THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857.

le No. 2407.

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ADVERTISING.

lines of minion, or their equivalent, cona square. Three insertions \$1, and 25 or each subsequent insertion.

JOSEPH A. NEEDLES,

MANUFACTURER OF e. Silk & Hair-Cloth Sieves, medium and fine in mesh; large, middle size, and small in diameter.

ALLIC CLOTHS OR WOVEN WIRE, pest qualities, various sizes of mesh, os. 1 to 80 inclusive, and from one to

are numbered so many spaces to a lin-, and cut to suit. abscriber also keeps constantly on hand SCHEENS,

al, Sand, Ore, Lime, Grain, Gravel, Guumac, Sugar, Salt, Bone, Coffee, Spice, Dyestuffs, &c. Together with an as-

GHT AND ANNEALED IRON WIRE. of the above sold wholesale or retail, by J. A. NEEDLES. 54 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

L. B. MUSGRAVE & CO., Wholesale Druggists,

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TOTIDE? BEET BEB PAINTS.

Oils, Glass, &c, rket st. above 11th, S. side, Phila. uggists and country merchants are to give them a call and examine ck and prices, before making their

GAS FIXTURES.

ubscriber has just received a splen-assortment of Gas Fixtures, among

Chandeliers, DANTS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, EXIBLE TUBES, GLOBES & SHADES

scriptions, and a general assortment of RS, all which he will sell at Philadeles (cut, fitted and put up free of Call and examine for yourself. e put into houses, shops, stores, &c. rtest notice.

G. W. STEWART.

GAS! GAS!

SELHEIMER would respectfully in-rm the citizens of Lewistown that he

as Fixtures of all kinds,

hes, Stores, Dwellings, Public Build ps, &c., in the best manner. Havred an experienced workman from recommended to me to be one of the kmen in the State. I can safely warwork and feel confident of pleasing Lewistown, May 22, 1856,

NEW FIRM.

bscribers, trading as McWilliams & ett, have leased the Lewistown Mill h they will pay the highest market will be taken in store on the same

heretofore by John Sterrett & Co. rs who wish to have grists ground, or will always have on hand for sale a full

lour, Grain and Feed,

will be delivered to any part of town by orders at the office in the Mill. of them will at all times be found at the give their personal attention to the and they hope to merit a continuance patronage bestowed on the old firm. GEO. W. McWILLIAMS,

F. R. STERRETT. istown, January, 17, 1856.

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law,

E in West Marketstreet, opposite Eisen Hotel, will attend to any business in the Mifflin, Centre, or Huntingdon couu-Lewistown. July 1, 1853.

Do Bo BROWNS URGEON DENTIST.

ESSIONAL business promptly attendo, and charges reasonable E on North Main street, second door the town Hall, and nearly opposite the coffice. je 21, 1855—tf.

take this opportunity of informing the public that we have obtained direct from STOM HOUSE all kinds of

JOUORS. are as pure as can be obtained in this expressly for medical purposes STONEROAD, BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

OF LOCK HAVEN, PA., NSURES 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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ART Fagent for Mifflin county, G. W. STEW-

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

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ap23

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylva inia, 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 1631 Chestnut street, near Fifth. Statement of Assets, \$1,827,185 80 January 1st, 1857 Published agreeably to an act of Assembly, be-

ing, Fist Mortgages, amply secured, Real Estate, (present value, \$109,-000,) cost, Stocks, (present value, \$83,881 12,) 89,114 18

71,232 97 cost, 64,121 56

\$1,827,185 80 Perpetual or Limited Insurances made on every lescription of property, in Town and Country. Rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of twentyeight years, they have paid over Three Millions of Dollars' losses by fire, thereby affording cvidence 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. Chas. N. Bancker, | Mordecai D. Lewis, David S Brown Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, Samuel Grant. George Fales.

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Agent for Mifflin county, H. J. WAL-TERS, Esq., Lewistown. mar19

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS For the People, AND THE PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.

