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tement of Assets, January 1st, 1857. hed agreeably to an act of Assen

ing, Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,519,932 73 I Estate, (present value, \$109,-89,114 18 eks, (present value, \$83,881 12,) 71,232 97 64,121 56

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Losses by Fire. sses paid during the year 1856, \$301,638 84 DIRECTORS. | Mordecai D. Lewis, as. N. Bancker, David S. Brown, ias Wagner, nuel Grant,

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HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS For the People,

AND THE PEOPLE'S CHILDREN

BIDISILL,

AST Market street, Lewistown, opposite the Post Office, has just returned from the city ith a large and elegant stock of Fashionable

IATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS , suitable for spring and summer wear, nich, notwithstanding the advance of almost erything else, he will dispose of at low pri-His store has been fitted up with large s, with glass fronts, so that the stock can

e examined at a glance.

**He will manufacture to order any description of hats, (having the best of workmen in his ion of hats, (having the best of workmen) ploy and an abundant supply of material,) and 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 forotten, and they may rest assured of finding and thele 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.

N. J. RUDISILL.

O to Hoffman's for Tubs Go to Hoffman's for Churas Go to Hoffman's for Buckets Go to Hoffman's for Brooms Go to Hoffman's for Baskets

LUMBER! Wm. B. Hoffman & Co.

TO BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

T their Lumber Yard on East Third street, A Lewistown, near the Presbyterian Church, have received, and are now receiving, in addition to their large stock of well-seasoned Lum-

ber-20,000 ft panel Boards & Plank, from \$ to 2 in. 10,000 ft first common Boards 50,000 ft second common Boards 20,000 ft 1; inch Boards

15,000 ft Sidings 2,000 lights of Sash, various sizes, 70,000 Plastering Lath, all sizes, Plain Siding and ready worked Flooring, Hemlock Joists

Seantling, 3x4, 4x5, 4x6, 6x6. Lap and Joint Shingles and Shingle Lath always on hand. Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Sash made

to order.
All orders thankfully received and promptly

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 CAST-INGS. All orders sent to us will be filled with are 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

Selling Off at Cost!

A S times are hard and money scarce the sub-scribers wish to reduce their stock, and will sell their present assortment of eastern work, consisting of

BOOTS AND SHOES, Gents, Ladies, Boys and Youth's Galters, Children's Shoes, &c.

AT COST,
for cash only. All kinds of goods in their line
made to order of the best material and warran-

Also, a large assortment of Home-made Work now on hand, which will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention of the public is invited to the above, as the eastern work will invited to the above, as the eastern work will be offered at such prices as to defy competition. All persons indebted to us will please call and make payment immediately, or the next notice to many will be sent through the hands of the constable.

JOHNSON & CLARKE.

W. & G. MACKLIN,

McVeytown, Pa.,

keep constantly on hand a large assortment of \$1,827,185 80 Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, CEDARWARE, (Refigeonth

Wall and Window Papers, STATIONERY, CARPETS, DRUGGETS. OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,

LINES, OIL, LEAD, PUTTY, TAR, PITCH, OAKUM, Salt, Fish, Plaster, Guano,

Cement, Stone Coal and Grind Stones. We are paying the highest market price for all kinds of GRAIN; or where parties desire it we will ship their Grain by canal and pay them nett proceeds, after deducting freight. McVeytown, February 5, 1857.

Pennsylvania Railroad. ON and after Monday, June 22d, 1857, trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

Eastward. 5 40 a. m. 7 29 p. m. 10 47 p. m. Fast Line, 3 04 Mail, 5 00 " 1 50 a. m. Through Freight, 3 25 Express Freight, 10 15 " 5 00 12 40 Fare to Harrisburg, \$1 50; to Philadelphia, 420; to Altoona, 1 75; to Pittsburgh, 4 70 The Ticket Office will be open 20 min before the arrival of each Passenger

D. E. ROBESON, Agent. Train.

FISK'S PATERINE METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

AIR-TIGHT AND INDESTRUCTIBLE, For protecting and preserving the Dead for ordinary interment, for vaults, for transport-ation, or for any other desirable purpose. For sale at the new Furniture rooms, under for sale at the left, by the Odd Fellows' Hall, by ANTHONY FELIX.

