

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
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STATEMENT OF ASSETS, January 1, 1858,
published agreeably to an act of Assembly, being:
Real Estate, amply secured, \$1,596,825 19
Mortgages, (present value \$100,000) cost, 74,280 93
Temporary Loans, on ample collateral Securities, 101,088 17
Stocks, (pres't val. \$76,964 22) cost, 71,547 97
Notes and Bills Receivable, 4,307 00
Cash, 40,855 48
\$1,888,904 74
Perpetual or Limited Insurance 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 Four 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 1857, \$203,789 4
DIRECTORS.
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NEW GROCERY, PROVISION AND FISH STORE.
The subscriber has opened a Grocery, Provision and Fish Store opposite Major Eisenstein's hotel, where he has just received a fine assortment of fresh
Family Groceries,
among which may be found fine Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Syrups, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Ham, Shoulder, Fine Ashton and Dairy Salt, Tobacco, Segars, Soap, &c.
Also, Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, and a large assortment of Willow-ware, which he offers for cash very cheap.
I will pay Cash for Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Onions, &c.
Call, see prices, and judge for yourselves.
JAMES IRWIN.
CHEAP GOODS AGAIN!
The undersigned having purchased the stock of goods of Samuel Comfort, consisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, Groceries, Queensware, Ready-made Clothing, &c., intend selling off the entire stock
AT COST!
To close out the establishment. Persons wishing to buy CHEAP will do well to give us a call. Country dealers wanting goods to keep up their assortment will do well to examine our stock, as we will sell at Philadelphia prices.
N. B. Country Produce, at market prices, will be received in exchange for goods.
G. W. SOULT,
H. H. COMFORT.
Lewistown, June 10, 1858.
5700 lights best Window Sash, from 8x10 to 12x15, for sale very low. FRANCISCUS

THE MINSTREL.

(From the Newport Gazette.)
MY HAPPY HOME.
BY MARIE MAYVILLE.
My happy home is close beside
The Junata's silvery tide,
Where sparkling waves borne swift along
Trill forth a never ceasing song.
How sweetly on my listening ear,
Rose brightly o'er Mount Buffalo's crest,
I've watched its rays, as bright they fell
Where Junata's waters sweetly swell.
Bright days of childhood, past and gone,
Thy joys and pleasures all have flown!
Kind friends and loved companions gay
Like summer flow'rs have passed away.
Yet still I gaze with honest pride
Upon the river's rolling tide;
And still, tho' far away I roam,
I love my childhood's happy home.
Thus years roll on--death follows fast;
Oh! may we fondly hope at last
To find, when life's frail cord is riven,
A home, a happy home in heaven.

HYMN ON THE SEASONS.

BY THOMPSON.
These, as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of thee. Forth in the glowing spring
Thy beauties walk, thy tenderness and love.
White flush the fields; the soft'ning air is balm;
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles;
And every sense, and every heart is joy.
Then comes thy glory in the summer months,
With light and heat refulgent. Then thy sun
Shoots full perfection thro' the swelling year,
And oft thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks;
And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,
By brooks and groves, in hollow whisp'ring gales,
Thy lonely shimes in autumn unconfin'd,
And spreads a common feast for all that lives.
In winter, awful thou! with clouds and storms
Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,
Majestic darkness! on the whirlwind's wing
Riding sublime, thou bidst the world adore,
And humblest nature with thy northern blast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Late Balloon Ascension in Illinois.

Authentic Particulars.—The startling story of the late frightful ascent of two small children alone in a balloon, has naturally excited some incredulity, which in turn, has been increased by the rather diverse accounts given of the event. But the return to our city of the aeronaut, Mr. S. M. Brooks, enables us to give an authentic confirmation and true version of the thrilling narrative. This gentleman kindly informs us substantially as follows:

He was to have ascended from the Fair Grounds at Centralia on Friday, the 17th September, but finding himself unwell, accepted the offer of another aeronaut, Mr. Wilson, who volunteered to take his place in the balloon. Mr. Wilson effected a beautiful ascent, at 5 1/2 p. m., floating westward and then south-eastward, rising two and a half miles, and at about 6 1/2 p. m. descended sixteen miles south-eastward of the starting point. He was caught in a tree about forty-five rods from the farm-house of Mr. Benjamin Harvey. The spot is some two miles and a half from Rome, Jefferson county. Mr. Harvey and his family, and others, gathered and disentangled the airship. They then pulled the car to the ground and some boys held the ropes as the voyager alighted, and while he was drawn off in conversation with the inquisitive people, the balloon was "towed" towards the house, and Mr. Harvey prepared to have some sport by raising the length of the rope, to be pulled down. Proving too heavy to rise, he stepped out and put in his three children—a lad of three years, a girl of eight and a still older girl. At this point Mr. Wilson called out to those holding the ropes to be sure and hold fast. But the children were too heavy, and the eldest was taken out. At this instant, through the unwatchfulness of the persons at the cords, the balloon suddenly and very swiftly went up! The anchor struck in a rail fence but tore it away, while a cry of horror burst from the agonized group. The children screamed with horror, and the piteous appeal, "Pull me down, Father!" as it constantly grew fainter and fainter, rendered the parents, and indeed all present, for the time perfectly frantic. It was now past 7 o'clock, was becoming dark, and the balloon was lost sight of. A period of more intense wretchedness to the parental heart can scarcely be imagined.

