

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
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Franklin Fire Insurance Company
of Philadelphia.
Office 163 Chestnut street, near Fifth.
Statement of Assets, \$1,827,453 80
January 1st, 1857.
Published agreeably to an act of Assembly, bearing date the 21st of March, 1828.
Real Estate, (present value, \$109,000) cost, 89,114 18
Bonds, (present value, \$83,881 12) cost, 71,232 97
Cash, &c., 64,121 56
Total, \$1,827,453 80

Losses by Fire.

Losses paid during the year 1856, \$301,638 84
Directors:
Chas. N. Banker, Mordecai D. Lewis,
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HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS

For the People,
AND THE PEOPLE'S CHILDREN.
RUDISILL.
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,
suitable for spring and summer wear, rich, 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.) and his extensive stock full to furnish a suitable article. Parents are especially invited to 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 a low price.
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 neighboring counties, to take a look at him on any evening.
ap16
N. J. RUDISILL.

BLIND Window Shades,

as low in price as the common muslin shades, and far superior in beauty; buff and green Muslin Shades, 30, 50 & 75 cents wide; Plastered Landscapes, and painted Muslin Landscapes from 75 cents to \$2 per pair, for sale by
P. G. FRANCISCO'S.

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 Session 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. STODARD, 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 wks. 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.

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.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

M. M. FAXON'S
Attachment of Vulcanized India Rubber Spring to the Tubes of Grain Drills.
THE undersigned, having perfected an arrangement for the attachment of a Gum Spring to the Tubes and Drag Bars of Grain Drills, is happy to inform Farmers and all others interested in the growing of Wheat and other grains, that he is prepared to furnish **GRAIN DRILLS**, with the above article attached, at the shortest notice, at his Foundry, in McVeytown, Pa. Dealers have become a most indispensable article to the Farmer, and he will find that the attachment of the Gum Spring will enhance its value at least one-half. All the detraction and trouble caused by the breaking of wooden pins is entirely done away with by this arrangement, and a man, or boy, can perform nearly double the labor that he could under the old plan, with much greater ease, both to himself and horses. There need be no fear of the Spring breaking, for if there is an article that will neither break, rot, or wear out, the Gum Spring is that article, and I hazard nothing in saying that my Grain Drill is the simplest in construction, most economical in performance, and therefore the most desirable ever offered to the agricultural public. The feed is so arranged that it will sow 1, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, and 2 bushels per acre. Persons desiring one for the coming season are requested to send in their orders as early as possible. Direct to McVeytown, Mifflin county, Pa., or to **F. J. HOFFMAN**, Lewistown; or to **M. M. FAXON**, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.; or to **BOYER & BRO.**, Harrisburg, Pa., who are authorized to act as agents, and from whom any further information may be had.
PRICE OF DRILLS, with the attachment, \$75. Farmers who already have drills can have them altered, and the India Rubber Spring attached, for from \$10 to \$15.
22-All branches of the **FOUNDRY BUSINESS** still carried on, for which orders are respectfully solicited.
M. M. FAXON.
McVeytown, June 19, 1856.

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 cheap Shawls, 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 Shaltes or Beroges, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Brilliant and Laces, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Le Villa Coats, call at the Old Corner.
If you want Silk Gravellins, 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, Underseives, Edgings, Insertings, Founcings, or any Embroideries, go to the Old Corner.
If you want Curled 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 Sattinets, 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 Green Cloths, 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 anything in anything, call at the Old Corner.
22-Country Dealers supplied with Goods by wholesale at a very small advance above city wholesale prices.
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GEORGE BLYMYER.

LIQUORS,

which are as pure as can be obtained in this country, expressly for medicinal purposes.
J. D. STONEROAD,
oct9
BEE HIVE DRUG STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(From the London Times, of May 1st.)
The last of the children of George III, has departed this life. Her Royal Highness Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, expired yesterday morning, at the age of 81. She was born on the 25 of April, 1776, and consequently had long passed the ordinary limit of human life. It is impossible not to feel that the extinction by the death of this Royal lady of a family placed in so eminent a station is a noteworthy event. There were thirteen children born from the marriage of George III. with Queen Charlotte—George, Prince of Wales afterwards George IV.; Frederick, Duke of York; William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.; Edward, Duke of Kent; Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover; Augustus, Duke of Sussex; Adolphus, the Duke of Cambridge. Of the six daughters three died unmarried, and three were married. The names in the order of birth stand thus:—The Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta, who married the King of Wurttemberg; the Princess Augusta, who died unmarried; the Princess Elizabeth, who was married to the Prince of Hesse Homburg; the Princess Mary, the lady just dead, who was married to her cousin the Duke of Gloucester; and finally, the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, both of whom died unmarried.
With so copious a race there was little danger of a disputed succession or of a vacant throne. It is singular, however, how few in number are the representatives of this numerous family in the present generation. Queen Victoria, the King of Hanover, and the three children of the late duke of Cambridge are, we believe, now the only survivors, and the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George IV., is the only one who has passed away. There is, however, happily but little chance that the Royal Family of England will be speedily exhausted. But a few days before the venerable Duchess of Gloucester was summoned from this world a ninth child was born to the Queen of England, so that an orderly succession to the British throne would appear to be among the events on which one may calculate with a reasonable certainty.

