LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.

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ADVERTISING.

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

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 80 inclusive, and from one to six feet in width.
They are numbered so many spaces to a linear inch, and cut to suit.
The subscriber also keeps constantly on hand
SCREENS,
for Coal, Sand, Ore, Lime, Grain, Gravel, Guano, Sumac, Sugar, Salt, Bone, Coffee, Spice, Drugs, Dyestuffs, &c. Together with an assortment of
BRIGHT AND ANNEALED IRON WIRE.
All of the above sold wholesale or retail, by
J. A. NEEDLES,
ma29 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.,
76 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 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.
aug21 G. W. STEWART.

GAS! GAS!
J. B. SELHEIMER 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,

NEW FIRM.
THE subscribers, trading as McWilliams & Sterrett, have leased the Lewistown Mill and are now prepared to buy all kinds of grain, for 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,
F. R. STERRETT.
Lewistown, January, 17, 1856.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
OFFICE in West Market street, opposite Eisenbise's 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 below the town Hall, and nearly opposite the Gazette office. je 21, 1855—tf.

WE take this opportunity of informing the public that we have obtained direct from the CUSTOM HOUSE all kinds of
LIQUORS,
which are as pure as can be obtained in this country, expressly for medical purposes.
J. D. STONEROAD,
ap19 BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

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.
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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 163½ Chestnut street, near Fifth.

Statement of Assets,	**$1,827,185 80**
January 1st, 1857.	
Published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being,	
Fist Mortgages, amply secured,	$1,519,932 73
Real Estate, (present value, $109,000,) cost,	89,114 18
Stocks, (present value, $83,881 12,) cost,	71,232 97
Cash, &c.,	64,121 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.
Chas. N. Bancker, Mordecai D. Lewis,
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CHAS. G. BANCKER, Sec'y.
☞Agent for Mifflin county, H. J. WALTERS, Esq., Lewistown. mar19

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS
For the People,
AND THE PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.
RUDISILL,
EAST 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 prices. 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 description 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 themselves.
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 call—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.
ap16 N. J. RUDISILL.

To Builders and Contractors.
LUMBER! LUMBER!
HERE IS THE PLACE FOR CHEAP LUMBER!
JUST RECEIVED,
10,000 FEET 1¼ Yellow Pine Worked Flooring,
5,000 feet 1 Yellow Pine Worked Flooring,
10,000 " 1 White " " Boards,
47,000 " 1 " " " "
70,000 " 3, 3½, 4, 4½ 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.
au28 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

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. 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 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 8.00
Instruction on Piano and use of Instrument,	9 00

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 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 BEARLEY & SONS.
Lewistown, March 26, 1857.-y

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.

THE OLD CORNER
Has Just Opened a Splendid Assortment
OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
If you want a cheap Dress, call at the Old Corner
If you want a cheap Shawl, call at the Old Corner.
If you want cheap Silks, call at the Old Corner.
If you want cheap Muslins, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Kentucky Jeans or Tweeds, call at the Old Corner. Also, Flannels, all kinds and colors.
If you want Shalliés or Bereges, call at the Old Corner.
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.
If you want patent Crinoline Lining, go to the Old Corner.
If you want Collars, Undersleeves, Edgings, Insertings, Flouncings, or any Embroideries, go to the Old Corner.
If you want Corded Skirts, Sontag Skirts, or Hoops, call at the Old Corner.
If 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 ANYTHING IN THE DRY GOODS LINE, GO TO THE OLD CORNER
If you want to make choice from over 120 styles of Wall Papers, go to the Old Corner.
If you want a Carpet of any kind, go to the Old Corner.
If you want Groceries, Queensware, or Cutlery, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Clothing, Boots or Shoes, Hats or Caps, call at the Old Corner.
If you have Country Produce to exchange for Goods, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Bargains in anything, call at the Old Corner.
☞Country Dealers supplied with Goods by wholesale at a very small advance above city wholesale prices.
ap23 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 portion of the books on his shelves;
Periscopics, by William Elder,
Sense and Sensibility, by Miss Austen,
Geoffrey Moncton, 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,
The Young Lady's Mentor,
Home Scenes, or Christ in the Family,
Queechey, 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,
Wager of Battle, by H. W. Herbert,
Eventide, by Effie 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. ap23

MISCELLANEOUS.

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 similar errand.

"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 seventy-five 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 lawyer 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.

"But," said the doctor, "you know what 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 occurred 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 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 wolf it seemed time for it to break, for the 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.

TOWANDA, April 23, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my return home, after an absence of two weeks, I found your communication informing me 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 Convention.

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 prosperity, are not alone involved in the issues presented. As one of the largest and most powerful of the sovereign States of our confederate Republic, the honor and interests of Pennsylvania are deeply concerned in the principles that animate her National Government. She cannot, with safety to her independence 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 labor. Nor can she, without dishonor, withhold her protest against the wrongs inflicted upon her sons in a distant Territory, under the license of Federal authority.

The dearest rights of freemen, secured by plain, constitutional guarantees, are 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, King of Spain. Indeed, the barbarities to which the people of Kansas have been exposed, were of a character so inhuman as to provoke incredulity in the minds of a large portion of our citizens. Thousands have been deceived into the belief that, for partisan purposes, fictions were substituted for facts; although no events in American history are better authenticated than are the murders, robberies, arsons, and lawless rapacity inflicted upon the free 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 and plunder her people—because her towns are not sacked and the cabins of her settlers in flames. This peace is deceptive and 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 consummatien 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 Justice is closed against an entire race of men. The poor and downtrodden are not allowed to petition for a redress of their wrongs, in those tribunals of human Government that should most nearly represent the beneficent attributes of the Creator and final Judge of all men.

In view of these incontestible facts—of 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 to human affairs, and imposes duties upon our citizens as high and solemn as ever appealed to the hearts and consciences of men. The question is before us—from its demands there is no escape. Decide we must, either for the right or for the wrong. Sooner or later the verdict of this great Commonwealth must be pronounced on the issues forced upon the country by the advocates of human bondage. History will record that verdict to her enduring honor, or to her everlasting shame.

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon Kansas 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 and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master. It makes the laborer an article of merchandise, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, slavery gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric by converting 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 party fidelity, and the only road to official preferment. The citizen who dissents in 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 self-respect. The slaveholder, proprietor of the soil and master of the government, will dominate over them with scarcely less of arrogance and power than he rules over his hereditary bondsmen.

To this condition are the non-slaveholding whites of the South already reduced. They have to-day little more of practical power in the formation of public opinion, and in the affairs of government, than has the slave. The same fate awaits our posterity, 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 integrity to maintain their rights. It is not true that the defenders of the rights of 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. It is a struggle for land.

On the one side stands the owner of slave property, demanding a field on which to employ his servile labor—upon the other side stands free labor, claiming the soil as an inheritance for a free posterity.—Central and Western Europe, teeming with its millions of population, is not as