BUDISILL,

Past Market street, Lewistown, opposite the Post Office, has just returned from the city with a large and elegant stock of Fashionable HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

&c., suitable for spring and summer wear, which, notwithstanding the advance of almost everything else, he will dispose of at low pri-ces. His store has been fitted up with large cases, with glass fronts, so that the stock can be examined at a glance.

***He will manufacture to order any descrip-

tion of hats, (having the best of workmen in his employ and an abundant supply of material,) should his extensive stock fail to furnish a suitable article. Parents are especially invited to call and examine his variety of Children's Hats and Caps, comprising a first rate stock, from which they can make choice to please them-

His Omish friends will find they are not forgotten, and they may rest assured of finding an article to their taste, or can have one made at short notice.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him, he solicits his friends to -those indebted to square up and begin anew-and any number of visitors from this or the neighboring counties, to take a look at him day or evening. N. J. RUDISILL. ap 16

To Builders and Contractors. LUMBER! LUMBER! HERE IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP LUMBER!

10,000 FEET 14 Yellow Pine Work-5,000 feet 1 Yellow Pine Worked Flooring, 10,000 "1 White "Boards, 47,000 "1 " " " Boards,

70,000 " 3, 31, 4, 41 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., al-I respectfully invite all persons wanting any

kind of Lumber to call and examine our stock

All orders for Frame Stuff for Houses, Bridges, Barns, &c., will be filled with promptness.
au28 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

The West Branch Insurance Co. Freeburg Academy and Normal School.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in the beau-tiful and healthy little village of Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., will commence the second (Spring) quarter of its Second Session on the (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 er counties, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT will be school, in 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. Stoddard, 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

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 8.00
Instruction on Piano and use of

Instrument, 9 (
For Circulars, &c., address
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal.
Freeburg, March 12, 1857.

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 STO. Le. viz: Hathaway Cooking Stoves, different sizes, Egg Stoves, Nine Plate Stoves, &c.

Iron Fence, Hollow Ware, Water Pipes, &c., and will make to order all kinds of CAST-INGS. 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. lope, friends, you will call and examine our stock before buying anywhere else. You will undoubtedly save money by doing so.
DANIEL BEARLEY & SONS.

New Arrangements.

Lewistown, March 26, 1857.-y

A FTER 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 num-

ber may be greatly increased.
mar12 F. J. HOFFMAN. THE OLD CORNER

Has Just Opened a Splendid Assortment

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

F you want a cheap Dress, call at the Old Corner If you want cheap Sitks, call at the Old Corner.

you want cheap Muslins, call at the Old Corner. you want Kentucky Jeans or Tweeds, call at the Old Corner. Also, Flannels, all kinds and colors. If you want Brilliantes or Lawns, call at the Old Corner If you want La Villa Cloths, call at the Old Corner. If you want Silk Cravellas, call at the Old Corner. If you want Mourning Goods, call at the Old Corner If you want striped Skirting Muslin, go to the Old Corner

you want patent Crinoline Lining, go to the Old Corner you want Collars, Undersleeves, Edgings, Insertings Flouncings, or any Embroideries, go to the Old Corner If you want Corded Skirts, Sontag Skirts, or Hoo; s, call at the Old Corner.

f you want Cloths, call at the Old Corner.

If you want Cassimeres, call at the Old Corner.

If you want Satinetts, call at the Old Corner.

If you want Satinetts, call at the Old Corner.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE DRY GOODS LINE, GO TO THE OLD CORNER.

If you want to make choice from over 130 styles of Wall Papers, go to the Old Corner.

If you want a Carpet of any kind, go to the Old Corner.

you want Groceries, Queensware, or Cutlery, call a f you want Clothing, Boots or Shoes, Hats or Caps, call

t the Old Corner you have Country Produce to exchange for Goods, call at the Old Corner. ou want Bargains in anything, call at the Old Corner.