As there was little wind, the balloon had gone almost directly upward, until its disappearance in a south-easterly course. Messengers were dispatched through the region in every direction, and the alarm spread rapidly, creating the most intense excitement. In all quarters the men and boys rallied in parties to scour the country and search the woods, in the expectation that the victims would somewhere descend and be subjected to the perils of drowning, or else of starving undiscovered.

At Centralia, the intelligence caused an indescribable sensation. The popular anxiety—almost agony—called out Mr. Brooks, who assured the people that the balloon would probably descend within two or three hours, and within at most thirty miles of the point of starting. He also sent to the distracted parents the best assurances possible in the case, informing them that there would be no danger excepting from a descent in the woods, when the children might with difficulty be found, and from the older child's first stepping out and leaving the younger again to rise. Apart from these perils, in themselves improbable, Mr. Brooks apprehended no danger to the little voyagers. Yet the idea became current that they must encounter a frigid atmosphere which they could not survive.

It was about three o'clock on Saturday morning that Mr. Ignatius Atchinson, living on Moore's prairie, eight miles from Mount Vernon, got up, he says, and went out upon his porch to see the blazing star—the comet. An immense spectre rising from a tree, about twenty yards distant, rather appalled him, and he re-entered the house, and waked his family. On his coming out again, a weak and piteous voice called to him from the spectre, "Come here and let us down, we're almost froze!" Mr. Atchinson speedily perceived the astonishing nature of the case, mustered help, cut away several limbs of the tree, and drew the car in safety to the ground.

The little boy was lifted out, and when placed upon his feet instantly ran for several yards, then turned, and for a moment contemplated the balloon with apparent intense curiosity. The little girl told her sorrows and adventures with an almost broken heart, to these people, who strangely indeed had not heard of the disaster.

The loss of the Austria.
How a Lady saved her Life but lost her Jewelry and Passage Money.
A lady resident of this city arrived home yesterday from a visit to Europe, where she has been spending the past few months. A short time previous to the sailing of the Austria, the lady sent the amount necessary for a cabin passage to New York, to the agent at Hamburg, with instructions to select her a good state room. He did as directed, with the exception of giving her a desirable location in the vessel, and on her arrival in Hamburg, to sail with the steamer, she found the vessel so crowded with passengers, and the room assigned to her so undesirable, that she concluded to take passage in another steamer. With this intention, she applied to the agent for the return of her passage money, but he declined to refund. "A bargain was had been assigned to her, or to return by another vessel and lose her passage ticket. She determined to adopt the latter course, and at once secured a state room in another steamer.

After her arrangements had been made, and before the Austria sailed, a feeling took possession of her mind that the vessel in which she had taken passage would meet with some terrible accident, and that she herself would in all probability be lost! So well satisfied was she that something would happen, just as people frequently "borrow trouble" without waiting for it to come along naturally, that she determined to send her jewelry by the Austria. She therefore stripped herself of everything valuable, watch and chain, pins, rings, brooches, &c., to a considerable amount, and packing them securely in a basket, committed them to the care of the captain of the Austria, taking the precaution to inform her friends of what she had done, in order that they might recover the property in case her own groundless fears in regard to herself would be realized.

The result is well known. The vessel in which the lady took passage arrived safely at its destination. That which she had been prompted to leave, even at considerable loss, with its load of human beings, met with a fate that appalled the stoutest hearts! It is needless to add that the lady is contented. She lost her passage money and her jewelry, but saved her life.—Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 2.

Horse and a Corpse tied together three Weeks.—Early in August, John Rawle, a lad of 16 years, living in Volcano, Amador county, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Frazer River, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family. It was supposed that he had started for Frazer River, and so little anxiety was felt in regard to him. On the 15th of August his body was found in the Butte Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "lariat" to a half dead horse. From appearances, the boy, on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep, with the horse tied to his person to prevent his escape. The animal, becoming unmanageable through fright, during the night, had run off, and dragged his master by the rope, until the boy's life was extinct. Afterwards, the horse had continued to graze around, dragging the body with it for three weeks. Finally the corps had been dragged into a ditch where it became entangled, beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In his efforts to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of his limbs were broken, and the flesh rubbed bare from the body.

