flowers wave
In the free air;
Where shower and singing bird
'Midst the young leaves are heard—
There—lay her there!

Harsh was the world to her—
Now may sleep minister
Balm for each ill:
Low on sweet nature's breast
Let the meek heart find rest,
Deep, deep and still.

Murmur, glad waters by!
Faint gales, with happy sigh,
Come wandering o'er
That green and mossy bed,
Where, on a gentle head,
Storms beat no more.

POP GOES THE QUESTION.

List to me, sweet maiden, pray,
Pop goes the question!
Will you marry me, yea or nay?
Pop goes the question!
I've no time to plead or sigh,
No patience to wait, for bye and bye,
Snare me now, I'm sure to fly,
Pop goes the question!

"Ask papa!" Oh, fiddle de dee!
Pop goes the question!
Fathers and lovers can never agree!
Pop goes the question!
He can't tell what I want to know,
Whether you love me, dear, or no,
To ask him would be very "slow!"
Pop goes the question!

I think we'd make a charming pair,
Pop goes the question!
For I'm good looking and you very fair,
Pop goes the question!
We'll travel life's round in gallant style,
And you shall drive every other mile,
Or, if it please you, all the while—
Pop goes the question!

If we don't have an enchanting time,
Pop goes the question!
I'm sure 'twill be no fault of mine,
Pop goes the question!
To be sure my funds make a feeble show,
But love is nourishing food, you know,
And cottages rent uncommonly low,
Pop goes the question!

Then answer me quickly, darling, pray,
Pop goes the question!
Will you marry me, yea or nay?
Pop goes the question!
I've no time to plead or sigh,
No patience to wait, for bye and bye,
Snare me now, or I'm going to fly,
Pop goes the question!

MISCELLANEOUS.

MANUFACTURE OF MALLEABLE IRON WITHOUT FUEL.

At a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, held in Cheltenham, England, last month, H. Bessemer, of London, read a paper on a new method of making malleable iron from pig iron, which deserves the attention of our iron manufacturers, as the process is very original, is stated to be perfectly successful, and destined to revolutionize the processes of manufacturing malleable iron and steel.
The following is the substance of his paper, which we have condensed for our columns:
For the last two years his attention had been almost exclusively devoted to the manufacture of malleable iron and steel, with but little progress, until within the last nine months. The idea occurred to him that if molten pig iron at a glowing heat was run into a chamber and a blast driven through it, that the five per cent. of carbon in it would unite with the oxygen of the blast, producing intense combustion, because carbon cannot exist at a white heat in contact with oxygen. He therefore put up an apparatus capable of converting about seven hundred pounds of crude pig into malleable iron, and so successful was the result that crude pig was rendered into malleable iron in half an hour.

He then put up a cylindrical vessel three feet in diameter and five feet high, like an ordinary cupola furnace, the interior of which he lined with fire brick. At about two inches from the bottom are inserted five tuyre pipes, having nozzles of fire clay. At one sides of this vessel, half way up, is a tap hole for running in the crude molten pig iron from a common blast furnace, and on the opposite side is another tap hole, to run out the metal when the process is completed. A blast of air of a

pressure of eight pounds to the square inch is let into this cylinder a few minutes before the crude iron is allowed to flow into it from the blast furnace. The molten crude iron is then let in by its tap, and it soon begins to boil and toss about with great violence. Flames and bright sparks then begin to issue from the vessel's top; the oxygen of the air from the blower combines with the carbon in the metal, evolving a most intense heat producing carbonic acid gas, which escapes; the metal is deprived of its carbon without roasting, by fuel, as by the common mode, and thus it is rendered into malleable iron.

By this simple process the heat generated is stated to be so intense that all slag is thrown out in large foaming masses, and all the sulphur is driven off, together with deteriorating earthy basis; so that the metal is completely refined—more pure than any puddled iron. It is also stated that one workman by this process can convert five tons of crude pig into malleable iron in about thirty minutes. Its advantages are, painted in such dazzling colors that we are afraid to rely upon them implicitly.—If they are such as Mr. Bessemer has described, a new era in the iron manufacture has dawned upon the world, and malleable iron will soon be reduced to a price but little above that of common pig.

We hail every improvement in the manufacture of iron, either to cheapen its price or improve its quality, as of vast consequence to mankind, because it is the principal material employed in the mechanic arts; it is the great material agent of modern progress in physical science. Without it we would neither have steam engines, steamships, railroads, cotton or woolen manufactories; we would be as deficient in machinery as our forefathers who lived in the age of bronze.

An immense amount of fuel is employed in the common process of rendering pig iron malleable. It is roasted in a furnace by fire heat for a long period, until its carbon is made to unite with the oxygen, to which it is exposed to form carbonic acid, which is driven off. The new process accomplishes the same result without the use of any fuel—the carbon in the metal being made the agent to decarbonize itself.

The heat produced by this process is also stated to be so great that scrap iron placed in a small chamber near its top is melted. By this process steel of different qualities, it is also stated, can be produced by tapping the metal at different stages of the process after it boils in the cylinder.

