

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
IN ADVANCE.
For six months, 75 cents.
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ADVERTISING.
Ten lines of notice, or their equivalent, constitute a square. Three insertions \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

LEWISTOWN ACADEMY.
A. J. Warner, Principal.
THE Fall Session of this Institution, consisting of two quarters of eleven weeks each, opened August 30th. The second quarter will commence November 15th.
An experienced and thoroughly efficient Teacher has been employed to take charge of the Ladies' Department; and with a course of study thorough and complete it is designed to put the Academy, in every respect, on an equal ground with first-class institutions of its kind, and thereby offer favorable inducements to students generally.
ROOMS AND BOARDING can be had in the Academy Building to accommodate students—ladies or gentlemen—from abroad, or they can be obtained elsewhere at moderate rates.
Terms of tuition, as heretofore, \$3, \$4.50, \$6, with \$0.25 incidental expenses, payable at the middle of each quarter.
Entrances made at any time, but for not less than half a quarter.
Lewistown, October 14, 1858.

KISHACOQUILLAS SEMINARY.
H. S. ALEXANDER, A. B., Superintendent.
P. WILLIARD, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. N. M. ALEXANDER, Vice Principal.
THE Winter Session of this Institution commences on the last THURSDAY of October. The following considerations commend it to the public:—1st. It is conducted upon Christian principles, great prominence being given to religious instruction. 2d. The course of study is thorough and comprehensive. 3d. Students are removed as far as possible from temptation—the scenes of vice and immorality so common to towns and villages—as the Institution is entirely in the country. Terms—\$55 per session of five months. For particulars, either by letter or catalogue, apply to P. WILLIARD, Kishacoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa.
References—Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D., Canonsburg, Pa.; J. H. Wallace, Esq., New Lisbon, O.; Rev. Geo. W. Willard, Dayton, O.; Rev. Ph. Schaff, D. D., Mercesburg, Pa.; Rev. F. K. Sivan, Somerset, Pa.; Rev. E. V. Gehart, D. D., Pres't Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. J. W. White, Milroy, Pa.; Rev. J. Williamson, Rev. Geo. Elliot, Reedsville, Pa.; Rev. S. R. Fisher, D. D., Chambersburg, Pa.; Rev. S. H. Gentry, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. S. Cooper, Lewistown, Pa. sept30-2m

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
W. H. Woods, A. M., Principal.
Professor of Languages and Philosophy,
Bucks F. T. WOODS.
Rev. N. S. BUCKINGHAM, Lecturer on the Evidences of Christianity and General Literature.
J. A. SHADE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.
ALBERT OWEN, Lecturer on the Art of Teaching and Physical Geography.
D. M. BUTTS, Teacher in the English Department.
Miss ——— Teacher of Music and Drawing.
A. S. NOBLE, Monitor.
This Institution, formerly an Academy for young gentlemen alone, has been carried on successfully for the last year as a Male and Female Institute. It will in future be carried on as a school for both sexes. Those completing the regular course of study pursued in the Institution, will be entitled to Diplomas.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
The course of study in this department is such as to give thorough instruction in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Mercantile Calculations, Penmanship, &c. Students can take up this branch of study, either in connection with other studies, or devote their whole time to it alone. Each student receives separate instruction.
The Principal can assure parents and guardians that they cannot send to a school where their children will be less exposed to temptations. No one will be received whose moral character is known to be bad. Immorality will be a sure cause of dismissal. For further particulars, address
W. H. WOODS, Principal,
Shade Gap, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
October 14, 1858.

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Only \$22.50 per Quarter.
THE terms of this school are so low and the privileges enjoyed here so unusual, that many even at a great distance find it to their advantage to patronize it in preference to schools nearer home. All Branches, both useful and ornamental are taught. Students of both sexes and of all ages are received. The whole expense of one student for a year need not be over \$90. A Circular will be sent to any one desiring it. Address
JOHN D. WALSH,
Oct 14m Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
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THE MINSTREL.
CAN YOU TELL?
Can you tell how many stars are glowing,
Where the blue sky is unrolled?
Can you tell how many clouds are going,
Flying over all the world?
God the Lord, their great Creator,
Were their numbers millions greater,
He could all their numbers tell.
Can you tell how many notes are playing
In the bright warm sun-beam?
Can you tell how many fish are straying
In the ocean and stream?
In the air and in the ocean,
God has given them all their motion,
That they now so happily are.
Can you tell how many, many children
Dally from their bed arise?
Can you tell those great and generous souls
Every day want supplies?
God has made them, and he sees them,
And his kindness never leaves them,
Yes, He knows and loves us all.