Soft Soap.—"Ma, I am going to make some soft soap for the Fair this Fall," said a beautiful miss of sixteen to her mother the other day.
"What put that notion into your head Sallie?"
"Why mother, the premium is just what I have been wanting for a long while."
"What is it?"
"A 'Kishacoquillas Farmer,' I hope he will be a good looking one though!"

Frightful Accident—A Little Girl Hung.—A frightful accident occurred lately near the village of Friendship, Alleghany county, on the New York and Erie Railroad. A woman named Guilford started with a little girl about nine years of age, after locking up the house, to visit one of her neighbors. After proceeding a short distance the mother remembered something which she had left behind her in the house and sent the little girl back after it, while she walked on. Arrived at her place of destination, she waited a long time, but the girl did not appear, and she returned home. On reaching home she found the body of her daughter hanging from the window outside, dead. It appeared that the little girl, unable to affect an entrance by the door, had raised the window, and while endeavoring to crawl in, it had fallen upon her neck and held her fast until life was extinct. She was an only child, always in delicate health, and her parents are nearly distracted at their loss.

They are to have a new style of heads for the Births, Marriages and Deaths in some of the papers in California. In their place they propose to substitute Hatched, Matched, and Dispatched.

The brandy, wine, cigars and tobacco imported into the United States last year cost \$14,034,968.

Gold in Kansas.
For a month or two reports have been rife of gold existing in large quantities at Pike's Peak, Kansas, but the impression was general that it was a ruse to induce emigration there.

The news is as conflicting as ever. The Leavenworth Times of the 28th ult. says that a Mr. Spaulding arrived in that city from the gold diggings and pronounced them "considerable of a myth." Gold was everywhere, but not sufficiently accessible or plentiful to pay for digging. A Mr. James Miller, who is said to have left the Cherokee country last spring with a company of fifty-five, has prospected the entire gold district, and crossed over into New Mexico. He, too, is convinced that no paying deposits can be found, and that most of the miners were disheartened and about leaving the country.

On the other hand, the Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 29th says that Mr. John Horton, a well known and reliable business man of that place, arrived there on the 28th ult., having left Fort Laramie on the 3d, bringing interesting and important news from the gold mines of the Arkansas, Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek. Mr. Horton says that all the Indian traders about the Fort, and in the vicinity of Deer Creek, were removing their goods to the mines; that he saw at the fort a Mr. Jackson, who had several hundred dollars worth of the dust; that the mines were poorly provided with bread-stuffs, not over two months' supplies being on hand. They were also destitute of mining tools. Picks and shovels were worth their weight in gold—in fact they could not be had at any price. There was not a rocker in the mines, and no sheet iron with which to make riddles.

Mr. Horton adds that a Mr. Benjamin Clemmore is now coming in, and will be there in eight or ten days, bringing \$500 of the gold, which he obtained in about two weeks without any tools; that there are now about two hundred and eighty men in the mines, most of whom are engaged in prospecting Cherry Creek and in the vicinity of the Medicine Bow; and that seven men worked two weeks and made \$500 with nothing but pans.

Statements more contradictory than these from apparently equally well-informed sources, can hardly be imagined.

Massacre of Five Young Girls in Spain.
—At Vich, in the province of Catalonia, on the 31st ult., as six young girls, of the ages of 23, 21, 14, 13, 12, 10 years, were walking home from Matus cotton mills, which are situated near the village of Rodas, to Ingarolas, they were stopped by two miscreants, who pistol in hand, obliged them to turn back to a solitary place in the Seradanwood. Here they were ordered to sit down, and while one wretch kept guard over five, the other led the eldest a few paces off and plunged his long Catalan knife into her throat. Her dying shriek was heard by her companions, who one by one, were led away and butchered. The youngest of all, a child of ten years, on receiving a wound in the neck fell, feigning death, upon which the assassins, after taking the little money the girls had about them went to the village of Rodas where they lived.

The crime was perpetrated at night. The wounded child remained motionless until daylight, when she crawled to a neighboring farm house. When the authorities arrived at the seat of crime, they found the three eldest girls dead, and two desperately wounded. The cause of this bloody act is said to have been jealousy, arising from some display of coquetry at a ball, the preceding Sunday, where the prettiest of the girls, the one 21 years of age, refused to dance with one of the assassins, or to return him a ring, or some other love token. He had then looked for an accomplice, and found one in a neighbor. The accomplice, it appears from the deposition of the child, would have spared the younger ones, but the other alleging the danger of discovery, insisted upon their completing their butcher's work.

