

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSDENGER, LEWISTOWN, MUMFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2547.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

New Series--Vol. XIV, No. 15.

A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres

AND
VESTINGS,
Has just been received at the Lewistown
Eporium of Fashion, which will be made up
to order by experienced workmen.
Gentlemen are requested to call.
WM. LIND.
Lewistown, April 21, 1859.

A BARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

A Year's Credit to Responsible
Men!

The subscriber having now on
hand one of the best and largest
stocks between Philadelphia and
Pittsburgh, in order to accom-
modate business to the times, offers for sale a
complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks,
Whips, Banners, Valises, Carpet Bags,
and other articles in his line, which will be
disposed of, when purchases are made to the
amount of \$10 or more, on the above terms for
approval paper.
Among this stock will be found some highly
finished sets of light Harness equal to any man-
ufactured.
Let not in want of good articles, made by ex-
perienced workmen, give him a call.
JOHN DAVIS.
Lewistown, April 7, 1859.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

R. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy
& Co., has just returned from the city
with a new assortment of
Dry Goods and Groceries,
which will be sold and purchased for cash,
wholesale and retail to the public at a small ad-
vance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-
braces all descriptions of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
with many new patterns. His
Groceries
comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio
and Lager Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,
Bacon and Shaves, Queensware, and all other
articles usually found in stores—all which
the customers of the late firm and the public
in general are invited to examine.
R. ELLIS,
No. 15 Fish, Salt, Plaster and Coal always on
hand. Wholesale and Retail as usual and the
usual price allowed therefor.
Sept. 22, 1859.

ROBERT W. PATTON,

SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

HAS just received and opened at his es-
tablishment a new supply of
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVERPLATED WARE
Fancy Articles, &c.,
which he will dispose of at reasonable prices.
He invites all to give him a call and examine
his stock, which embraces all articles in his
line, and is sufficiently large to enable all to
make selections who desire to purchase.
REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously
attended to, and all work warranted.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore re-
ceived, he respectfully asks a continuance of
the same, and will endeavor to please all who
may favor him with their custom. Feb 2

EDWARD FRYSDENGER,

WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Feb 16

GEO. W. ELDER,

Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-
tend to business in Millin, Centre and Hunting-
don counties. May 26

JNO. R. WEEKES,

Justice of the Peace,
Scribner & Scribner,
OFFICE West Market Street, Lewistown, next
door to Irwin's grocery. Sep 29

REMOVAL.

D. S. S. CUMMINGS
Desires to announce that he has re-
moved his office to Mrs. Mary Marks'
Drug and Variety Store, on east Market street,
a few doors below the Union House.
The Post Office has also been removed to the
new place. Feb 16

Wanted! Wanted!

10,000 PERSONS of both sexes to
make money by buying cheap
tinware, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Churns,
Water Cans, Brooms, Brushes, &c. &c. at
ZEBBE'S.
Feb 16

HONEY, by the gallon, for sale by
A. FELIX.
Feb 16

THE MINSTREL.

GOD'S PROVISIONAL CARE.

The eye that sees the sparrow's fall—
The ear that hears the raven's call—
The voice that bids the sun to rise—
The hand that holds the starry skies—
That eye is present everywhere,
And sees the barren mortals here;
Regards contrition's every tear,
And pities every rising fear.
That ear is evermore alert,
To humble souls in worship bent;
It hears the cries of those who plead
For Heaven's assistance in their need.
That voice proclaims words of peace,
And bids desponding sorrow cease;
Awakens souls of joy above,
Scatters the dews of heav'n's love.
That hand defends from every snare,
And makes each trusting soul his care;
Points radiance o'er the darkness toils,
And leads the dying Christian home.
That eye, that ear, that voice, that hand,
The powers of heav'n can never stand;
And all are pledged my soul to keep,
By day, by night, awake, asleep.
In every place, at home, abroad,
Always and everywhere, my God,
For dearest souls my Friend shall be,
And shall the heroes of love on me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD DEED IN SEASON.

'Get away with you, you dirty beggar
boy! I'd like to know what right you have
to look over the fence at our flowers?'—
The speaker was a little boy, not more than
eleven years old, and though people some-
times called him handsome, his face looked
very harsh and disagreeable just then.