AN EASTERN LEGEND.

There is in Afghanistan, a country abounding in legends, one to this effect:—That Satan entered into a compact with the people to teach them to cultivate earth and bring forth its fruits, the produce to be divided by them. The proposition being accepted, the soil was prepared by the labor of the people. Satan then produced the seed, which in due course of time came up carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, the value of which lies beneath the ground. When the time of division arrived, the ignorant people took that which was above the surface. Discovering their mistake, they complained loudly. Satan heard their lamenting with composure, and then to soothe them, blandly promised that it should be different next year. The people were to take all the produce beneath the soil, and as Satan this time sowed wheat, barley, and such like grain, he obtained all the profits and they were tricked again, having nothing for their share but useless roots.

This legend has a moral. Satan never sows any seed in the human heart that brings forth any fruit by the growth of which any but himself is the gainer.

Only One O'clock.—Mr. —, coming home late one night from "meeting," was met at the door by his wife—
'Pretty time of night, Mr. —, for you to come home—pretty time, three o'clock in the morning; you, a respectable man in the community, and the father of a family!'

'Tisn't three—it's only one, I heard it strike; Council always sits till one o'clock.'

'My soul! Mr. —, your drunk—as true as I'm alive, your drunk. It's three o'clock in the morning.'

'I say, Mrs. —, it's one. I heard it strike one as I came round the corner, two or three times.'

TORTURE IN SICILY.

His Majesty of the two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence (*cuffia di silenzio*), and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may, perhaps, be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated "iron mask" or any of the engines of antiquity. The invention is due to the genius of Signor Baiona, Inspector of Police at Palermo, and it appears to have been so highly approved by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the talented and philanthropic gentleman with the order of Francis I.

This cap or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing round the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear; attached to this superstructure is a chin strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place.

It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called Lo-Re and De Medici, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without Signor Baiona's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived, Signor Baiona consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a copious bleeding and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of fifteen blows of a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over zealous charity in future.

MARRYING IN FUN.

Another instance of the folly of "marrying in fun" is just now exciting the good people of Fonda. It seems that a banking officer in that town met at a ball a young lady from the neighborhood, who was very good looking, brightly and attractively. While waltzing with her, he proposed in jest that they should be married. The lady accepted his proposition, and they adjourned to a side room, where a person present was called upon to perform the ceremony, which he did, to the infinite amusement of all concerned.—The gentleman thought no more of the matter until the breaking up of the ball, when the fair partner called upon him to conduct her to his residence. He demurred, and thought she had better go to her own residence. She said that the home of her husband was her home, "whither thou goest, I will follow thee." He didn't hardly understand that she was his wife. She insisted upon her marital rights and claimed that as the ceremony had been performed by a Justice of the Peace, it was a perfectly fair and legal transaction. Gentleman inquired into matters; found that her positions were correct, and that he was in a bad box. He is now endeavoring to ignore his wife and back out of the bargain, with little prospect of success, however. The lady has before been married, and was, it is understood, divorced from her former husband, but under such circumstances as admitted of her marrying again.

A Chance for Catholic Beaux.—The Troy Times tells of two beautiful and accomplished maiden ladies in Lansingburgh, N. Y., who are held in celibacy by the force of circumstances. Their father, a wealthy retired merchant, died some time since, and left a will, by the provisions of which his entire property reverted to a foreign party, in case they should marry anybody who was not a Catholic. Preferring celibacy to poverty, and not having seen any Catholic gentlemen who could win their hearts, they are passing into old maidenhood. Some fortune hunting youths, however, will probably save them from such a fate by "changing their creed."

A young lady down street says hoops are good institutions.

THE ARITHOMETRE.

The attention of the learned world is now engrossed, says the Independence Belge, by a new invention which promises to be of universal usefulness. Mr. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years of hard study and assiduous labor, has at last solved the problem of calculation by mechanism. His machine, which he has called "Arithometre," is applicable to the mechanical solution of all arithmetical operations, from the simplest to the most complicated ones. His instrument solves, with infallible correctness, not only the four rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division—but also ascertains the powers of quantities, extracts the roots of numbers, resolves triangles, reduces ordinary and decimal fractions, and defines the rules of proportion, &c. Its rapidity of execution is such as to defy the ablest calculators. A multiplication of eight numbers with eight numbers is executed in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen cyphers through eight cyphers in twenty-four seconds. The machinery is so simple that, after the expiration of five minutes of instruction, anybody can calculate with rapidity and correctness. The "Arithometre" is placed in a small light box, which can be easily carried in a pocket, and is so constructed that its mechanism can scarcely ever be deranged.

AN OLD ART REVIVED.