GEORGE BLYMYER.

BOOKS! BOOKS! . AT

GIFT SALE.

A HANDSOME GIFT, ranging from 50 cents to \$40, will be given to each purchaser of a Book at Junkin's Book and Jewelroy Store. The following comprises a ortion of the books on his shelves : Periscopics, by William Elder, Sense and Sensibility, by Miss Austen, Geoffrey Moucton, by Mrs. Moodie, Three Hundred Religious Tales, Clouds and Sunshine in the Life of a Village Pastor, Headley's Sacred Plains, Language of Flowers, Lives of the Three Mrs. Judsons, New England Tales, by Mrs. Sedgwick, The Elder Sister, Fashionable Life, by M. A. Eastman,

Fashionable Life, by M. A. Lustinan,
The Young Lady's Mentor,
Home Scenes, or Christ in the Family,
Quechey, by the author of the Wide Wide World,
Visit to Europe, by Professor Silliman,
Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Sciences, England and its People, by Hugh Miller, The Youth of Madame de Longueville, The Arch Bishop, or Romanism in the United States, Ups and Downs, by Cousin Cicely, Dred, by Mrs. Stowe, Mechanic's Text Book, Mechanic's Text Book,
Wager of Battle, by H. W. Herbert,
Eventide, by Effic Afton,
Salad for the Solitary,
Household Narratives for the Family Circle, The Three Colonies of Australia, Pious Dead of the Medical Profession, The Christian Family Library, Gan Eden, or Pictures of Cuba. The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams, Lives of Generals Scott and Jackson,

My Courtship and its consequences, by Wykoff, And an endless variety of other useful, scientific, religious, and miscellaneous books. Persons in the country remitting money for any book named on the bills, can have the book and gift forwarded in any manner they may direct. If by mail, they must send 25 cents additional in stamps or money to prepay postage.

DISCELLANGOUS.

THE CONSIDERATE DOCTOR. A poor girl, who had just recovered from a long spell of sickness, gathered up her scanty earnings, and went to the doctor's

office to settle her bill. Just at the door, the lawyer of the place passed into the office before her on a simi-

"Well, doctor," said he "I believe I am indebted to you, and I should like to know how much."

"Yes," said the doctor, I attended upon you about a week, and what would you charge me for a week's services, or what do you realize, on an average, for a week's services?"

"O," said the lawyer, "perhaps seventyfive dollars."

"Very well, then, as my time and profession are as valuable as yours, your bill is seventy-five dollars."

The poor girl's heart sunk within her, for should her bill be anything like that, how could she ever pay? The lawver paid his bill and passed out, when the doctor turned to the young woman, and kindly inquired her errand.

"I came," said she, "to know what I owe you, although I know not as I can ever pay you."

"I attended you about a week" said he.

"Yes, sir." "What do you get per week?" "Seventy five cents," said she.

"Is that all?" "Yes sir."

"Then your bill is seventy-five cents." The poor girl paid him thankfully, and

went back with a light heart. An old and rich man of my acquaintance was once remarking to the doctor, that no one earned their money so easily as the doctor, or could get rich so easily. The doctor reminded him of the many losses incurred, as they must visit the poor as well as the rich .-"Well," said my old friend, "you must charge the rich more, and then you can afford to lose by the poor."

Not many weeks after, the old man was obliged to employ the doctor for some time. At the last visit his bill was presented, and strongly resisted as enormously high.

you told me, and I have only followed your advice."

Not a word more was said, but the amount was immediately paid.