MEAN TRICK OF A MISERLY PRINCE.

A late letter from Paris contains the following account of how a miserly prince got caught in a mean though ingenious plan to save his pennies:—A magnificent subscription ball had been given by the actors, actresses, and artists at the Opera Comique; the proceeds being devoted to the relief of indigent performers. A bit of gossip just going the rounds here in connection with this ball tells how Prince P., an Italian nobleman equally renowned for rank, wealth, and parsimony, being rather unwell the other day, determined to consult the well-known Dr. Ricord, and how, afraid of having to pay a large fee if he betrayed his rank, he disguised himself for the nonce in the livery of his valet. The consultation over, the false valet took out a splendid purse, and was about to open it, when the doctor said good humoredly, "No, no, my good fellow, you owe me nothing; I can't consent to break in upon your little savings."
"But," returned the man in livery with an air of offended pride, "although a servant I am richer than you think me. I have the honor to be in the service of Prince P."
"Ah, indeed? and your prince gives you handsome wages?" said the doctor.
"The prince is very generous," answered the pretended valet, proudly; and he gives me quite enough to enable me to acknowledge in a suitable manner the services you have rendered me."
The doctor still refused, but the valet nobly insisted; and refused to withdraw until he had forced upon the astonished doctor a *five franc piece!* The next evening the illustrious physician being at the Artists' Ball, espied his quondam patient, no longer in livery, but arrayed in a costume whose embroideries alone must have cost over four thousand dollars, blazing with the orders of all the courts of Europe and displaying all the majesty of air that befitted his rank. The prince is reported as having turned rather red on perceiving

the doctor, of whom he took not the slightest recognition. The doctor, on his side, did not recognize the prince; he was cruel enough to recognize only the valet, and addressing himself with a patronizing nod to the wearer of the orders and embroidery, he said to him pleasantly, "My good fellow, do me the kindness to call my carriage."

A WORD TO YOUNG LADIES.

We wish to say a word to young ladies about your influence over young men.—Did you ever think of it? Did you ever realize that you could have any influence at all over them? We believe that a young lady by her constant, consistent, Christian example, may exert an untold power.—You do not know the respect, the almost worship, which young men, no matter how wicked they may be themselves, pay to a consistent Christian lady, be she young or old. A gentleman once said to a lady who boarded in the same house with him, that her life was a constant proof of the Christian religion. Often the simple request of a lady will keep a young man from doing wrong. We have known this to be the case very frequently; and young men have been kept from breaking the Sabbath, from drinking, from chewing, just because a lady whom they respected, and for whom they had an affection, requested it. A tract given, an invitation to go to church, a request that your friend would read the bible daily, will often be regarded, when more powerful appeals from other sources would fall unheeded upon his heart. Many of the gentlemen whom you meet in society are far away from their own homes—away from the influence of parents and sisters—and they will respond to any interest taken in their welfare. We all speak of a young man's danger from evil associates, and the very bad influence which his dissipated gentleman companions have over him. We believe it is all true; but we believe it is just as true that a gentleman's character is formed, to a very great extent, by the ladies that he associates with, before he becomes a complete man of the world. We think, in other words, that a young man is pretty much what his sisters and a young lady friend chooses to make him.
We knew a family where the sisters encouraged the younger brother to smoke, thinking it was manly, and to mingle with gay, dissipated fellows because they thought it "smart;" and he did mingle with them, until he became just like them, body and soul, and abused the same sisters shamefully. The influence began further back than with his gentlemen companions. It began with his sisters, and was carried on through the forming years of character. On the other hand, if his sisters are watchful and affectionate, they may, in various ways—by entering into little plans with interest, by introducing their younger brothers into good ladies society, lead them along until their character is formed, and then a high-toned respect will keep them from low society. If a young man sees that the religion which in youth he was taught to venerate, is lightly thought of and perhaps sneered at, by the young ladies with whom he associates, we can hardly expect him to think that it is the thing for him. Let none say they have no influence, any more than you can live without breathing. One is just as unavoidable as the other. Beware then, what kind of influence it is you are constantly exerting. An invitation to take a glass of wine, or to play a game of cards, may kindle the fires of intemperance or gambling which will burn forever. A jest given at the expense of religion; a light trifling manner in the house of God, or any of the numerous ways, in which you may show your disregard for the souls of others, may be the means of ruining many for time and eternity.

