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INDENNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. anklin Fire Insurance Compa-

ny of Philadelphia. ffice 1631 Chestnut street, near Fifth. ent of Assets, \$1,827,185 80 January 1st, 1857.

ed agreeably to an act of Assembly, be-Ing, t Mortgages, amply secured, \$1.519,932 73 al Estate, (present value, \$109,-00.) cost, 89,114 18 cks, (present value, \$63,881 12,)

71,232 97 64,121 56 \$1,827,185 80 erpetual or Limited Insurances made on every cription of property, in Town and Country

ce their incorporation, a period of twenty Dollars' losses by fire, thereby affording ev-nce of the advantages of Insurance, as well the ability and disposition to meet with mplaces all liabilities.

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mar19

Foundry and Machine Shop. HE public are hereby notified that I have rented the Foundry and Machine Shop in borough of Lewistown, known as the "Julia Iron Works," and the large and general oriment of Patterns, late the property of igler and Willis, now of John Sterrett & and Wm Willis and the model of the standard of the standa and Wm. Willis, and that I am prepared

Casting, Turning. &c., the shortest notice and in the best and most applete style.

JOHN ZEIGLER.
Lawistown, April 17, 1856—tf.

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

Westward 5 51 a. m. 5 14 a. m. 10 47 p. m. 7 36 p. m 3 32 " 4 08 44 5 54 44 5 54 44 rough Freight, 1 50 a. n 10 15 " press Freight, 10 15 " Pare to Harrisburg, \$185; to Philadelphia, it of Altoona, 210; to Pittsburgh, 560.

The Ticket Office will be open 20 min before the arrival of each Passenger in. D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

TOVES! STOVES! STOVES!-Our stock of stoves this season is the largest and at varied of any stock on hand before. Our assortatembraces the New World, Globe, Sunrise, Capital. a. Penn, Fanny Forester, Girard, Crystal, Fiat Top, all for wood and coal. For sale low by FRANCISCUS.

PPLE PARERS.—Best kinds always of hand at HOFFMAN'S.

HOT GUNS.—Single and double Shot

miserpraneous.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

We are sick of the subject of crime, weary of the wickedness with which the land is filled. As journalists, the duty that devolves upon us daily of looking carefully over the columns of our exchanges, has become in the last degree disheartening. We read of murders until the very letters in the printed columns before us appear bloody, of arsons until the light of conflagration seem to throw its lurid glare throughout the apartment, of crimes yet fouler and more bestial, until we tremble lest the lightnings of offended Heaven should descend from a cloudless sky and overwhelm the earth in ruin. There is no escape from the sad contemplation of violence and outrage. In the cities, the evil passions of men are running riot. From the country, where we might suppose the temptation to commit crime was less powerful from the more simple life of the people, we hear of continual excesses rivalling the worst brutalities of the vilest purlieus of the metropolis. Whoever happens to be in Rome during the gay week of the Carnival may endeavor in vain to stand aloof from the giddy whirl and the bewildering excitements of that festive and frivolous season. He cannot move without coming in direct contact with the intoxicated merrymakers, he cannot look into the streets without witnessing the absurdities of Harlequin, and if he shut himself up within doors, the noise of the revelry will incessantly interrupt his meditations and disturb his slumbers. Villainy is now celebrating its carnival throughout the United States, everywhere its horrid and sanguinary rites are observed, and amid the Saturnalia of Sin it is impossible to get out of the reach of the uproar or to shut our eyes to the atrocities which are going on around us. It is with real pain that we sit down to recur to the dreadful condition of public morals, and in doing so, we confess we cannot help asking ourselves to what purpose we write a line. What's the use? Cai bono? Can we hope to say anything that will lead to amendment? Dare we believe that our expostulations will result in the public good? Nay, is there no danger that by constant repetition our "obvious comment" will lose what little force it may have in itself, and our "inevitable inference" be utterly disregarded? Alas! we know not. But the preacher of God's word, though he speak to an untoward and wicked generation, does not weary of declaring the law of eternal truth, and, to the praise of the ministry be it mentioned, has ever, from the day when Paul boldly addressed the trembling Felix down to that on which Massillon openly rebuked the luxurious Louis, continued to teach the doctrines of divine revelation under circumstances the most adverse and discouraging. The duty of the press, in our judgment, is only less solemn and imposing than that of the pulpit, and under a sense of this duty we write, however hopelessly, to warn the country against the impending danger of the hour.