CAUGHT IN A TRAP. It was lately that a strange event occur-

red in the village of Champignolles, France. One of the inhabitants had dug a pit for the purpose of catching a wolf, and, after covering it, put on the top, to attract the animal, a living goose. Another inhabitant of the village saw from a tlers in flames. This peace is deceptive distance the goose, fluttering and struggling to get loose. The obscurity (it being twilight) not permitting him to distinguish the trap, he approached and fell to the bottom of the pit. The pit was 8 or ten feet deep and the sides perpendicular. Great was the astonishment of the man. and greater yet was his embarrassment, at finding himself in that position; and it was not until after having for some time called in vain for help that he resolved to wait patiently for daylight, and meanwhile made himself as comfortable as possible. But hardly had he taken this resolution when he felt a heavy weight fall on his shoulders. This was a wolf, which, attracted by the bait, had also been caught by the trap. You can easily imagine the fright of the unfortunate man. Indeed, the terror of the four legged animal was not less, for it retreated at once and laid itself down in one corner and did not move during the night. At length day broke, and to the poor companion of the Justice is closed against an entire race of wolf it seemed time for it to break, for the men. The poor and downtrodden are not night had seemed terribly long. The owner of the trap came early to see what he had caught, and found his neighbor in the pit. He drew out the unfortunate man more dead than alive: but he was less generous towards the wolf, which he killed, notwithstanding his exemplary conduct through the night.

Next to being upright and faithful in the performance of our duty, be decided, and then you will make either friends or foes worth having.

Subject for a Debating Club:--If a man had a grizzly bear by the tail, would it be policy to hold fast or let go?

Political.

Judge Wilmot's Acceptance.

Towand, April 23, 1857. GENTLEMEN: -- On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your

communication informing the of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor, by a Convention of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, opposed to the leading measures of the late and present National Administrations, which assembled at the State Capitol on the 25th ultimo, together with a copy of the declaration of principles promulgated by that Conven-

I accept the position to which I am called by the unsolicited suffrage of the body whose organ you are; profoundly grateful for so distinguished a mark of the confidence of my fellow citizens, yet painfully sensible of my inability properly to meet its responsible obligations.

The approaching election is one of no ordinary interest. Important questions of State policy, affecting the public welfare and chains—a brutalized humanity, stim-and prosperity, are not alone involved in ulated to industry by the lash of a master. the issues presented. As one of the lar- It makes the laborer an article of mergest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that terests of his country, slavery gives to the animate her National Government. She cannot, with safety to her independence jection. It endangers the social fabric by and the liberties of her people, be indifferent to the momentous questions of National import in progress of settlement-questions touching the constitutional powers of the Federal Government, and vitally affecting the dignity and rights of free Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Federal author-

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain, constitutional guarantees, are party fidelity, and the only road to official ruthlessly violated on the soil of our national domain. American citizens are made the victims of a tyranny unknown in the despotisms of the old world. The annals of civilized and Christian nations furnish no examples of cruelty and outrage on the part of a government towards its people, such as has been endured by the people of Kansas, unless they be found in the persecutions of the Huguenots, under Louis the Fourteenth, of France, and of the Protestants of the Netherlands, by the Duke of Alva, under Philip Second, exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of of arrogance and power than he rules over "But," said the doctor, "you know what a large portion of our citizens. Thou- his hereditary bondsmen. sands have been deceived into the belief To this condition are the non-slaveholdthat, for partisan purposes, fictions were ing whites of the South already reduced. substituted for facts; although no events in American history are better authenticated power in the formation of public opinion, than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the the slave. The same fate awaits our posfree settlers of Kansas. These outrages had for their object the subjugation of that

Territory to the curse of slavery. We speak of quiet being restored to Kansas, because armed bands of lawless men do not to day infest her highways are not sacked and the cabins of her setand insecure. It will be broken the moment that the people of Kansas make a vigorous effort to recover those rights of which they have been fraudulently and violently deprived. The purpose of her enslavement is inexorably pushed forward. A system of ingeniously devised fraud, kindred to that employed in the usurpation under which she now groans, is being carried out for the consummation of this great wrong. To this end also the power of the Federal Government is basely prostituted. We are given words of fairness, but persistence in support of the wrong. Every appointee of the President in Kansas is an active co worker in the scheme

