BLYMYER & STANBARGER. PRODUCE & COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, Near Canal Basin,

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Will purchase every description of Produce at current prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

PLASTER, SALT, FISH, STONE COAL of assorted sizes, LIMEBURNERS' & BLACKSMITHS' COAL.

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WALL

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PAPERS.

LARGE assortment for sale by F. J. HOFFMAN

GROUND ALUM SALT.—A large lot new full sacks G. A. Salt, just received, for sale at a reduced price.
myl7

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SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large as sortment of Sunday School Library, Class and Reward Books, for sale at same prices as sold by S. S. Union in Philadelphia, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

EXTRA Rio Coffee, at 13 cents. Also Sugars and other Groceries, low for cash at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

CONFECTIONERY, Crackers, Nuts, &c., &c., &c., at low prices to wholesale dealers. myl6 F. J. HOFFMAN.

TOBACCO and Segars—good qualities at low prices to dealers.
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Single Findings on hand, some articles Shae Findings ... much reduced in price. F. J. HOFFMAN.

SOLE LEATHER.—A good stock just received of the best Red and Oak Sole Leather. I have also a good assortment of Moroeco, Linings, French Calf Skin, Upper, Kins &c. all at low prices for case for case. Kips &c., all at low prices for cash.
my10

F. J. HAFFMAN.

NAILS.—F. J. HOFFMAN has always on hand a large stock of best Nails, and sold at low prices.

Corn Ploughs Corn Chin Corn Ploughs, Corn Cultivators, Ready Corn Shellers, Hay Drags, and other Farming Implements, for sale at prices warranted to give satisfaction. F. J. HOFFMAN.

OLISHED Long Handle Steel Shovels at 622 cts; common long handle Shovels at

m 37 to 50 cts, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. 10AL oil and Lamps: Merchants supplied with coal oil and coal oil Lamps, at lowrates than can be bought eastward. The s are superior in quality and lower in pri-than can be bought from eastern markets. e quality of coal oil always guaranteed free

20 DOZEN coal oil Lamps, varying in prices from 75 cts to \$5.00 each, all sith superior burners, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

1 smell and smoke, for sale by sylo F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HARDWARE.—We have on hand the largest stock of Hardware which we have ever had, and will sell to merchants at as low rates as can be bought elsewhere (by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SOO KEGS Harrisburg Nails, equal to the best in the market, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Broad Top Blacksmiths Coal, at 121 cts per bushel, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

OO SETS Thimble Skeins and Pipe Boxes, assorted sizes, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. DED Wagon Hames, at 45 cts per pair,

11 (usual price 621 cts), with almost every lety of Wagon, Carriage, Buggy and Dearom Hames, at equally low prices.

mylo F. G. FRANCISCUS.

RASS Scythes—good articles at fi21 cts. No. 1 strapped straw and hay Forks, at wrates.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

UNLOADING Hay Forks, wood head, I steel prongs, patent springs, at \$7 each, F. G. FRANCISCUS.

RIFFIN N. DARLING & Co's broad grain and grass Scythes—Hay Rakes, TForks, &c., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Single Pullies for unloading hay forks, at 90 cts each. Ropes of all kinds and less at reduced prices, for sale by Ey10 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

THE MINSTREL,

RALLYING SONG. Free Territories for Free Men.

Come, ye Rocky Mountain brothers, Come from store, from shop and hall; Pass the watchword to the others, Don't you hear our rallying call?

Chorus—Freedom for our western prairies,
Freedom to Pacific's shore;
Freedom gave our land to freemen,
Free it shall be evermore. Rally once more round our banner, In the fight be true and strong; Keeping step to freemen's music, With one voice we'll shout our song:

Freedom, &c.

Let the past be now forgotten, While sweet Freedom's foes we rout; All we ask of each one coming, Vote for freedom—work and shout. Freedom, &c.

Have you heard from old New Hampshire, How the strikers struck up there? Dealing deadly blows to slavery, Singing on the evening air; Freedom. &c. Then Connecticut, right nobly, Next sustained the glorious fight; Conquered all the foes of freedom, Shouting till the morning light:

Freedom, &c. Shall the Keystone State be wanting, When the others all stand true? Then let each one do his duty, Work there is for us and you.