THE LOVED ONES FAR AWAY.
Our festal songs are ringing loud,
Our hearts are full of glee,
We welcome back our friends of old,
We hail our jubilee;
But sadness checks our joyous notes,
And softer pours our lay,
While thinking of the loved ones,
The loved ones far away.
The spring is here with opening flow'rs,
The grass is springing green,
And all the young and gay are met,
A joyous crowd I ween;
But some, and they the loveliest,
Are not with us to-day;
We speak the word of parting
To the loved ones far away.
And some are roving east and west,
Or on the sounding sea;
But peace and love and joy to them
Wherever they may be;
Their memory rises in our hearts,
Upon this festal day;
We pray for God's rich blessing
On the loved ones far away.

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE TWO HOMES.
Two men, on their way home, met at a street-crossing, and then walked on together. They were neighbors and friends.
'This has been a very hard day,' said Mr. Freeman, in a gloomy voice. And as they walked homeward they discouraged each other, and made darker the clouds that obscured their whole horizon.
'Good evening,' was at last said hurriedly; and the two men passed into their homes.
Mr. Walcott entered the room where his wife and children were gathered, and without speaking to any one, seated himself in a chair, and leaning his head back, closed his eyes. His countenance wore a sad, weary, exhausted look. He had been seated thus for only a few minutes, when his wife said, in a fretful voice:
'More trouble again.'
'What is the matter now?' asked Mr. Walcott, almost starting.
'John has been sent home from school.'
'What?' Mr. Walcott partly rose from his chair.
'He has been suspended for bad conduct.'
'Oh, dear!' groaned Mr. Walcott, 'where is he?'
'Up in his room; I sent him there as soon as he came home. You'll have to do something with him. He'll be ruined if he goes on in this way. I'm out of all heart with him.'
Mr. Walcott, excited as much by the manner in which his wife conveyed unpleasant information as by the information itself started up, under the blind impulse of the moment, and going to the room where John had been sent on coming home from school, punished the boy severely, and this without listening to the explanations which the poor child tried to make him hear.
'Father,' said the boy, with forced calmness, after the cruel stripes had ceased; 'I wasn't to blame, and if you will go with me to the teacher, I can prove myself innocent.'
Mr. Walcott had never known his son to tell an untruth, and the words fell with a rebuke upon his heart.
'Very well, we will see about that,' he answered, with forced sternness; and leaving the room he went down stairs, feeling much more uncomfortable than when he went up. Again he seated himself in the large chair, and again leaned back his weary head and closed his heavy eyelids. Sadder was his face than before. As he sat thus, his eldest daughter, in her sixteenth year, came and stood by him.
She held a paper in her hand.
'Father,' he opened his eyes; 'here's my quarter's bill. Can't I have the money to take to school with me in the morning?'
'I am afraid not,' answered Mr. Walcott, half in despair.
'Nearly all the girls will bring in their money to-morrow, and it mortifies me to be