for her enslavement. Principlas of eternal truth and justice, which lie at the foundation of a Christian civilization, and upon which repose the rights of humanity, are defiantly assailed by the power that controls in our National Government, These truths, declaratory of the natural and inalienable rights of man, contained in the Great Charter of our liberties, are condemned by our highest judicial authority as unmeaning and false. The sanctuary of our Courts of allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human Goverament that should most nearly represent the beneficent attributes of the Creator and final Judge of all men. In view of these incontestible facts-

the wrongs perpetrated against the rights of American citizenship, and the dangers to which our liberties are exposed-thus presented in its true aspect-the contest before us assumes a dignity rarely given It is a struggle for land. to human affairs, and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever slave property, demanding a field on which appealed to the hearts and consciences of to employ his servile labor-upon the othmen. The question is before us-from its er side stands free labor, claiming the soil demands there is no escape. Decide we as an inheritance for a free posterity .must, either for the right or for the wrong. Central and Western Europe, teeming Sooner or later the verdict of this great with its millions of population, is not as

Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. will record that verdict to her enduring

New Series---Vol. 11, No. 27,

honor, or to her everlasting shame. The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kausas by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict is involved the democratic character of our institutions of government, and the independence, dignity and rights of the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. The two cannot co-exist on the same field of enterprise Either labor will vindicate its right to freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor. Free labor is clothed with intelligence and power. It stands erect in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance ulated to industry by the lash of a master. chandise, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and in-State an ignorant savage to be held in subconverting its great element of strength

into an implacable enemy. Never, in the history of partisan warfare were men more unjustly and perseveringly misrepresented than are the opponents of the extension of slavery. This arises in part from the intolerant nature of slavery, and the weapons it is necessitated to employ, and partly from the fact-so omnipotent has the Slave Power become in our government-that support of its every demand is made the single test of terms of earnest and manly protest against whatever exactions Slavery makes, becomes thereby-in so far as the National Government can impose disabilities-almost as much an alien and outlaw as is the slave himself. If the freemen of the North consent to occupy such a subordinate position in the government of their country, the spirit of manly independence

will be crushed out in their posterity. Our sons will become a submissive and servile race, stripped of manhood and of King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor which the people of Kansas have been of the soil and master of the government, will dominate over them with scarcely less

They have to-day little more of practical and in the affairs of government, than has terity, if slavery is allowed to monopolize the virgin soil of this continent. It is the inevitable retribution of heaven on any people that have not the courage and in tegrity to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the rights of and plunder her people-because her towns free labor seek the elevation of the black race to an equality with the white. They do not propose the emancipation of the slave, but leave that question, both as to time and the mode of its accomplishment, with the States in which slavery exists. They wish to deal with this great and embarrassing evil in a spirit of friendly forbearance towards these States, but they cannot carry their forbearance as far as to virtually become slaves themselves-as to surrender the soil and government of the nation into the hands of an aristocracy founded upon property in slaves.

> Free white labor has rights in the soil superior to the pretensions of slavery,-The slaveholding capitalist claims that his property, being largely invested in slaves, will depreciate, unless the field whereon he can employ it be enlarged. The white laborer, also, has a property in his labor, quite as sacred and as worthy of the care of the Government; and where is the field upon which he is to make that labor profitable to himself and family, if slavery shall monopolize the fertile and virgin lands of the West? Labor is depressed almost to the starving point in the densely populated countries of the old world, because of the narrow field upon which it is imprisoned. The demand for labor is small, compared with the thousands who have labor to sell. So it will be at no distant day in this favored land, unless we keep our past public domain as a sacred inheritance for the free white laboring man and his posterity forever. In the soil of our extended empire, the toiling masses have the only sure guarantee for their future prosperity and independence. This the cupidity of capital would take from them; and here lies the real issue that the Slave Power has forced upon the country.

On the one side stands the owner of