New Arrangements.

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

Tring 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.

The J. HOFFMAN.

GROCERIES.— Buy Sugar at Buy Teas, &c., at

Hoffman's Hoffman's

THE HINSTELL.

MY MOTHER'S SONG-SWEET HOME.

How oft we hear those gentle words We hear them breathed in song, When music bursts from happy hearts That still to joy belong!
When rosy beams of daylight dawn,
Or when the shadows fall,
We hear the gladsome echoes tell
"Sweet home" hath charms for all. These simple words! That plaintive air!

My mother sang the strain
In days gone past, in happy days, That may not come again! She sang it by the household hearth Our father sitting by. And smiles were playing on his lips, But tear-drops filled his eye.

"On earth there is no place like home," She taught my lips to say; But all that made my home so dea Long since has passed away! We hear no more her gentle voice, At morning or at even;

She has an angel's golden harp, Her song is heard in Heaven. I hear it sung by others now, And o'er my soul, the while, Steal memories, sadly sweet, that bring A tear drop and a smile! And oh! 'tis sweet, e'en now to hear Those thrilling murmurs fall;
"Home, sweet home!" 'tis not of earth,
Heaven hath a home for all!

MISCELLANBOUS.

EVENING PRAYER-"OUR FA-THER. 'Our father.' The mother's voice was

low, tender and solemn. 'Our father.' On two sweet voices the

words were bore upward. It was the innocence of reverent childhood that gave their utterance.

'Who art in Heaven,' repeated the children, one with her eyes bent meekly down and the other looking upwards as if she would penetrate the heavens into which her heart aspired.

'Hallowed be thy name.' Lower fell the voices of the little ones. In a gentle murmur they said- 'Hallowed be thy name.' 'Thy kingdom come.'

And the burden of the prayer was still taken up by the children— Thy kingdom 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in

Heaven. Like a slow sweet echo from the land of angels-'Thy will be done on earth as it is

in Heaven,' filled the chamber. And the mother continued- Give us this day our daily bread.'

'Our daily bread,' lingered a moment on the air, as the mother's voice was hushed into silence.

'And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors.' The eyes of the children had dropped

for a moment, but they were uplifted again as they prayed-' And forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors.'

deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.'

All those holy words were said piously and fervently, by the little ones, as they knelt with clasped hands beside their mother. Then as their thoughts, uplifted on the wings of prayer to their Heavenly Father, came back again and rested on their earthly parents, a warmer love came gushing from their hearts.

Pure kisses-tender embraces-the fond good night.' What a sweet agitation pervaded all their feelings! Then two dear heads were placed side by side on a snowy pillow, the mother's last kiss given, and the shadowy curtains drawn.

What a pulseless stillness reigns throughout the chamber! Inwardly the parent's listening ears are bent. They have given the innocent ones in the care of God's angels and they can almost hear the rustling of their garments as they gather round their sleeping babes. A sigh, deep and tremulous, breaks on the air. Quickly the mother turns to the father of her children with a look of earnest inquiry on her countenance. And he answers thus her silent question;

thoughts been wandering. At my mother's knee, thus said I nightly, in childhood my evening prayer. It was the best and holiest prayer, 'Our Father,' that she taught Childhood and my mother passed away. I went forth as a man to the world, strong, confident, and self-seeking. Once I came into a great temptation. Had I fallen into that temptation, I would have fallen I sadly fear, never to have risen again. The struggle in my mind went on for hours. I was about yielding. All the barriers I could oppose to the rushing flood seemed just ready to give way, when, as I sat in my chamber, first occupied in many weeks, the murmur of a low voice was heard, yet something in the tones that stirred my heart with new and strange emotions. At length there came to my ears, in the earnest, loving voice of a woman, the words

- Deliver us from evil.' For an instant,

my mother. Back, with a sudden bound, though all a child in heart again I was kneeling at my mother's knee.

places with a flood of water ready to sweep proved to suit the climate and the peculiar me to destruction; but my feet were on a rock. My mother's pious care had saved palanquins and bullock carts, open and covher son. In the holy words she taught me in childhood there was a living power to lanthorn-like conveyances of native conresist evil through all my after life. Ah! struction. that unknown mother, as she taught her child to repeat his evening prayer, how little dreamed she that the holy words were to reach a stranger's ears, and save him through the memories of his own childhood! And yet it was so. What a power there is in God's word as it flows into and rests in the hearts of innocent children.