There was a time, in the better days of the Republic, when the occurrence of a heinous crime startled the whole community and turned universal attention to the spot where it had been enacted. The murder of the old uncle by the Knapps and Crowninshield in Massachusetts was talked of with horror all over the United States, long before Daniel Webster had made it forever memorable by his grand speech for the prosecution upon the trial. So the affair of Beauchampe in Kentucky was a topic everywhere discussed in public and private circles, and such a fascination had it upon the minds of the people that it was seized upon by the novelist as the foundation of a romance. But tragedies like these are now of weekly happening, and succeed upon one another with such fearful rapidity that they are all quickly forgotton. It is only some grotesque and fancifully wicked homicide that can now create even a momentary impression. Mere stabbings, shootings, poisonings, midnight assassinations, however largely mingled with the hate inspired by jealousy, madness or revenge. have lost the charm of terror. The devils incarnate, branded for the galleys, who perform an infernal dance through the exciting memoirs of Vidocq, the vulgar scoundrels of the Newgate calender, the refined

and courtly fiends of the age of the Bor-

gias, all let loose to carry on their work of

evil in the country at large, could not produce a more appalling aggregate of villainy than the journals have to record from year's end to year's end. Surely there is great peril to free government in this alarming prevalence of lawlessness. It is almost axiomatic that republics can only rest safely on a basis of public virtue, and when this is gone, ruin cannot long be deferred. In the impunity with which all sorts of offences are constantly perpetrated and in the comparative indifference with which the best men look upon the general depravity, we are fast rushing onward to a point where liberty must be sacrificed for the peace of society and our most cherished privileges be relinquished for the conservation of order. Indeed, have we not already reached a condition, as far as the protection of life and property are concerned, differing but little from a state of nature? Travellers in the east inform us that pilgrimages to the shrines of antiquity can only be performed by such persons as go prepared for any emergency and are willing to risk the doubtful issue of an encounter with local banditti. In the absence of a ruling power adequate to the maintenance of the public security, every man carries his rifle wherewith to protect himself against his natural enemies. And are we much removed from Syria in this respect? We were all grievously offended a year ago by the famous extravaganza in the London Times of the flying duels in a Georgia Railroad car, which represented to the world that travelling in the United States was attended by constant hazard of revolvers, but leaving out of view the absurd machinery of the story, let us inquire if the fact deducible from it is not so?-Does not every man who journeys through our country expose himself to a certain amount of danger from ruffianism that would be appreciable in the calculations of a Life Assurance Society without a recourse to the higher mathematics?

disorganization without a surrender of free government, no reflecting man can doubt for a moment. We must never despair of the Republic-the trouble and responsibility lie in the recognition and employment of the remedial agencies. It is very certain that man as man, is no worse than he was in generations gone by. If with the increase of the human family, there ha been a melancholy augmentation of the folly and vice incident to the fallen race, there has also been a juster and more familiar acquaintance with truth diffused throughout the world; knowledge has multiplied, the light has broadened and deepened upon our sphere, mankind has un questionably on the whole advanced. In the United States the number of good men interested in the moral and social improvement of the mass, desiring to establish our institutions upon the solid foundations of sound national morality, is largely in preponderance of the vicious and the lawless; why then should we be despondent as to the ultimate reform? Surely, if they would but use the means that are in their power, the country would return to a healthful condition. Two or three thoughts lie upon the very surface of the question, which are yet not sufficiently considered, and it may not be wholly unprofitable to look at here.

That there is a remedy for this fearful

The choice of our magisterial and ministerial officers has, of late years, been left too much to the hands of trading politicians. The substantial working and thinking men of the community, disgusted with the partizanship which enters so fiercely into every election, and with the undisguised arrangements of bargain and sale applied to the distribution of offices of trust and emolument, have withdrawn themselves from the polls at the very time, when, from the extension of the right of suffrage, it is most important that their voices should be heard. If the rabble are to choose the men who shall enact our laws, and not only these, but the judges who administer them, and the persons who are charged with the arrest of offenders, we may of course hope in vain for any amelioration of the existing disorders. The good citizen must interfere at once, and with the fixed resolve to select the fittest persons for the exercise of au-

There is too great a disposition on the part of the better class to shirk the duties of the jury box, whereby the chief end of civil government, which has been said to consist in getting twelve honest, impartial and enlightened men empannelled, is sub-

jected to defeat. And with the incompetency of juries, there is combined a false and purely sentimental elemency which shrinks from the infliction of severe penalties upon indisputably guilty persons. The difficulty of obtaining a verdict of "Guilty" is the fruitful cause of the rush of crimes which have lately overwhelmed us. The old story of the shipwrecked sailor who, seeing a gallows on the strand where the waves had washed, thanked God that he was at least in a civilized country, has less irony and more sense in it, than the superficial observer imagines.

Lastly, there is too great a laxity of parental discipline in the land. Our remarks have reached a length so unreasonable that we cannot enlarge upon this, but it is from the multitude of neglected children, suffered to grow up under no wholesome restraints, that proceeds the horde of robbers and murderers who make war on society. We ought always to remember that it is only from some defect in early education that the worst of men have become curses to the State. The block of marble contains both demi-god and demon-seraph and satyr, and it is the choice of the sculptor that determines what the graven image wrought out of it shall be.

