

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THE ONLY PREPARATION WORTHY OF Universal Confidence & Patronage.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testimony to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst. has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I read it to you cheerfully, because I think it due, my age is about 50 years the color of my hair, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility, and I commenced to comb upon it. Each of these disabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, by the falling out of the top of my head, and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling out of my hair, for I had rarely no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color, except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of one bottle, that the hair not only was the falling out arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs, and sensibility to the scalp, and a gradual growth of hair on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

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MORAL & RELIGIOUS

STRIKE THE HARP GENTLY.

Strike the harp gently, to the memory of those, Who ever loved fondly, ere called to repose. Beneath the green turf, where the wild flowers bloom, Seating the earth, and embroidering the tomb.

Strike the harp gently, and breathe thy sweet strain, For those that loved fondly, but who ne'er again Can meet to caress thee, in all this lone world. The dear ones are happy with scraps untold.

Strike the harp gently, oh! mourn for them not, In the fold that is lovely, the shepherd has brought; Perhaps a kind father, and mother so dear, A child or a brother, or sister so near.

Opposites in Religion
Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, but exhorting one another and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching.

I believe I'll stay at home to-day as it is raining, and I don't like to go and spend my time listening to brother W., for he can't preach much anyhow.

Pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus, concerning you.

I can't find time to pray, and then I have so many things to attend to, and my mind is taken up with the business of the day that I am not prepared to pray.

See that none render evil for evil unto any man, but ever follow that which is good, both among yourselves and towards all men.

My neighbor has done so much evil and has acted so badly that I will not stand it any longer; I'll make him know that I have rights as other men, and I'll make him respect them.

All will be made holy and happy, and there is no use of striving, as there is no danger.

Content earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.

Don't preach doctrinal sermons or you will offend some people.

Withdraw from every brother that walks disorderly, and have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.

If we withdraw from brother B., he will do us all the injury he can, and I think we had better let him alone.

Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.

As soon as you get settled in life it will be easy for you to serve God, but you cannot well do it before.

They that preach the gospel should live of the gospel.

I think they should preach for nothing, or at least follow some other business for their living.

Little Things.—Springs are little things but they are the source of large streams—a helm is a little thing but governs the course of a ship—a bride-bit is little, but see its use and power—nails and pegs are little things, but powerful for good or evil.

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MISCELLANEOUS

The Columbus Orange Girl—Another Real Romance.

The citizens of Columbus, and visitors at the Capitol, will recollect a beautiful young girl, apparently 'sweet sixteen,' who daily carried about the legislative halls and State offices, a handsomely wrought basket containing the plumpest and sweetest oranges. O, yes! everybody remembers Ettie, the beautiful orange girl, and have wondered in what nook she has hidden for the past two months; for no more her sweet face and girlish form is seen in the Capitol, and interesting clerks with a great admiration for the rotunda are obliged to forego glimpses of the neatest gaitered foot tripping up the marble stairs.

Everybody about the State House admires Ettie, but it was with a respectful admiration, and if a gruff legislator was tempted to jest with the girl, or make light remarks, he was restrained by the modest demeanor and pure soul-look appealing from her heaven blue eyes.

Ettie always brought a full basket and went tripping home with an empty one, and her scarlet silk purse filled with silver coin. She was the sole dependence of a widowed, palsied mother, and her noble efforts to keep away want were known, and made the fruit from her basket ten times sweeter.

When the great Union meeting of the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio Legislators was held in Ohio's Capitol, the beautiful orange girl was tripping about, disposing of her fruit to the 'sons of the South,' and receiving the homage of admiring glances from all.

At the end of one of the halls, viewing the noble row of princely dwellings on Third street, stood alone, a youthful member of the Tennessee Legislature, when he was startled by hearing a silvery voice asking:

'Buy an orange, sir?'

'How do you sell them?' said the stranger looking into her eyes.

'Five cents each,' said the maiden holding a large one towards him.

'Cheap.'

'Indeed they are.'