THE INDIAN MUTINY. Delhi, the Ancient Capital of the Mogul Em-

Since the conquest of British India the natives have been incorporated into the army, and under the Indian name of Sepoys have rendered various and efficient service for more than 50 years. Recently an attempt was made by the British Government to prohibit the exercise of certain religious rites, which caused a mutiny and resulted in the capture of Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul dynasties. At the last accounts it was still held by the Se-poys, and unless the English succeed in reducing it the mutiny may extend through-out the Eastern Empire. The following is

a description of the city:

The city of Delhi is situated in the centre of a sand plain, upon a rocky ridge, rising to an altitude of 120 feet on the right bank of the Jumua, here a deep and broad river at all seasons of the year, in north latitude 28 deg. 41 min., and east longitude 77 deg. 5 min.; 856 miles from Calcutta by the Birbhum road, and 880 miles from Bombay by Ahmedabad. Ac-cording to tradition this city was founded 300 years B. C. by Delu. It formerly stood on the left bank of the river, and is supposed to have covered a space of twenty square miles. Major Rennell mentions 2.000,000 as the number of inhabitants which Delhi was supposed to contain at the end of the 17th century, and the ruins ror, Shah Jehan, built a new city on the right bank of the Jumna, and gave it the name of Shahjehanabad, by which only the Moslem part of the population continue to call it. This is the modern Delhi, which is about five miles in circumfactors. seem to justify this estimate. The Empeis about five miles in circumference, and is seated on a range of rocky hills, and surrounded by walls costructed of large blocks of granite, and fortified with a good loopholed parapet. Several gateways and bas-tions occur in the walls at intervals, and the whole has been strengthened and put in repair by the English government .-The gateways are magnificent buildings, and are named after the provinces and cities to which they point. This city has sev-'And lead us not into temptation but palaces are each of considerable extent, and

surrounded by high walls, enclosing baths, stabling and numerous outbuildings. The modern city contains many good houses, chiefly brick, and of various styles of architecture. The streets are in general narrow, as in other Eastern cities, but the principle ones, Bishop Heber says, are really wide, handsome, and for an Asiatic city, remarkably clean, and the bazaars have a good appearence. There are two fine streets, one called the Chandery-choke, 90 feet broad and 1500 yards long; the other 120 feet wide and one mile long .-Down the middle of the first of these streets runs an aqueduct, which is shaded by fine trees and supplied with water from

Ali Merdans Kahu's canal. The other streets are narrow, but contain many good brick houses. The crowd of an Indian city, always picturesque, is here particularly rich in showy figures of men and animals. Elephants, camels and horses, gaily caparisoned, parade through the streets, jangling their silver ornaments, and the many-colored tufts and fringes with which they are adorned. The suwarri of a great personage, sweeping along the highways, scrupulous of the damage it may effect in its progress, forms a striking spectacle, when it can be viewed from some safe corter into details might destroy the illusion; for, mingled with mounted retainers, richclothed and armed with glittering helmets, polished spears, and shields knobbed with silver, crowds of wild-looking, half clad wretches on foot are to be seen, increasing the tumult and the dust, but adding nothing to the splendor of the cavalcade. No great man-and Delhi is full of personages of pretention-ever passes along in state without having his titles shouted by the stentorian lungs of some of his followers. The cries of the venders of different articles of food, the discordant songs of itinerant musicians, screamed out to the accomal bass volunteered by a cheetah, grumbling out, in a sharp roar, his annoyance at being hawked about the streets for sale, with the shrill, distressful cry of the camel, the it seemed to me as if the voice was that of

taste of the possessor, are mingled with the ered, the chairs, and the cage-like and There are several fine mosques in Delhi

in good preservation, with high minarets and guilded domes. The largest of these the Jumna Musjid, was built by Shah Jehan. It is a splendid and enormous edifice built of white marble and red granite, and is considered the largest and handsomest

place of Mussulman worship in India. Bishop Heber thought the ornamental architecture of this mosque less florid and the general effect less picturesque than the | did fabrics so much prized all over the civsplendid group of the Imambaunah and its accompaniments at Lucknow; but the situation, he says, is far more commanding, upon them, others to be embroidered in thing of the sort he had seen in India.