During an examination, a medical student being asked the question—"when does mortification ensue?" answered—"When you pop the question and are answered 'No'."

Be kind to the poor and they will not forget you.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT NEW YORK.
We extract the following particulars of the destruction of this fine building from the Courier of the 6th instant:
The Crystal Palace, situated on Reservoir Square, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, in which the Fair of the American Institute was being held, was destroyed by fire shortly after five o'clock last evening. The fire originated in a room in the north nave, used for the storage of some articles left in the Palace since the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, and the alarm was scarcely sounded throughout the building before the flames began to spread in all directions. The galleries being hung with goods, the fire was almost instantly communicated to the different sections of the Palace, and the spectators and exhibitors, about 2000 in number, had scarcely time to save themselves. The scene which followed was most fearful; the greatest consternation prevailed, all rushing for the doors, except some of the exhibitors, who made an effort to save their goods. The rush and press at the doors was for a time quite suffocating, but fortunately the Palace was well planned for means of egress, and the people soon found themselves outside.

The floors of the building being of Georgia pine, burned like so much tinder, and soon deprived the grand structure of much of its support. Many of the exhibitors clung to their valuable goods to the last moment possible, but very few managed to save anything. Some came out with their clothes on fire, and narrowly escaped suffocation. It was the general impression for some time that a large number of persons had been shut off by the flames, those coming out last reporting several left behind. The most painful apprehensions were entertained, and at least thirty persons were thought to be lost in the flames, but fortunately such was not the case. Those supposed to be in the building at the time, had escaped out of opposite doors to those who had reported them lost.

In fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire, the dome fell in, and in five or ten minutes more, the magnificent structure, for seven years one of the principal ornaments of the city, was in a heap of ruins. Fragments of the walls and portions of the iron frame remained. The contents continued to burn and smoulder up to a late hour.
The firemen were early at the premises, but could do nothing to stop the progress of the flames. The dome was ready to fall in when they got to work, and then efforts were found necessary to prevent the fire from communicating to buildings on the streets adjoining.
At a late hour the painful impression of persons having been lost by the catastrophe was chiefly removed. No one was known to be missing, and it was believed that no lives were lost.

The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary—some thought for the purpose of plunder. The entire loss is thought to be upwards of a million dollars. The Palace lately became the property of the city, under the charter given the original owners, and was not known to be insured. The corporation does not insure its buildings. The Palace had been insured by its previous owners for \$50,000. It originally cost \$700,000 to \$800,000.

Some of the individual losses were large. Robert Rait, jeweller in Broadway, lost a case of diamonds valued at \$30,000. The Castleton Slate Company lost \$5000 worth of property; the N. Y. Steam Heating Company, \$6800; Mr. Chickering, piano manufacturer, \$15,000. The Washington statue was worth \$15,000; the Amazon, \$10,000.

Engine companies No. 28, 16, and 31, had their best apparatus on exhibition, and lost them. The apparatus of Hose Companies Nos. 1, 5, and 40, were also destroyed; also Engine No. 1, of Brooklyn.

WANTED,
At the Lewistown Steam Mill,
ALL KINDS OF
GRAIN,
AT HIGHEST CASH PRICES!
On hand, for sale,
FLOUR, by the hundred or barrel,
RYE FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
FEED OF ALL KINDS.
A large quantity of Coal, Salt, Plaster, &c. for sale low for cash.
ALFRED MARKS, Agent.
Lewistown, Oct. 8, 1857.

Pennsylvania Railroad.
On and after Wednesday, September 1, 1858, trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Eastward Westward
Through Express, 5 35 a. m. 5 51 a. m.
Fast Line, 9 42 p. m. 7 30 p. m.
Mail Train, 2 50 p. m. 3 25 "
Through Freight, 5 35 p. m. 2 05 a. m.
Local, 6 05 " 7 30 "
Express Freight, 1 50 " 9 55 "
On and after September 1st, the fare will be as follows: to Harrisburg, \$1.50; to Philadelphia, 50c; to Altoona, 25c; to Pittsburgh, 50c; to Meadville, 75c; to Erie, 1.00; to New York, 2.00; to New Haven, 2.50; to Boston, 3.50; to New York, 2.00; to New Haven, 2.50; to Boston, 3.50.
The Ticket Office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each Passenger Train, and unless tickets are procured one-half cent per mile more will be exacted by the conductor.
D. E. ROBESON, Agent.