This introduction opened the way for a prolonged and serious conversation, in which the girl artlessly revealed to the stranger the poverty of her home, and the necessity of her supporting her sick mother. He was so struck with the girl's manner and singular beauty that he secretly resolved to visit her home and become more intimately acquainted. He did so, and after successive visits, won the love and confidence of the maiden, and the mother's consent to their marriage; and when he went back to his Southern home, it was with the promise to return in a fortnight for his bride. He came, and now the manly Southerner and the beautiful orange girl are man and wife. He has taken her, the fairest of the fair, to his Southern home, to dwell with him and her aged mother, in opulence. —Cincinnati Gazette.

Capture of a Ghost.

A veritable ghost was captured in Brooklyn on Saturday evening; a real thing of flesh, blood and moustache, and not one of those shadowy phantoms whose existence is purely imaginative. In this age the presence of ghosts is scouted, but there are timid people among us who would faint with fright at the sight of anything that, to their imagination, could be construed to resemble a spirit. Therefore the people of Brooklyn, especially those whom business or pleasure lead in the vicinity of the old cemetery belonging to St. Ann's Episcopal church on Fulton street, may really be said to be unbelievers in the presence of any but living ghosts. Still they are mortal, and given to the gratification of their curiosity.

On Thursday night some one, on passing this graveyard, fancied he saw 'something white moving about among the tombstones.' He called the attention of others, and they too saw the object. It requires only a short time to attract a throng in any thoroughfare, hence, in a very few minutes there had gathered many hundred people anxiously watching for the spectre. The performance was over for the night, however, and the crowd gradually dispersed. Friday evening the spectre again appeared to a few persons, and then quietly and silently vanished. On Saturday night his ghostship chose an early hour for his ramble, and about nine o'clock again made his appearance, enveloped in a white sheet, stalking solemnly among the emblems of mortality. In a very few moments nearly a thousand persons had assembled in front of the grave yard, blocking up the sidewalk and obstructing the passage of the cars in the street. The police were called upon to disperse the crowd. Sergeant James Brown, of the first precinct, soon arrived at the scene, and prudently considering that the crowd would soon disperse if the cause were removed, he secured a position where ready access could be had to the cemetery, and waited for the appearance of the spectre.

The 'spook' stalked solemnly on his nocturnal promenade. The sergeant was precipitate in his movement, so much so that he came nearly falling headlong into a pit,

POLITICAL

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
CHICAGO, May 16.

Soon after twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan, of New York, amidst the most profound silence of the vast multitude.

Mr. Morgan nominated Hon David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for temporary Chairman, which was approved by enthusiastic acclamation. Mr. Wilmot on taking the chair spoke at length. He alluded in strong terms to the sectional strife at present agitating the nation. He said that slavery was sectional, and that freedom is national. Men have more freedom to utter their opinions in the despotisms of Austria and Russia, than they have in the slave States of Republican America. He continued at some length, strongly denouncing the institution of slavery.

All the free States, and Virginia, Texas, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky, Nebraska, District of Columbia, and Kansas are represented.

The Committee on Permanent Officers and Credentials were appointed. Messrs. T. J. Coffey and Hon. Samuel Purviance, of Pennsylvania, are on this Committee.

After some unimportant preliminaries, including the appointment of a committee to select permanent officers, the convention took a recess till five o'clock.

The letter of Col. Fremont to Judge Staples, of California, positively declining to have his name presented to the convention, is published here to day.

AFTERNOON SESSION—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.
CHICAGO, May 16.—The convention re-assembled at five o'clock, when the committee on permanent organization reported for President the name of George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, who took the chair amid immense applause. In his address he said:

'We have come here at the call of the country for the purpose of preparing for the most solemn duty that freedom can perform. We have come here in ordinary capacity as delegates of the people, to prepare for the formation and carrying out of a new administration, and, by the help of God, we will do it. [Loud applause.] No mere controversy about miserable abstractions brought us here to day. We do not come here on any idle question. I think we have a right to day, in the name of the American people, to impeach the administration of our General Government of the highest crimes that can be committed against a constitutional government, against a free people and against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of crimes is not for me to recite. It is written on every page of the history of the present Administration of the Government, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send into the House of Representatives.'