The Mogul's palace, built by Shah Jehan, on the west bank of the Jumna, is surrounded on three sides by an embattled wall 30 feet high, and more than one mile in circumference. It is a place of no great strength, the wall being adapted only for bows and arrows or musketry; "but as a kingly residence," Bishop Heber says, "it is one of the noblest that I have seen. It far surpasses the Kremlin, but I do not think that, in the durability of its materials, it equals Windsor. Sentries in red coats—sepoys of the Company's regular army—appear at its exterior; but the internal duties, and indeed, most of the police duties at Delhi, are performed by the two provincial battalions raised in the Emperor's name, and nominally under his orders. These are disciplined very much like Europeans, but have matchlock guns and the oriental dress, and their commanding officer is considered as one of the domestics of the Mogul, and has apartments in his palace." The chief hall of audience is an open quadrangular terrace of white marble, richly ornamented with mosaic work and sculptures in relievo; and the chapel of Aurenzebe, also of white han, are said to have cost £1,000,000 .-Their original character has long been completely lost, and they now present the appearance of a small neat park, with ome charming groves of orange trees. The circuit of the walls finishes at the east and west sides of this palace, which forms the river face in their line.

Among the remarkable edifices of Delhi are the Tykunas, or underground houses, which are formed under ground, having en gates, and contains the remains of several fine palaces—the former dwelling of the chief omrahs of the empire. These ed and furnished; and possessing a temthat of the rooms at the surface, furnish a ror's allowance does not exceed £130,000 pleasant retreat in the hot months of April, May and June. One of the most useful ality spent in his name by the British resworks of the Emperor Shah Jehan in this city is a well, excavated out of the solid rock upon which the Jumna Musjid is built. The water is raised from a great depth by complicated machinery to a succession of reservoirs, and fills a pond from which the inhabitants obtain a supply. The principal wheels having been broken, and the whole machinery out of repair, it was restored by the English a few years after they obtained possession of the city.

Among the ruins of the ancient city, on the east side of the river, are some mausoleums in good preservation; those of the Emperors Homaion and Mahommed Shah, and of Jehanara Begum, daughter of Shah Jehan, are the most remarkable. The tomb of Homaion, who died in 1855, is a square with an immense central dome, and four small domes at the corners. The Shah's fort is on a large scale, with high bastions and lofty solid walls. The Togluckabad is also an immense fort, five or six miles in eircumference, with a high and comman-ding citadel. The Katab Minar is an enormous column in the centre of the old city, supposed to have been built by a monarch of that name, who reigned about 1206 .-It is a round tower rising from a polygon of 52 feet in diameter and 27 sides, in five stages, diminishing in circumference to the height of 242 feet. A spiral staircase of 384 steps leads to the summit. "It is really," says Bishop Heber, "the finest tower I have ever seen, and must, when its spire was complete, have been still more beauti-These Patans built like giants, and finished their work like jewelers; yet the ornaments, florid as they are in their proper places, are never thrown away, or allowed to intefere with the general severe and solemn character of their edifices. The palace of the present imperial family is a large but paltry building, in a bad style of paniment of the tom-tom, with an oceasion- Italian architecture, and with a public road actually leading through its courtyard .-"From the gate of Agra Homaion's tomb," says Bishop Heber, "is a very awful seene of desolation: ruins-tombs after tombstrumpetings of the elephants, the neigh- fragments of brickwork, freestone, granite ing of horses, and the rumbling of cart- and marble—scattered everywhere over a wheels, are sounds which assail the ear soil naturally rocky and barren, without from sunrise to sunset in the streets of cultivation, except in one or two small spots, words of the holy prayer she had taught Delhi. The multitude of equipages is excoedingly great, and more diversified, per- of Caffa in the Crimea; but this was Caffa The hour and power of darkness had passed. I was no longer standing on slippery world. English carriages, altered and im- fragments of a magnificence such as Lon-

don itself cannot boast." The cantonments are three miles north of the city, couched under a range of sandstone rocks.