A DEAR SHOT.

During last winter a farmer in the upper part of the country was sorely annoyed by the incursions of a neighbor's cattle on his shocks of fodder. Forbearing from time to time, he was at length thoroughly aroused one of those bleak, snowy days, with the announcement that had fallen dolefully on his ears half a dozen times before—that Mr. —'s cattle was eating up all his fodder. Without taking any thought, our incensed farmer seized his "rifle, powder and ball," and made forth-

with for his stacks of fodder. Loading as he went, he felt in his pocket for wadding, and without looking at the paper, down he rammed it. Having reached the spot he fired away, when all at once he felt some misgivings as to the character of the wadding used. Subsequent examination proved that he had used a small roll of bank notes in his vest pocket of the value of \$150. Rather a dear shot.—*Fredericksburg Herald.*

A SLAVE'S IDEA OF SPIRITUAL SALVATION.

The following anecdote is from Oimsted's "Seaboard Slave States."—
A slave, who was a "professor," plagued his master very much by his persistence in certain immoral practices, and he requested a clergyman to converse with him, and try to reform him. The clergyman did so; and endeavored to bring the terrors of the law to bear upon his conscience.
"Look yeah, massa," said the blackslider, "don't de Scripture say, 'Dem who believe and is baptized shall be saved?'"
"Certainly," the clergyman answered; and went on to explain and expound the passage; but the slave interrupted him again.
"Jus you tell me now, massa, don't de good book say dese words: 'Dem as believes and is baptize shall be save;' want to know dat?"
"Yes; but—"
"Dat's all I want to know, sar; now, wat's de use o' talkin' to me? You ain't going to make bieve wat de blessed Lord says an't so, not if you try forever."
The clergyman again attempted to explain, but the negro would not allow him, and as often as he got back to the judgment day, or was charging him with sin, and demanding reformation, he would interrupt him in the same way.
"De Scriptures say, if a man believe and be baptize, he shall—he shall be save. Now, massa minister, I done believe and I done baptize, an I shall be saved sartin—dere's no use talkin', sir."

BRANDY; ITS MANUFACTURE.

The following account, from the Toronto Colonist, of the death of a man from tasting a poison used in manufacturing brandy from raw spirits conveys its own moral:
At about 11 o'clock, Thursday morning, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wright, liquor manufacturer, at Brampton, left the store for the purpose of manufacturing a quantity of brandy from raw spirits. He took with him a preparation used for this purpose—by some called essence of brandy. The preparation was placed on the table in the warehouse, and the deceased (Mr. Morris) after preparing a portion of the liquor, returned to the store, and took a glass of ale with some friends from Toronto. He had scarcely returned from the store to his former occupation more than five minutes, before the porter ran into the store, in great alarm, exclaiming, "Mr. Morris has been tasting the essence of brandy, and it has killed him." On those present running to the spot, it was found that the report was too true; the sufferer had inadvertently tasted a few drops of the drug, which is nearly allied to prussic acid, and instant death was the consequence of this unhappy mistake. An inquest was held in the afternoon; but the verdict of the jury was not given at the time the cars left Brampton. Mr. Morris was a very well educated young man of highly respectable family in Gloucestershire, England.

Notice.—Whereas, Patrick O'Conner lately left his lodgings, this is to give notice that if he does not return immediately, and pay for the same, he will be advertised.

Ladies' Veils—A Caution.—Curtis, a celebrated writer on sight, says that the wearing of veils permanently weakens many naturally good eyes, on account of the endeavors of the eye to adjust itself to the ceaseless vibrations of that too common article of dress. Ladies then should beware of hiding their pretty faces with veils.

The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the term of twenty years. When the bridges necessary to be built on this road will be completed, Philadelphia will have a shorter and more direct railroad route to Cincinnati and the chief points in the West than any other of the Eastern cities.

Political.

The American Party—The True Issue.