He stood in a beautiful garden just in the
suburbs of the city; and it was June time,
and the tulips were just opening themselves
to the sunshine. Oh, it was a great joy to
look at them, as they bowed gracefully to
the light wind their necks of crimson, of
yellow, and carmine. The beds flanked
either side on the path that curled around a
small arbor, where the young clusters that
lay hidden among the large leaves wrote a
beautiful prophecy for the autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the gar-
den, over this the little beggar boy so rudely
addressed was leaning. He was very lean,
very dirty, very ragged. I am afraid,
little children, you would have turned away
in disgust from so repulsive a spectacle,
and yet God and the angels loved him.

He was looking, with all his soul in his
eyes, on the blossoms, as they swayed to
and fro in the summer wind, and his heart
softened while he leaned his arm on the
fence railing, and forgot every thing in that
long, absorbed gaze. Ah! it was seldom
the beggar boy saw anything good or beau-
tiful, and his sad dream should have such a
rude awakening.

The blood rushed up to his face, and a
glance full of evil and defiance flashed into
his eyes. But, before the boy could retort,
a little girl sprang out from the arbor, and
looked very eagerly from one child to the
other. She was very fair, with soft hazel
eyes, over which dropped long shining lashes.
Rich curls hung over her bare white
shoulders, and her lips were the color of the
crimson fall blossoms.

'How could you speak so cross to the
boy, Hinton?' she asked with a tone of sad
reproach quivering through the sweetness
of her voice. 'I am sure it doesn't do us
any harm to have him look at the flowers
as long as he wants to.'
'Well, Helen,' urged the brother, slight-
ly mollified, and slightly ashamed, 'I don't
like to have beggars gaping over the fence,
it looks so low.'
'Now, that's all a notion of yours, Hinton;
I'm sure if the flowers can do anybody
any good, we ought to be very glad. Little
boy,—and the child turned to the beggar
boy and addressed him as courteously as
though he had been a prince.—I'll pick
you some of the tulips if you'll wait a moment.'

'Helen, I do believe you are the fun-
niest girl that ever lived?' ejaculated the
child's brother, as he turned away, and with
a low whistle sauntered down the path—
feeling very uncomfortable—for her conduct
was a stronger reproof to him than any
words could have been.

Helen plucked one of each specimen of
the tulips, and there was a great variety of
them, and gave them to this child. His
face brightened as he received them, and
thanked her.

Oh! the little girl had dropped a pearl
of great price into the black, turbid bil-
lows of the boy's life, and the after years
should bring it up, beautiful and bright
again.

Twelve years had passed. The little blue-
eyed girl had grown into a tall, graceful wo-
man. One bright June afternoon, she
walked with her husband through the gar-
den, for she was on a visit to her parents.
The place was little changed, and the tulips
had opened their lips of crimson and
gold to the sunshine, just as they had
done twelve years before. Suddenly they
observed a young man in workman's blue
overalls, leaning over the fence, his eyes
wandering eagerly from the beautiful flowers
to herself. He had a frank pleasant
countenance, and there was something in
his manner that interested the gentleman
and lady.

'Look here, Edward,' she said, 'I'll
pluck him some of the flowers; it always
does me good to see people admiring them;
and releasing her husband's arm she ap-
proached the paling, saying—and the smile
round her lips was very like the old, child
one.—Are you fond of flowers, sir? It
will give me great pleasure to gather you
some.'

The young workman looked a moment
very earnestly into the sweet face.—
'Twelve years ago, this very month,' he
said, in a voice deep, and yet tremulous
with feeling. 'I stood here, leaning on this rail-
ing, a dirty, ragged, little beggar boy, and
you asked me this very question. Twelve
years ago you placed the bright flowers in
my hand, and they made me a new boy—
aye, and they have made a man of me, too.
Your face has been light, ma'am, all along
the dark hours of life, and this day that
little beggar boy can stand in the old place
and say to you, though he's an humble and
hard working man, thank God, he's an honest
one.'

Tear drops trembled like morning dew
on the shining lashes of the lady, as she
turned to her husband, who had joined her,
and listened in absorbed astonishment to
the workman's words. 'God,' she said,
'put it into my child heart to do that little
deed of kindness, and see now how great is
the reward that He has given me.'

A Lady Freemason.