THE SUN AND THE MOON.

Translated from the German of Herder

BY AZARIAH SMITH.

At the decree of the Eternal, the creative word went forth: Let there be two lights in the firmament, as kings of the earth, rulers of the rolling time.

He spake; it was done. Up rose the Sun, the first light. As a bridegroom treads forth from his chamber in the morning-as the hero rejoices on his victorious career, so he stood, robed in the splendor of God. A crown of all colors encircled his head, the earth exulted, plants exhaled their fragrance, flowers adorned themselves.

Envious stood the other light and saw that it could not excel in splendor the glorious one. "How," said she, murmuring to herself, "shall two princes occupy one throne? Why was I doomed to be the second and not the first?" Immediately her beautiful light vanished away, dimmed by her inward grief. It floated away from her far into the air and was transformed into the host of the stars. Pale, like one lead, the moon stood there, covered with shame in the presence of the heavenly ones, and wept: "Pity, O, Father of being, have pity!"

And the angel of God appeared to the obscured one; he spake to her the decree of sacred destiny: "Because thou hast envied the light of the Sun, O, unhappy one! in future thou shalt shine only by his light; and when yonder earth passes before thee, thou shalt stand half or wholly obscured, as now. Yet, child of error, weep not. The Merciful One has pardoned thy sin and transformed it into a benefit. 'Go,' said he, 'speak words of comfort to the penitent one. Let her, too, be a queen in her splendor. The tears of her contrition shall be a balsam which will refresh whatever is languishing, and animate with new energy whatever is exhausted by the heat of the Sun."

The Moon turned away comforted; and behold, there surrounded her that brilliancy in which she now shines. She went forth upon that quiet course in which she still moves, queen of night, conductress of the stars. Lamenting her fault, sympathizing with every tear, she seeks whom she may revive; she seeks whom she may console.

HOLY SLEEP!-For this very reason hast thou been likened unto death: In one minute thou dost pour more forgetfulness over the memory-tablet of care-worn men than the wakefulness of the longest day. And then thou calmest the tumultuous, inflamed breast, and mankind rise, once more worthy of the morning sun. Be blessed by me till thy dreamless brother comes, who dispenses quiet far more beautifully and for a much longer time.-Richter.

Two persons contending very sharply on matters regarding a late election, got to rather high words, when one of them 'You never catch a lie coming out of

my mouth.' The other replied, 'You may well say that, for they fly out so fast that nobody

can catch them. Time lost, is lost forever. WHAT I HAVE NOTICED.

I have noticed that all men speak well of a man's virtues when he is dead, and the tombstones are marked with epitaphs of "good and virtuous." Is there any particular cemetery where the bad are bu-

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but he makes everybody who owes him pay to the utmost farthing.

I have noticed that death is a merciless judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt. Death summons the debtor to down the dust in the currency of mor-

I have noticed that he who thinks every man is a rogue, is very certain to see one when he shaves himself. What a big rascal Diogenes must have been at that rate.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that merit is always mer sured in this world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a rea sonable creature, it is necessary to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed and call dame fortune blind; but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has the most capable eyesight, and is no old granny with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say, Here he lies," which no doubt is often true; and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would believe they had got into the wrong grave.

CAN'T AFFORD IT.

A voluntary collector for one of the great benevolent interests of the day, called lately in pursuance of his duty, upon a gentleman with whom he was acquainted, a business man and a Christian, but one who had hitherto excused himself from making liberal contributions on the plea that he could not afford it.' This plea, from a man of undoubted wealth, had probably seemed almost incredible to our friend the collector; but as he now sat in view of the sumptuous suite of parlors, awaiting the flashed upon him. On the gentleman's entrance, he mentioned the errand on which he had come, adding, 'But I see, sir, that you really cannot afford it, and I cannot think of presenting any claim upon you. Such a scale of expenditure as I see indicated by everything around me can indeed leave you little, if anything, to spare for the cause of Christ. I must look elsewhere for support to our operations. Good morning, sir!'

The collector left, but the arrow he had lodged did not. It was not long before the rich steward sought him, with acknowledgments for the cutting reproof, which had made a profound and abiding impresssion upon his conscience. He had made up his mind that he could afford to give, and could not afford to squander. He presented the collector with a check for \$1000, with the assurance that the style of his household should no longer be a scandal nor an incumbrance to his piety. Value of a Testament .- There is at least

one instance of a shilling testament purchased at New Orleans previous to the Mexican War, which not only saved the life of the possessor, but was the means of saving his soul. It was in this way :- A young Illinois girl purchased a small testament for four dozen of eggs at three cents per dozen; and when her brother was about to start for Mexico as a volunteer, she put it into his pocket. There it remained, wrapped in the same paper and same pocket, until the Battle of Buena Vista, when the owner received a wound through the testament, which broke the force of the bullet, which lodged in his breast and sent him to the hospital. There he read his book; and when last seen by the writer, he was in an Illinois college preparing for the pulpit, or rather for a missionary field in the Methodist Church.