The Philadelphia Sun, the oldest Native American paper in the State, in taking sides for the Union ticket, raps the *Extra-Americans* over the knuckles with considerable effect. In a late article on this subject it speaks as follows:

There are men to be found in every community who are highly impressible and ready to receive whatever force may be applied to them. Such individuals are useful when they are placed under proper influences, but they generally cost more than they are worth, because they require continual watching. If a designing man take the ear of this class of men, he usually also gets their hearts, and does with them whatsoever it pleases him.—There are many such men in every community, some of them good men, but who are easily misled, and they are taken advantage of by designing men, who live in large cities by watching for and taking advantage of whatever excitement may turn up.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that very many of the thinking men of the American party have given us the right hand of fellowship for the campaign, in view of the decided stand we have taken in favor of Mr. Wilmot. These men think for themselves, and are not to be deceived by the hyena cry and specious arguments and crude sophisms of men who can never rise to the dignity of being considered even respectful politicians. But these demagogues, who fail to become locofocos merely because they can do loco dirty work more effectually by remaining with the American party, leave no means untried to keep simple minded citizens barring for a principle, while the locos, through the divisions of those who ought to be friends, sneak into the best offices, and the pretended Americans get their reward.

That such miserable paid Hessians, soul and body sold tricksters, are now engaged in the sinister effort to induce foolish men to get up a separate ticket, is beyond all evil—that they are sustained by hypocrites calling themselves Americans, is equally beyond dispute. Let our readers look around for themselves and they will find that the men who are most clamorous against David Wilmot as an American candidate, and who seem to affect a holy horror at any man in the party voting for that true son of Pennsylvania, are the very ones who a few years ago were active in their endeavors to bring about a compromise, or union, or amalgamation, or anything you please to call it.

Aye, the doubly distilled trimmers who are now brawlers for one sided tickets, are the very worthies who gained all they now have by a union of Natives and Whigs—are the very men who, when it suited their purposes, were the advocates of free soil and the contemners of that portion of the mercantile interest which was always suspicious of the party which did not altogether ignore the sentiments on the subject of slavery. But times are now changed, and these men have changed their tactics, and, precious Americans as they seem to be, they dare not advocate the doctrine of the party they profess to belong to, and say, like men, they are entirely opposed to any further slavery extension.

Now, the question is reduced to this—and every Pennsylvanian is called upon to vote upon one side or the other—shall the rich man's monopoly of labor in the States be protected, in Pennsylvania by Pennsylvanians, or shall we stand by and advocate the poor man's labor—his own labor, that by which his family is supported on the soil of Pennsylvania? Disguise it as demagogues may, that is the true question, and the Philadelphian and Pennsylvanian who is not man enough to declare in favor of himself and his fellow citizen of his or their State, is not fit to live in this State, and we feel quite sure a Southern man would consider his worst slaves disgraced by association with such a Pennsylvanian. The man who will not strike a blow for his own State is not fit for any State, and would, in a different emergency, barter away the liberties of his country. Show us the man who is not proud of his own State, who does not prefer her interests before all others, and you shall look on the man who is unworthy the name of an American citizen, and who is ready for anything and everything, if thereby "drift may follow fawning."

Who, of the most reckless and unprincipled of his defamers, will dare say David Wilmot is not a staunch and true friend of Pennsylvania? Can the same thing be said of his opposers? Who will deny that David Wilmot is a sincere friend of the farmers of Pennsylvania—of the free laborer's rights—of the free wages of free mechanics in opposition to owned labor and its consequent monopoly by a privileged few? Will free white men of Pennsylvania oppose Mr. Wilmot because he wishes to secure for them in Kansas and Nebraska the rights and privileges which they now enjoy in Pennsylvania? Never, never. We know we can speak for the late sons of Philadelphia, they will never sell their birth-right to the heritage of freedom, and stamp the noble, many browed of free labor with the base, servile brand of locofoco subservency to monopolists and tyrants.

Pleasant Affair.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says a large number of the personal and political friends of Gen. Simon Cameron, called on him on the 22d, at his rooms, in Brady's Hotel, for the purpose of enjoying a social *tea-a-tete*, and burying in the past all unpleasant feelings that may have heretofore prevailed. The General received them all with his accustomed blandness, and seemed to be unusually happy throughout the entire day. Many gentlemen who had, during a great part of the present session, been his most bitter enemies, met him at this time, and united in renewing their professions of mutual friendship.

Not true.—That the election in Iowa resulted in favor of locofocoism. The republican ticket has over three thousand majority.