Ladies whose liesges have annoyingly fre-
quent occasion to 'go to the lodge' this
evening, may be interested in the follow-
ing curious story of the only lady ever regu-
larly admitted into a Freemason's Lodge:

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger was the
only female ever initiated into the ancient
mystery of Freemasonry. How she ob-
tained this honor we shall lay before our
readers. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's
father, a very zealous mason, held a warrant,
and occasionally opened a lodge at
Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate
friends assisting; and it is said never were
the Masonic duties more rigidly performed
than by them. Previous to the initiation of
a gentleman to the first steps in masonry,
Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl,
happened to be in an apartment adjoining
the room generally used as a lodge room. This
room at the time was undergoing some
alterations; among other things the wall
was considerably reduced in one part. The
young lady having heard the voices of the
Freemasons, and prompted by curiosity to
see the mystery so long and so secretly
locked up from public view, she had the
courage to pick a brick from the wall with
her scissors, and witnessed the ceremony
through the first two steps. Curiosity sat-
isfied, fear at once took possession of her
mind. There was no mode of escape except
through the very room where the conclu-
ding part of the second step was still being
solemnized, and that being at the far end,
and the room a very large one, she had res-
olution sufficient to attempt her escape that
way, and with light trembling steps glided
along unobserved, laid her hand on the han-
dle of the door, and gently opening it, be-
fore her stood, to her dismay, a grim and
scurly Tyler, with his long sword unsheath-
ed. A shriek that pierced through the
apartment alarmed the members of the
lodge, who rushed to the door, and finding
that Miss St. Leger had been in the room
during the ceremony, in the first paroxysm
of rage her death was resolved on, but from
the moving supplication of her younger
brother, her life was saved on condition of
her going through the whole of the solemn
ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed.
This she consented to, and they conducted
the beautiful and terrified young lady
through those trials which are sometimes
more than enough for masculine resolution,
little thinking they were taking into the
bosom of their craft a member that would
afterwards reflect a lustre on the annals of
masonry.

The lady was cousin to General Anthony
St. Leger, of St. Lucia, who instituted the
celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Stakes.
Miss St. Leger married Richard Aldworth,
Esq., of Newmarket. Whenever a benefit
was given at the theaters in Dublin or Cork
for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum,
she walked at the head of the Freemasons
with her apron and other insignia of Free-
masonry, and sat in the front row of the
stage box. The house was always crowded
on these occasions. Her portrait is in the
lodge-room of almost every lodge in Ire-
land.

True Courage.
A company of boys in — street, Boston,
one day after school were engaged in snow
balling. William had made a good hard
snow ball. In throwing it, he put in too
much powder, as the boys say—he threw it
too hard—and it went farther than he in-
tended, right through a parlor window.
All the boys shouted,
'There, you'll catch it now, Bill. Run
Bill, run.'

'They took to their heels.
'I shall not run.'
He then started directly for the house
where the window had been broken. He
rang at the door, acknowledging what he
had done, and expressing his regret. He
then gave his name and the name of his
father, and his father's place of business,
and said the injury should be repaired.

Was not that noble? That was true
courage. It is cowardice that would lead
a boy, when he has done an injury like that,
to sneak away and run to conceal it. How
noble and brave it is to see a boy confess a
fault, and not be afraid to face the conse-
quences. Such a confession, though it cost
a good deal of courage, is usually the quick-
est and surest way of repairing any wrong,
and it brings also peace of mind.

Funny Attitude.
If there ever was a more ludicrous spec-
tacle than that presented by the Southern
Democracy at this moment, history has not
recorded. They are raving crazy to destroy
the Union, and all the time insisting that
the North must save it. 'We will dissolve
the Union,' they say. 'We are bound to
do it. We are aching for a chance to be-
gin. Why don't you Northern men stop
us? It is your business to save the Union.
We can't do it, and we won't think of try-
ing. Here we are fairly splitting our
breaches to split the Union, and you won't
do anything to prevent it. Don't you know
if you go on this way the Union must come
in two?' This is exactly the attitude of
the screamers of secession. Now the
North, sitting very sedately in its own
place, and looking up at these terrific yel-
lers, says, 'Why I'm not doing anything
to the Union. My end of it is going to
stick till the last day in the morning. I
don't see a bit of danger except what you
are making. Save your own end, and there
will be no trouble.' 'Yes,' says democra-
cy, 'that's all very well, but if you don't
let us have our way you will drive us to
disunion. Why don't you give up, and
let us do what we please? Don't you see
that you endanger the Union every moment
that you hinder us?' 'Oh, yes,' says the
North, 'I see. You are like the old Quaker
when his wife caught him kissing the
servant girl. 'Wife,' said he, if thee does
not quit peeping thee'll make trouble in
the family.' 'So you say 'North, if don't
quit stopping our pranks you will make
trouble in the Union. If you want the
Union torn in two, tear away. I want it
as it is, and I mean that it shall stay so.'
Whoever has read the debates in Congress
during the present session, must have been
struck with the respective attitudes of the
parties to the Union, which the above dia-
logue faintly but accurately presents.—
Indianapolis Journal.