Autumn, or Ought'em ?-At Hitchcockville, Connecticut, a few evenings since, at a corn husking, two hundred bushels were husked, forty girls kissed, five "engaged," and everybody at home before ten o'elock.

A Great Mistake .- The sons of the rich so often die poor-and the sons of the poor so often die rich, that it has grown into a proverb; and yet how many parents are toiling to accumulate wealth for their children, and at the same time raising them up in habits of indolence and extravagance. This is a mistake. Their sons will scatter their property much sooner than they gathered it together. Let them have their heads well stored with useful knowledge, and their hearts with sound and virtuous principles, and they will ordinarily take care of themselves. However affluent may be his circumstances, every parent inflicts upon his son a lasting injury who does not train him up to habits of virtue, industry

What does Satan pay you for swearing?" said a gentlemen to one whom he heard using profane language.

'He don't pay me anything,' was the re-

and economy.

'Well, you work cheap; to lay aside the character of a gentleman, to inflict so much pain on your friends and civil people, and to risk your own soul, (gradually rising in emphasis,) and all for nothing! You certainly do work cheap-very cheap indeed!"

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and live contentedly up-

STORE STAND & DWELLING For Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale two lots of I ground, situate in Reedsville, Mifflin co., turnpike leading from Lewistown to Bellefonte, on which are erected a large two story Dwelling, with Carriage Houses, Stable, and all other necessary out-houses, and a STORE STAND with a secure run of custom varying from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. The from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. store stand is situate at the confluence of several roads, and all the trade from the Great Valley as well as Stone Valley in Hunting-don county, and Centre county, passes the door. It is therefore a most desirable stand for gathering marketing of all descriptions, any quantity of which can be obtained.

For further information, inquire of or address

R. M. KINSLOE,

ocl-3m Reedsville, Mifflin co., Pa.

New Goods! 'McCoy & Ellis's CHEAP STORE!

THE undersigned, trading under the name and firm of McCOY & ELLIS, respectfully in form their friends and the public generally that they have just returned from Philadelphia, and opened in the house formerly occupied by J. & J. Milliken, on Market street, directly opposite Geo. Rivmyer's store, a nest associated of Geo. Blymyer's store, a neat assortment

Seasonable Goods and Superior Groceries. to which they have added a good supply of gentlemen's, ladies' and children's

Boots and Shors.

suitable for the season. The market price in cash will always be given for COUNTRY PRODUCE, and liberal advances made on Flour

PLASTER, SALT, FISH AND STONE COAL always on hand. A quantity of Salt, suitable for Cattle, now on hand. F. McCOY, F. McCOY, R. F. ELLIS.

Neat, Cheap & Durable. W. G. ZOLLINGER, Market Street, next door to Kennedy's Store,

Is always prepared to supply the public with all the different styles of Hats of the best qualities and at such prices as to defy competition. He has now on hand a large assortment of Fall and Winter Hats and Caps, of all the latest styles, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. He invites everybody to call and examine for themselves, as he is satisfied that his stock cannot fail to please.

is stock cannot fail to please.
For the Omish he has constantly on hand, or will make to order, hats to their taste of any required size or brim, at prices that cannot fail

be satisfactory.
Country Merchants will find it to their ad-

vantage to give me a call, as a liberal deduction will be made on wholesale purchases, and especially so to punctual men.

Don't forget the place, next door to Kennedy's store and nearly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall.

Money! Money!! Money!!!

S now all the cry, and if you want to save money buy your goods at the STEA MILL money buy your goods at the STEA MILL STORE of KENNEDY, JUNKIN & CO., where five per cent. is taken off for silver or gold for bills amounting from five dollars and over, and all solvent Bank notes taken at par for goods. Sugars, Coffees and Teas, can be had at reduced prices:

Good Brown Sugar, 10 to 12 cents.

White the 104 to 14 "

12½ to 14 " 87 " per gallon. Coffee, 12½ to 14 "
Lovering Syrup, 87 " per gallon.
Baking Molasses, 50 "
Dry Goods, of all descriptions, lower than
ver. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange

Goods.
Give a call, both great and small,
To the Cheap Store of Kennedy, Juneus, & Co. Lewistown, Oct. 15, 1857.

9500 Headed and Square Paling, 3000 not headed do, on hand and for sale cheap by FRANCISCUS.

ternis warele act and