behind the others. The daughter spoke fretfully. Mr. Walcott waved her aside with his hand, and she went off muttering and pouting.
'It is mortifying,' said Mrs. Walcott, a little sharply; 'and I don't wonder that Helen feels annoyed about it. The bill has to be paid, and I don't see why it may not be done as well first as last.'
To this Mr. Walcott made no answer. The words but added another pressure to the heavy burden under which he was already staggering. After a silence of some moments, Mrs. Walcott said:
'The coals are all gone.'
'Impossible!' Mr. Walcott raised his head and looked incredulous. 'I laid in sixteen tons.'
'I can't help it, if there were sixty tons instead of sixteen; they are all gone. The girls had a hard work to-day to scrape up enough to keep the fire in.'
'There has been a shameful waste somewhere,' said Mr. Walcott, with strong emphasis, starting up and moving about the room with a very disturbing manner.
'So you always say, when anything runs out,' answered Mrs. Walcott, rather tartly. 'The barrel of flour is gone also; but I suppose you have done your part, with the rest, in using it up.'
Mr. Walcott returned to his chair and again seating himself, leaned back his head and closed his eyes as at first. How sad, and weary, and hopeless he felt! The burdens of the day had seemed almost too heavy for him; but he had borne up bravely. To gather strength for a renewed struggle with adverse circumstances, he had come home. Alas! that the process of exhaustion should still go on: that where only strength could be looked for on earth, no strength was given.
When the tea-bell rung, Mr. Walcott made no movement to obey the summons.
'Come to supper,' said his wife, coldly. But he did not stir.
'Are you not coming to supper?' she called to him, as she was leaving the room.
'I don't wish for anything this evening. My head aches very much,' he answered.
'In the dumps again,' muttered Mrs. Walcott to herself. 'It's as much as my life is worth to ask for money, or to say anything is wanted.' And she kept on her way to the dining-room. When she returned, her husband was sitting where she had left him.
'Shall I bring you a cup of tea?' she asked.
'No; I don't wish for anything.'
'What's the matter, Mr. Walcott? What do you look so troubled about, as if you hadn't a friend in the world? What have I done to you?'
There was no answer, for there was not a shade of real sympathy in the voice that made the queries, but rather of querulous dissatisfaction. A few moments Mrs. Walcott stood behind her husband, but as he did not seem to answer her questions, she turned from him and resumed the employment which had been interrupted by the ringing of the tea-bell.
The whole evening passed without the occurrence of a single incident that gave a healthful pulsation to the sick heart of Mr. Walcott. No thoughtful kindness was manifested by any member of the family; but, on the contrary, a narrow regard for self, and a looking to him only that he might supply the means of self-gratification.
No wonder, from the pressure which was on him, that Mr. Walcott felt utterly discouraged. He retired early, and sought to find that relief from mental disquietude in sleep which he had vainly hoped for in the bosom of his family. But the whole night passed in broken and disturbing dreams. From the cheerless morning meal, at which he was reminded of the quarter's bill that must be paid, of the coals and flour that were out, and of the necessity of supplying Mrs. Walcott's empty purse, he went forth to meet the difficulties of another day, faint at heart, and almost hopeless of success. A confident spirit, sustained by home affections, would have carried him through, but unsupported as he was, the burden was too heavy for him, and he sank under it. The day that opened so unpropitiously, closed upon him a ruined man!

Let us look in for a few moments upon Mr. Freeman, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Walcott. He, also, had come home weary, dispirited, and almost sick. The trials of the day had been unusually severe, and

when he looked anxiously forward to scan the future, not even a gleam of light was seen along the black horizon.
As he stepped across the threshold of his dwelling, a pang shot through his heart, for the thought came: 'How slight the present hold upon all his comforts.' Not for himself, but for his wife and children was the pain.
'Father's come!' cried a glad little voice on the stairs, the moment his footfall sounded in the passage; then quick, pattering feet were heard—and then a tiny form was springing into his arms. Before reaching the sitting-room above, Alice, the eldest daughter, was by his side, her arm drawn fondly within his, and her loving eyes lifted to his face.
'Are you not late, dear?' It was the gentle voice of Mrs. Freeman.
Mr. Freeman could not trust himself to answer. He was too deeply troubled in spirit to assume at the moment a cheerful tone, and he had no wish to sadden the hearts that loved him by letting the depression from which he was suffering become too clearly apparent. But the eyes of Mrs. Freeman saw quickly below the surface.
'Are you not well, Robert?' she inquired, tenderly, as she drew his large arm-chair toward the center of the room.
'A little headache,' he answered, with a slight evasion.
Scarcely was Mr. Freeman seated ere a pair of hands was busy at each foot, removing gaiter and shoe, and supplying their place with a soft slipper. There was not one in the household who did not feel happier for his return, nor one who did not seek to render him some kind office.
It was impossible, under such a burst of heart-sunshine, for the spirit of Mr. Freeman long to remain shrouded. Almost imperceptibly to himself gloomy thoughts gave place to more cheerful ones, and by the time tea was ready, he had half forgotten the fears which had so haunted him through the day.
But they could not be held back altogether, and their existence was marked, during the evening, by an unusual silence and abstraction of mind. This was observed by Mrs. Freeman, who, more than half suspecting the cause, kept back from her husband the knowledge of certain matters about which she had intended to speak to him, for she feared they should add to his mental disquietude. During the evening she gleaned, from something he said, the real cause of his changed aspect. At once her thoughts began to run in a new channel. By a few leading remarks she led her husband into conversation on the subject of home expenses, and the propriety of restriction in various points. Many things were mutually superfluous, and easily to be dispensed with; and before sleep fell soothingly on the heavy eyelids of Mr. Freeman that night, an entire change of change in their style of living had been determined upon—a change that would reduce their expenses at least one half.
'I see light ahead,' were the hopeful words of Mr. Freeman, as he resigned himself to slumber.
With renewed strength of mind and body, and a confident spirit he went forth the next day—a day that he had looked forward to with fear and trembling. And it was only through this renewed strength and confident spirit that he was able to overcome the difficulties that loomed up mountain high, before him. Weak despondency would have ruined all. Home had had proved his power of strength—his walled city. Strengthened for the conflict, he had gone forth again into the world, and conquered in the struggle.
'I see light ahead,' gave place to 'The morning breaketh!'—Orange Blossom.
Mr. Buchanan now requires balls to be opened with a new dance called "Scotch Water Pipe," which is to take the place of the old Horn-pipe.
A Berks county Dutchman says: "It is a great pity dat Clancey Chones ish beat; he ish a goot man; he ish de Committee on de Chair of Mean Ways."
The Harrisburg Telegraph says an old graveyard near that place contains a tombstone with the following inscription:
"Ven I ar ded an in my grav an owl my soons ar rodden ven dis you see remember me or else I ar forgotten."
The Hale storm in this region is a source of considerable amusement among our sportsmen.