The Jewels of the Months.
In Poland, according to a superstitious
belief, each month of the year is under the
influence of some precious stone, which in-
fluence is attached to the destiny of persons
born during the course of the month.
It is, in consequence, customary amongst
friends, and more particularly between lov-
ers, to make, on birthdays, reciprocal pre-
sents, consisting of some jewel ornamented
with the tutelary stone. It is generally be-
lieved that this prediction of happiness, or
rather of the future destiny, will be real-
ized according to the wishes expressed on
the occasion.

January.—The stone of January is the
Jacinth, or Garnet, which denotes constan-
cy and fidelity in any sort of engagement.

February.—The Amethyst, a preserva-
tive against violent passions, and an assur-
ance of peace of mind and sincerity.

March.—The Bloodstone is the stone of
courage and wisdom in perilous under-
takings, and firmness in affection.

April.—The Sapphire, or Diamond, is the
stone of repentance, innocence, and kind-
ness of disposition.

May.—The Emerald. This stone signi-
fies happiness in love, and domestic felicity.

June.—The Agate is the stone of long
life, health, and prosperity.

July.—The Ruby, or Cornelian, denotes
forgetfulness of, and exemption from, the
vexations caused by friendship and love.

August.—The Sardonyx. This stone de-
notes conjugal felicity.

September.—The Chrysolite is the stone
which preserves and cures madness and de-
spair.

October.—The Aqua-Marine, or Opal,
signifies distress and hope.

November.—The Topaz signifies fidelity
and friendship.

December.—The Turquoise is the stone
which expresses great sureness and pros-
perity in love, and in all the circumstances
of life.

Horizontal Wells.

[The following article is so well adapted
to this region, that we hope it will lead to
the construction of such wells.—ED. GAZETTE.]
Why not, in hilly and mountainous re-
gions have all our wells fountains, by dig-
ging them horizontally into the hillsides?
Mining after coal in Pennsylvania and gold
in California has clearly illustrated the fact
that wells may be dug into hillsides or
banks, or bluffs, as well level or horizon-
tal as down perpendicularly; so that every
unlucky thing falling into the water be-
comes a portion of the contents of the well.
Very many of the dairy farm houses in the
Empire State may be supplied with water
from the hills by means of the artificial
fountains we are describing. Also dry pas-
tures may have such wells, and the water
gathered in a trough as naturally as if it
had always flowed there.
Much dangerous and severe labor may
also be saved in drawing the dirt by wind-
lass from the well. Water, so very trou-
blesome in common wells, has not to be bail-
ed in the horizontal, as it takes care of it-
self. The certainty of discovery or cutting
off veins of water is greater with the hor-
izontal well, than the perpendicular, if it
starts in or near the base of a hill or any-
where as much below the surface as a com-
mon shaft would be likely to be sunk.
How much labor and cost in bringing
springs in logs or pipes from distant fields,

Communications.

For the Gazette.