Delhi is well situated for carrying forward the trade between the peninsula of India and the countries to the north and west: the inhabitants consequently exhibit a considerable degree of commercial activity, and the shops are crowded with all sorts of European products and manufactures.— Cotton cloths and shawls are manufactured in the city, and indigo is produced in the surrounding country. The trade of Delhi is shawls, for which it is a grand mart. A constant intercourse is kept up between this city and Cashmere, whence the splenilized world are brought in immense quansilk or gold, whence they derive the name of Delhi shawls. Nothing can exceed the Delhi needlework, which is in the highest esteem throughout Asia, and eagerly coveted by both sexes, the caftans of the men often being of velvet,, edged with rich embroidery. The goldsmiths of Delhi are also celebrated beyond those of any other Indian city, and eminently merit their reputation.

The population of Delhi amounted in 1847 to 137,977, besides 22,302 in the suburbs. A committee of public instruction, which was planned and brought into operation between 1823 and 1825, established a college at Delhi, and funds were assigned for its support by the central government; in addition to which a sum equal to £17,-000 was presented to the college by Nawab Islamaid-ood-Dowlah, Minister of the king of Oude. In June, 1827, there had been opened 247 schools in Delhi and its immediate vicinity, for the instruction of poor children. The number of pupils in the college, which in 1829 was 152, had increased in the following year to 257 .-More recently another school has been instituted, at which the children of the native gentry are taught the English language, and as many as 68 scholars attended in the first year of its establishment.

The Emperor of Delhi, the representative of the great Timur, though still regognized by the British Government as a sovereign prince, has long been shorn of all his grandeur, and except within his own palace, exercises no attribute of royalty, though looked up to and regarded by all the Mahomedan population of India with respect and attachment. Lord Wellesley, on the destruction of Scindian's power, assigned to Shah Allem the great palace of Delhi as a residence, and for the support of himself and the royal family he made over to him certain districts in the neighborhood, which were to be placed under British management, but the Emperor was to be allowed to check the accounts of revenue received from them. It is said that the revenue of these districts has now perature of 12 deg. or even 14 deg. below reached £300,000 a year, while the Empeand that much of this latter sum is in redents.

> Where Will they get Husbands?-It appears by the last census that the excess of females over males in the State of Massachusetts is 33,056. This excess is partly accounted for by the tendency among the sons of the Bay State to emigrate to other parts of the country, and by the resort of native and foreign females to the factories. In Lowel alone, the excess of females over males is 8,088. One thing is certain, Massachusetts cannot furnish husbands for its marriageable female population, and Lowel, especially, we would think, would be an exceilent place for the bachelors who wish to get mated. In fourteen cities of Massachusetts the proportion of females to every 100 males was, in 1855, as follows: In Boston, 108; Lowel, 163; Worcester, 104; Charlestown, 102; Salem, 102; Cambridge, 110; New Bedford, 110; Roxbury, 111; Springfield, 112; Newburyport, 123; Chelsea, 100.

A Royal Hairdresser .- Mr. Isodore, the Queen's coiffeur, who receives £2000 a year for dressing her Majesty's hair twice a day, had gone to London in the morning, meaning to return to Windsor in time for toilette, but on arriving at the station was just five minutes too late, and saw the train depart without him. His horror was great, as he knew his want of punctuality would deprive him of his place; so he was obliged to take a special train, and the establishment, feeling the importance of his business, put on extra steam, and whisked him the eighteen miles in eighteen minutes for

Dr. J. D. Stoneroad

OFFERS his professional services to the cit-izens of Lewistown and the surrounding country. Office in the Beehive Drug Store. May 21, 1857.

WOOL, WOOL.

ONE thousand pounds of Wool wanted, for which the righest price will be paid, by je25 KENNEDY, JUNKIN & CO.

DR. MARKS,

AVING resumed the practice of medicine, may always be found at his office in the Public Square, opposite the Lewistown Hotel; May 7, 1851.-tf