A committee on resolutions were appointed, to whom the Illinois resolutions were referred.

A resolution was adopted that each delegation report the name of one person as a member of the national committee for the ensuing four years.

The convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.
CHICAGO, one o'clock P. M.

The Wigwam was completely packed when the hour of noon arrived, and as each delegation entered there was great enthusiasm among the multitude. As Messrs. Giddings, Wm. D. Kelly, Geo. Coffey and others appeared upon the platform appropriated to the delegates, there was cheering from the crowd. Considerable confusion was created by efforts of outsiders to occupy seats appropriated to the delegates. The President requested each delegation to turn out the outsiders that occupied their respective places. On this there were cries of 'put them out,' mingled with cheers. When order was restored, Rev. Mr. Patton, of Chicago, delivered an impressive prayer.

The President then read a communication from the people outside requesting that some good speakers be sent out to entertain the 25000 Republicans and their wives who were in the street unable to get into the Wigwam. At this there was great applause.

Rules for the government of the Convention were then reported by the business committee. The fourth rule provides that each Congressional district shall have two votes, and from each State the delegates at large shall poll four votes. By this rule 304 votes shall be a majority in balloting for President and Vice President. This fourth rule was opposed by the Seward men.

The minority of the Committee reported a substitute, providing that a majority of the votes from such States as are represented in the Convention shall be sufficient to nominate. [Cheers.]

The two reports were then postponed so as to take up the report from the Committee on Credentials. That Committee reported that from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Iowa, an extra number of delegates had appeared. Each of these

OLD KEASEL'S EPITAPH.

Many years ago, there lived an old Indian who became quite celebrated as a poet, having written many little pieces that attracted some attention. He had been educated in one of the New England colleges, but subsequently partially relapsed into his former barbarous vices. In latter life, he traveled through the country, paying for his provision and whiskey by the exercise of his poetical talents. During one year of his tour, he put up with a man by the name of Keasel, who had long wished for an opportunity to get the old fellow to write his epitaph. Accordingly a bargain was struck. The Indian, with all the wariness of his tribe stipulating that after he got his supper he should give one half of the epitaph, and the rest after he got his breakfast in the morning.

Accordingly, after supper, he repeated the first instatement, which reads thus:

'There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait,
With outstretched arms and wings of love,
To wait him to the realms above.'

Old Keasel was in ecstasies. He could think of nothing but his epitaph. He was almost willing to die, for the sake of having such beautiful verses inscribed on his tomb. All night his visions were of the angelic being who was to carry him to the regions of eternal felicity. In the morning, he called in his neighbors to hear his beautiful epitaph, but the poet proceeded to get ready for starting, apparently having forgotten all about his promise. He was about mounting his pony, when reminded of it. After a little reflection, he signified his ability to finish his task; but as the friends of his host had not heard the first part, he said he would repeat it as a preliminary to the last;

'There was a man who died of late,
For whom angels did impatient wait,
With outstretched arms and wings of love,
To wait him to the realms above.'

While disputing 'bout the prize—
Still hovering round the lower skies—
He slipped the devil like a noose,
And down to hell he kicked old Keasel.'

As he finished he left, and old Keasel after him; but the race was unequal, and the poet escaped.

Discovery of a Robbers Cave.

A robber's cave was recently discovered at Watago, about four miles from Oneida, Illinois. The cave is about nine feet long, seven wide, and five feet high. On two sides were ranged common rough pine benches, used for seats, it is supposed. It contained a very large bookcase, nearly filled with valuable books, among which may be mentioned Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire, six volumes, Macauley's History of England, four volumes of a quarto Bible. A correspondent who visited the place says:

'There was quite a number of burglar's tools, &c., in the cave, and also a very curious, and I might say ingeniously constructed pair of boots. Their curiosity consisted in the soles being on the wrong end—the heels being where the toes should be. They were undoubtedly placed so in order to baffle those who might wish to track them. I tried the boots on my feet; they set rather awkward at first, but after going a little way in them, I experienced no difficulty in walking with them. There were other stolen articles in the cave to the value of from \$170 to \$200, some of which have been recognized as having been stolen some months since.'