**The Adaptation of the Physical World
to the Necessities of Man.**
Man is born into the world helpless. He
is possessed of a material or corporeal body,
which has been beautifully designated "the
house we live in." This physical frame is
subject to many wants, the first of which
seems to be food or aliment for the sustenance
of the human animal. This Nature has kind-
ly provided for him, of that kind and quality
best adapted to the support of his frail, but
at the same time "fearfully and wonderfully
made" body. All animals, man excepted, are
provided by Nature with an external protec-
tion against the inclemency of the seasons.
He alone is left to provide and fashion for
himself this indispensable covering, from the
suitable material with which the world around
him abounds. Here are called into exercise
those faculties or intellectual powers with
which he has been endowed by the wise Au-
thor of his existence, and which so eminently
distinguish and elevate him above the brute
creation, and qualify him "to have dominion
over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of
the air, and over every living thing that creep-
eth upon the earth." Man, then, seeks in the
resources of his own mind for those supplies
which Nature gratuitously bestows upon other
animals; hence we find the savage, in order
to defend his body against the rigors of an
inhospitable climate, slays the wild beast of
the forest and appropriates its furred skin to
his own behoof. He constructs from the rude
and unadorned matter which surrounds him a
simple shelter from the uncongenial atmo-
sphere—a tenement little better, perhaps, than
the den of the wild wolf, yet, even in its sim-
plicity, displaying evidence of inventive fac-
ulties never exhibited by the brute creature.
His every work bears the impress of mind.
He adapts his clothing and habitation to the
vicissitudes of the climate in which he dwells.
The native of hyperborean regions wraps his
body in the furs of the bear, the ermine, and
others of the untamed denizens of his frigid
home. He constructs his domicile of the su-
perabundant ice and snow of the wintry waste.
The philosopher will tell you that no other
material would better subserve the purpose
than these apparently incongruous substances.
The uncivilized inter-tropical tribes of the
earth find shelter from the vertical rays of the
burning sun beneath the impervious shade of
the super-luxuriant vegetation of their torrid
climate. Their scanty clothing is woven from
the fibre of the many textile plants which
grow spontaneously from the soil, spun from
the filamentous cocoon of the silkworm, or
ingeniously wrought from the brilliantly col-
ored plumes of the birds that sport among the
dense foliage of the great forests. Their
homes, too, are simple and fragile. A tent of
cloth, easily erected and quickly struck and
removed, forms a suitable shelter to a people
of a roving and unsettled habit, as are many
of the nations of this part of the globe. Their
structures of a more substantial kind are built
of the bamboo, or other light materials, and
we might here remark that the architecture of
the nations of the torrid zone, even of those
most advanced in civilization, partakes of the
conformation of the tent of the nomadic tribes.
The adaptation of the food which the all-
wise Creator has provided for the sustenance
of man, to the circumstances by which he
is surrounded, is a subject worthy of our pro-
found admiration. The inhabitant of the
frozen zones, where vegetation is sparse and
the fruits and cereals of more temperate lands
are not produced, is abundantly provided with
animal food from the sea and the land, and
that too of a quality which, although entirely
unpalatable to the people of warm countries,
is wisely adapted to support his physical sys-
tem against the rigors of his inhospitable
climate. The animals of these zones are unable
to endure the heat of more temperate regions,
and by this characteristic of their nature they
are prevented from migrating from their lo-
cation, and thus leaving their "lord and mas-
ter" destitute of support. Although left thus
totally dependent upon the bounties of nature
for the supply of his necessities, and placed
in circumstances under which he can do not-
ing for his sustenance by the cultivation of
the earth, we believe that he suffers less de-
stitution of food than those frequently do who
enjoy many apparent advantages in this point
of view. The man of the torrid regions of
the earth finds a provision made for his wants
differing in quality from that of his brother
of the higher latitudes, yet equally fitted for
the support of his physical system. Fruits
of every hue and flavor present themselves to
gratify his appetite. The orange, the lime,
the banana, the tamarind, the date, the pine-
apple, the cocoanut, and hundreds of vari-
eties of which we do not even know the names,
are lavished upon him in every forest, all ad-
mirably adapted to nourish and invigorate his
body to endure the oppressive heat of this
"clime of the sun."
But enough; we will not tire your readers
with anything further. Suffice it to say that
all these wise and benevolent adaptations of

Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Rail- road Company.

OFFICE OF THE PENNA. RAILROAD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1860.
To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail-
road Company:

In obedience to the requirements of the
Charter of the Company, your Board of Di-
rectors submit their report of the operations
of your road during the past year, and the
condition of the Company at its close.
The recovery of the manufacturing and
agricultural interests of the country from the
consequences of the financial revulsion of
1857, and the failure of the cereal crops of
the West for that as well as the preceding
and succeeding year, has necessarily been
slow.
Under these circumstances, we could scarcely
have hoped for any material increase in the
traffic of the road during the year 1859. The
increased business has, however, been
steady, and exhibits a general improvement
in the sources from whence the revenue of the
Company is derived.
The earnings from freight, owing to the ex-
tremely low rates obtained during a considerable
portion of the year, consequent on the com-
petition between the New York and Central
Railroad and the transporters on the Erie
canal, do not correspond with the increased
tonnage of the road.
The following condensed statement exhib-
its the results of the operations of your road
for the year 1859:
Earnings of the Company from the business
of the road:
From Passengers, \$1,420,912 43
" U. S. Mails, 74,483 00
" Expresses, 75,120 00
" Freights, 3,656,111 15
" Miscellaneous Sources, 135,728 63
\$5,362,355 21
Expenses of operating the Road were:
Cost of Conducting Transporta-
tion, \$1,333,041 00
Cost of Motive Power, 864,076 92
" Maintenance of Road, 671,100 19
" Maintenance of Cars, 190,278 34
" General Expenses, 72,241 70
\$3,130,738 15
Net earnings of the Road, \$2,231,617 06
The earnings of this road, as compared with
those of the preceding year, give an increase
of \$177,024 53.
The increased earnings for the first class
passenger amount to \$73,355 99, while the
decrease from the emigrant business show
a decrease of \$24,681 71; leaving as the in-
crease from the whole passenger traffic the sum of
\$48,674 28. This increase was mainly de-
rived from the Local travel upon the road, and
is due to increased facilities afforded for this
character of business. The Philadelphia
Division shows an increase equivalent to a
passage over the whole Division of from
169,379 in 1858, to 196,488 in 1859, and on
the main line of the Harrisburg and Lancaster
Road from 109,481 in 1858, to 124,244 in
1859, notwithstanding the competition between
Harrisburg and Philadelphia, by the Phila-
delphia and Reading Railroad and its Leba-
non Valley Branch.
The whole number of passengers transported
by the Company during the year was
1,450,110, and the miles traveled amounted
to 54,839,691, or an average of 37.51 miles
per passenger. It affords much gratification
to the Board to renew the statement, made in
the last annual report, that notwithstanding
the large number of passengers carried over
the road not a single life has been lost.
The freight earnings for the year amount-
ed to the sum of \$119,994 94 more than was
derived from this source in 1858. The in-
crease of the freight earnings is entirely due
to the local business, exceeding that of 1858
the amount of 110,937 tons, while the through
freight, amounting in all to 233,006 tons,
was only increased 12,396 tons.
The whole tonnage moved upon the road
during 1859 was 1,170,240 tons, exclusive of
70,875 tons of wood, coal, lumber, &c., for
the use of the Company. Embraced in the
foregoing tonnage there were transported in
the cars of the Company 210,993 tons of coal,
and of the same article 210,722 tons in cars
of individuals, making the entire movement
of coal 421,625 tons, and an increase in this
traffic over the preceding year of 81,057 tons.
The amount of coal delivered in Pittsburgh
during the last year (all in cars other than
those of the Company) was 100,302 tons vary-
ing but little from the amount for the year
1858.
For more full and precise information in
regard to the earnings and expenses of the
road, the kind and amount of tonnage, and
for numerous interesting details, the stock-
holders are respectfully referred to the am-
ple tabular statement from the Controller and
Auditor, which will be found appended to this
report.
The funds furnished to the Trustees of the
Sinking Fund have been invested by them in
the shares of the Cumberland Valley Railroad
Company, and to the amount of more than
one half of the capital stock of the Company.
This investment, while it yields a full inter-
est upon the outlay, protects the business of
this Company from the undue influence of
other interests.
The roadway has not only been maintain-
ed in complete order during the year, but
it has passed the period at which railways usu-
ally attain their maximum cost for "main-
tenance of way." Owing, however, to the
quality of the iron used in its construction,
the Pennsylvania Railroad has but just reach-
ed this point. The amount of iron supplied
for repairs during the year, is equivalent to
fifty miles of track, which, with the present
extent of line, is about the quantity that will
be annually required to keep the road in a
good condition. A lower rate of speed for
both passenger and freight trains could ma-
terially lessen the wear of the rails and the
machinery, and effect important savings in
the cost of working the road in nearly every
department.

the material world to the wants and necessi-
ties of man, bespeak the power, the wisdom
and goodness of the all-wise Creator, who saw
the end from the beginning, and clearly prove
that he is verily a "fool who hath said in his
heart there is no God." TYRO.