A New Method of Procuring Witnesses.
We publish below, from the Independent Press, of Williamsport, the pardon of a convict under circumstances, if we mistake not, quite novel. It seems the District Attorney "succeeded in inducing" a convicted burglar "to make important disclosures under promise that he (the District Attorney) would use his influence with the Executive in procuring his pardon." Whereupon the convict, stimulated of course by the hope of his own pardon, makes his disclosures against a man "who is in extensive business and occupying a prominent position in Williamsport," and also disclosures which led to the arrest of three men in Elmira; and to promote the ends of justice the burglar is pardoned. The "prominent citizen" is brought to trial and the prosecution abandoned for want of sufficient evidence. The three Elmira arrests, the Advertiser of that place says it has inquired after and believes that to be a fiction, whether of the Governor, or District Attorney, or the convict, to make the pardon appear more excusable, we cannot say. Certain it is, continues that paper, we cannot find that any such arrests as mentioned in the pardon were ever made.
The practice of tampering with persons charged with crime, for the purpose of inducing them to accuse others, under the hope of favor, has long been looked upon with great disfavor by Courts. The danger to the innocent by encouraging such charges, is but too apparent; and if the criminal is induced to carry out his accusation by testifying falsely, it is difficult to understand why the party offering the inducement is clear of subornation to the perjury. It may be said, that to constitute the crime of subornation the party must know the thing sworn to is false; this may be true technically, but to offer a man a reward for swearing to a thing that may or may not be true, is surely far from excusable. That an officer charged with the punishment of crime should commit such an offence, and the Executive of the State recognize the obligation on his part to sanction it, by setting a convicted burglar at liberty, is, we will venture to say, a new feature in conducting criminal proceedings.
Pennsylvania, ss.
WM. F. PACKER,
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of said Commonwealth, Sendeth Greeting to all to whom these presents shall come.
Whereas, at a Court of Quarter Session of the Peace, held at Williamsport, in and for the county of Lycoming, at a January Session, A. D. 1858, a certain Charles Miller, with others, was indicted for the crimes of conspiracy to commit burglary and larceny, and to make and cheat the public with counterfeit money, said indictment containing five different counts; and the said Charles Miller was on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1858, found guilty on the first, third, fourth and fifth counts in said indictment; and on the 21st day of January, 1858, sentenced by the said Court to pay a fine of one dollar to the Commonwealth for the use of the county of Lycoming, the prisoners jointly pay the costs of prosecution, and that the said Charles Miller undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor in the State Penitentiary, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, for the period of four years and two calendar months, and stand committed until the said sentence be complied with.
And whereas, it has been represented to me by Clinton Lloyd, Esq., District Attorney for the county of Lycoming, that in order to further the ends of justice he succeeded in inducing the said Charles Miller, after his conviction, to make important disclosures, under a promise that he would use his influence with the Executive in procuring his pardon, believing that the public interests would be best subserved by such a course; that the information communicated has led to the arrest of a man by the name of L. A. Ensworth, who is in extensive business and occupying a prominent position in Williamsport, and now under recognition to appear and answer at the June Term of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Williamsport, the charge of manufacturing bogus coin; said information has also led to the arrest of two men named Stetler, on the same charge, and some \$2000 of counterfeit coin found in their possession, besides a large quantity of raw material, bullion, acids, crucibles, chemicals, receipts for making spurious coin, and all the machinery requisite for extensive counterfeiting operations, the concern having been in operation for years, and flooding the country with spurious coin; information derived from the same source has also caused the arrest of three men at Elmira, N. Y., engaged in the same traffic, and in the opinion of the said District Attorney there is not any doubt of the guilt of these parties; and said District Attorney further represents that the said Miller will be of very great importance as a witness in these cases, and that the conviction of the guilty parties cannot probably be effected without his testimony, and that he is satisfied as an officer of the law that the public interests will be promoted and justice best administered by granting to Miller a pardon and using him as a witness in the trial of the notorious offenders now under arrest. I do therefore in consideration of the promises, pardon the said Charles Miller of the crime whereof he is convicted, as aforesaid, and restore him to all his rights and privileges as a citizen of this Commonwealth, as fully as he was entitled to the enjoyment of the same prior to his conviction as aforesaid, and is hereby fully pardoned and restored accordingly.
Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand

eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.
H. L. DIEFFENBACH,
Dept. Sec'y of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Aug. 17, 1858.
I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original pardon granted Charles Miller, as the same remains on file in this office.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and caused the Seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.
WM. M. HESTER, Sec'y of Com.
The sequel, so far as Mr. Ensworth is concerned, is shown in the following record, taken from the same paper: Indictment for passing Spurious Coin. Loren A. Ensworth. In the District Court held at Williamsport, Sept. 20, 1858. Hon. Thomas Erwin, Presiding Judge.
The prosecution examined their witnesses, when District Attorney Roberts informed the Court that all their testimony had been given, and it was not such evidence upon which he could ask a conviction.
The Court charged the Jury that the District Attorney had very properly abandoned the prosecution, and instructed the Jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty without leaving the court room, which was done.
The only criminal charge against L. A. Ensworth has been the subject of much talk and excitement in Williamsport for months past. Considering the standing Mr. Ensworth occupies, and the extraordinary steps taken to secure his conviction, we cannot feel otherwise than highly gratified at the result.
A Bear Tread by a Horse.—Bears are more numerous this season than for several years in the central counties of the State, and adventures with them are quite common. Mr. D. Cross of Fairfield, who recently visited Eaton county, related to us an affair which occurred four miles east of Eaton Rapids, which presents an example of maternal care by a mare for her colt that is rarely exhibited by the horse kind, if it was not a hairbreadth adventure. A mare with a colt by her side, was feeding in a pasture, when she was approached by three bears; an old one and two cubs, nearly full grown. Alarmed for the safety of her colt the mare forgot the usual fear of the horse for these animals, and attacked them with such vigor that they were forced to retreat. They were pursued so closely that one was compelled to seek safety, and remain in a tree until the owner of the mare, who had watched the whole proceedings, went to his house for a gun, returned and shot it.—Adrian (Mich.) Watch Tower.
A Flea under a Microscope.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills project like those on the back of a porcupine or a hedge hog.—There are the arched neck, the bright eyes, the transparent cases, the piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long-jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready just at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped to the height of seven hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his weight.—Chamber's Journal.

FREEBURG ACADEMY
AND
Snyder County Normal School,
FREEBURG, PA.
THE next session of this Institution commences on the 27th of JULY, and continues 22 weeks. Encouraged by past success, increased efforts will be made to enable students to a sound mental, moral and physical education. The Academic Department embraces a Branches constituting a thorough English, Classical, Mathematical and Scientific Education together with Music, Drawing, Painting, French.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT has been established and heretofore well tended, in which Teachers, and those who wish to become such, can prepare themselves for profession.
Terms—Half in Advance.
For Board, Tuition, Room, &c., per session of 22 weeks, \$52 to Tuition alone, per quarter of 11 wks. \$4 to usual charges.
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