A Mischievous Parrot.—One day a party of ladies paid a visit aboard, and several had been hoisted on deck by the usual means of a 'whip' on the main yard. The chair had descended for another 'whip,' but scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside, when the unfortunate parrot piped, 'Let go!' The order being instantly obeyed the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, as had been those who preceded her, was soured over head in the sea.—Autobiography of a Seaman.

Lyon's Pure Ohio CATAWBA BRANDY.

THE want of really pure Brandy has long been felt in this country, and the opportunity to procure an article of such quality as to surpass the sale and use of the many vile compounds so often sold under the name of Brandy, can be regarded only as a great public good. The Catawba Brandy possesses all the choice qualities of the best imported liquor, and is positively known to be of perfect purity and of superior flavor.

As a beverage the pure article is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Debility, &c., &c. Physicians who have used it in their practice and who have been practicing twenty-six years speak of it in the most favorable terms, as will be seen by reference to numerous letters and certificates.

Sole Agent for its sale in Mifflin county, CHARLES RITZ, Lewistown, Pa.

sepl-ecolm
TAR! TAR! TAR!—For sale at Zerbe's Cheap Grocery and Variety Store.

STATES WILL POLL TWICE AS MANY VOTES AS IT HAS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Twenty-six States and the District of Columbia are represented in the Convention.

Quite a warm debate arose as to the admission of delegates from Maryland, Virginia, and a number of other Southern States, which was finally settled in their favor.

THIRD DAY.
After some preliminary proceedings, the convention nominated candidates and proceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood—

Whole number of votes	465
Necessary to a choice	233
For Wm. H. Seward, of New York	173 1/2
Abram Lincoln, of Illinois	102
Simon Cameron, of Penna.	50 1/2
Edward Bates, of Missouri	48
Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio	49
John McLean, of Ohio	12
Mr. Wade, of Ohio	3
Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey	14
John C. Fremont, of California	1
Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts	1
John M. Reed, of Pennsylvania	1
Jacob Collamer, of Vermont	10

The second ballot was then taken. Mr. Cameron's name was withdrawn. The ballot stood as follows:

For Abram Lincoln	181
Wm. H. Seward	184 1/2
Edward Bates	35
Judge McLean	8
Salmon P. Chase	42 1/2
Simon Cameron	2
Wm. Dayton	10
C. M. Clay	2

THE THIRD BALLOT
was then taken amidst wild excitement, and cries for the ballot. The most intense feeling existed during the ballot, each vote being awaited in breathless silence and expectancy:

Massachusetts gave Lincoln	8 votes.
New Jersey	5
Pennsylvania	52
Maryland	9
Kentucky	13
Ohio	29
Oregon	4

As each State voted the applause was overpowering. The vote of Oregon gave Lincoln 230 1/2 votes, or within 1 1/2 of a nomination.

Mr. Andrews of Massachusetts, then rose and corrected the vote of Massachusetts, by changing four votes, and giving them to Lincoln, thus nominating him by 2 1/2 majority.

The Convention immediately became a scene of wild excitement. A large portion of the delegates who had kept the tally, at once said the struggle was decided, and half the Convention rose cheering, shouting, and waving their hats. The audience took up the cheers, and the confusion became deafening.

State after State rose, striving to change their votes to the winning candidate, but the noise and enthusiasm rendered it impossible for the delegates to make themselves heard.

Maine cast her 16 votes for Lincoln. Massachusetts changed, giving 18 votes to Lincoln and 8 to Seward.

The intelligence of the nomination when conveyed to the people outside, caused a scene beggaring description.

Cheer upon cheer rent the air, while the cannon sent forth roar after roar of salutes. At least 30,000 people participated in the excitement.

Missouri changed her 18 votes to Lincoln. Iowa, Connecticut, and Minnesota also changed their votes.

The result of the third ballot was then announced:

Whole number of votes	466
Necessary to a choice	234
Abram Lincoln received	350

and was declared duly nominated. The States that still voted for Seward were—

New York	70
New Jersey	5
Massachusetts	8