An unique invention for the manufacture of garments without seams, is now in practical operation in Massachusetts, on a considerably extensive scale. The wool as it passes through the carding machine, is woven upon cylinders of peculiar shape, the layers of wool crossing each other at different angles, the fibres being stretched to their utmost, making a close well woven ball, which can be formed into coat bodies, others into sleeves, mittens, pantaloons shoes, leggings, and the like. Over these cylinders are drawn closely fitting bags or coverings of cloth. The whole is then immersed in water, whence they are taken and dropped into metallic tubes heated by steam. A slight vibratory motion is there given them, which felts the wool in a few minutes, leaving, when coats are to be made, the ends of the sleeves and the arm-holes of the coat soft. They are then joined and firmly felled together, producing a coat perfect in shape and even in texture. They are then pulled until they become firm and solid. Most of these garments are dyed in the wool before carding; those that are not are at this stage ready for the dyer. Next they are dried on copper forms in the shape of men heated by steam. While on these forms they go through a finishing process, which gives them the appearance of goods known as beaver cloth.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.

I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me and say—"There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance telling her children—"There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, than the most costly cenotaph ever reared.—
Dr. Sharp.

The following announcement, says a California paper, will be hailed with delight by sundry gentlemen from "Old Pike."

"Mr. Editor pleas giv a very good notice of the marriage of Bob Sikes that was whipt for stealin in Gorgy to old Bill Rices big ugly gal Betsy which took place last thursday by Squire Billy Jones. We had a bustin time shure and you never seed sich fun. Put in some Postri if you can it will please em al mitaly. Yours &c.,
JOE MUGGINS.

Things forgotten—April showers.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON A JEW.

The Konigsburg Gazette relates the following disgraceful affair:
"The son of a Jew tradesmen of Guttstadt, in Eastern Prussia, having lately terminated his apprenticeship to a furrier, gave on the occasion a grand banquet to all the master furriers of the town. After a good deal of wine had been drunk, the conversation turned on the crucifixion of Christ, and the guests regardless of the consideration due to their host, insisted that he was responsible for the crime of his ancestors. One of them at length proposed that, as a punishment, the young man should undergo the operation of having a cross cut on his person. The proposition was adopted with applause, and the young man, in spite of a desperate resistance, had a cross cut deeply in his haunch. He would probably have been further ill-treated, if, by an almost superhuman exercise of strength, he had not broken from his assailants and rushed into the street. There he fell senseless, and was conveyed to his own house. Medical assistance was procured for him, but the loss of blood was so great there is but little hope of saving him. His cowardly assailants, all of whom occupy a respectable position in society, were arrested and sent to Heilsburg to take their trial."

A Rich Case.—Memphis is decidedly a great place in its way. A few days since a case was pending in the Common Law Court of that city, in which a Mr. and Mrs. Helbing had sued Philip R. Bohlen for breach of marriage contract, in failing to marry Mrs. Helbing, when she was Miss Agnes Handwerker, and the jury has given the injured parties \$1,250 damages. The idea of Helbing suing Bohlen because he did not marry his wife, is certainly the richest thing of this fast age.

New Swindle.—The Cincinnati Commercial notices the operations of a man by the name of Mathews, who pretends to have a town in Dacotah county, Minnesota Territory. He has sent circulars all over the states offering to give away three thousand lots in his town to any one who will make the application. He only requires one dollar, he says, to pay for the deed. It is, perhaps, needless to say that it is all a swindle, and the police of Cincinnati are on the track of the fellow.—He has lately received through the post office hundreds of letters; indeed, so extensive had his correspondence become as to excite the suspicions of the Postmaster, when the above swindle was developed. Mr. Lawrence, Postmaster at Newville in this State, says, in a letter to Dr. Vattier, that he alone sent the fellow \$30. This kind of swindle, we notice, is getting quite common in the East also.

A Spirit Running a Saw.—The people along Barber's Run, in Jefferson co., Ohio, are greatly excited. The sound of a man sharpening a saw has been heard at a point on the run, night after night—in a "sunless glen whose sunken shrubs must weep." Just the place for a ghost! When the quidnuncs approach, the sounds cease and commence on their retiring.—The sawyer, unlike children, prefers to be heard, not seen. Tradition affirms that many years back a saw mill owner was mysteriously shot in that vicinity. His disembodied spirit has returned to the scene of his "taking off."

Freeburg Academy and Normal School.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in the beautiful and healthy little village of Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., will commence the second (Spring) quarter of its Second Session on the 23d of March. In view of the great want of proper instruction for Teachers in this and other counties, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT will hereafter be connected with this school, in which Teachers will be prepared for the arduous duties of the school room. That justly popular Teacher, Lecturer and Author, Prof. J. F. STONER, has been engaged to deliver a course of Lectures and assist in arranging and conducting the Normal exercises and training, and it is hoped Teachers will avail themselves of his services while in the county. An additional Female Teacher has been engaged, and other arrangements made to meet the wants of all.

TERMS.
One-half payable invariably in advance.
For Board, Room, and Tuition,
per session of 22 weeks, \$50.00 to \$55.00
Tuition only, per qr. of 11 w'ks, 2.50 to 3.00
Instruction on Piano and use of
Instrument, 9.00
For Circulars, &c., address
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal.
Freeburg, March 12, 1857.

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!—5, 7 & 10 Teeth Cultivators, with part reversible cast steel teeth.
F. G. FRANCISCUS.