Freedom, &c. Come, then, Freemen, come and join us, You who never came before; All we ask is vote for freedom, "Till it reigns from shore to shore. Freedom, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROBBER'S GRAVE.

In the year 1849, there was in the neighborhood of Montgomery, in North Wales, an ancient manor house, called Oakfield, which like many of those old structures, losing its original importance and convenience of modern buildings, had been converted into a farm house. The late occupant, one James Morris, had been an indolent and dissipated man; the farm consequently fell into neglect, and became unprofitable, and he died in debt, leaving his wife and an only daughter in possession of the place. Shortly after his death the widdow took into her employment a young man from Staffordshire, of the name of John Newton, the hero of this little story, who had been strongly recommended to her brother; and well and faithfully did he discharge the duties as bailiff, justifying the praise and recommendations she received with him. He was an utter stranger in that part of the country, seemed studiously to shun all acquaintance with his neighbors, and to devote himself exclusively to the interests of his employer. He never left home but to visit the neighboring fairs and markets, and to attend the parish church, where his presence was regular and his conduct devout. In short, though highly circumspect in his behaviour on all occasions, he was a melancholy reserved man; f. C. TRANGIEGE, and even the clergyman of the parish, to whom he was always most respectable in and even the clergyman of the parish, his demeanor, entirely failed in his endeavors to cultivate an acquaintance with him The farm, under his management, had improved and became profitable, and the circumstances of Mrs. Morris, were, by his assiduity and skill, both prosperous and flourishing. In this manner more than two years had passed, and the widow began to regard him more as a friend and a bencfactor than a servant; and was not sorry to observe her daughter's growing affection for him, which appeared to be reciprocal. One evening in November, 1821, being detained longer than usual with his business at Welshpool, Newton set out about six o'clock to walk home to Oakfield. It was reached home again. The family being very anxious, and upon inquiring early the following morning at Welshpool, they ascertained that he had been brought back to that town, not long after his departure from it, by two men named Parker and Pearce, who charged him with highway robbery, accompanied by violence, an offence then punished with death. At the trial of the next assizes he was pronounced guilty, on the testimony of those two persons which was clear, positive and consistent throughout, was sentenced to be hang ed, and left for execution. He employed no counsel, and called no witness in his defence; but upon being asked by the judge in his usual form, 'If he had anything to say why sentence of death should

not be passed upon him?' he made in substance, the following extraordinary speech: miles from any habitation. What a posiopposition to such testimony would be vain mers-a bride of two months-whose life and hopeless. The witnesses are men of respectability, and their evidence has ap- all these trials Mrs. Page struggled for two peared plain and conclusive, and most solemn protestations of innocence would avail by degrees toward the home from which me nothing. I have cailed no witnesses to she had so lately been torn by ruthless savcharacter, and upon such evidence the jury ages. No one suspected her presence in could pronounce no other verdict. I blame | in the mountain, and those who were lookthem not. From my soul, too, I forgive ing for intelligence from her thought she those men, upon whose false testimony I have been convicted. But, my lord, I pro- man. How she was enabled to suffer so test most solemnly before this court, before much and reach home at length, is incommy lordship, and above all, that God in prehensible. But sad as have been her whose presence I must shortly appear, I am entirely guiltless of the crime for which I am about to suffer. I have produced no friends, and that she is no longer at the one to speak in my behalf. Two years mercy of the savages. have scarcely passed since I came into this country an utter stranger. I have made no acquaintance here, beyond the house- eternally productive.

where I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, honestly and well. Although I dare not hope and I do not wish devout and earnest desire that the stain of her kind, excellent daughter may yet be convinced that they have not nourished and befriended a highway robber. I have, therefore, in humble devotion, offered a at least, will not cover my grave. My that all who hear me now may repent of their sins and meet me again in Heaven.'

The unfortunate man was condemned and executed, and buried in Montgomery church-yard. Thirty years has passed away when I saw it, and the grass had not then covered his grave. It is situated in a remote corner of the church-yard, far removed from all other graves. It is not a raised mound of earth, but it is even with the surrounding ground, which is for some distance especially luxuriant, the herbage being rich and abundant. Numerous attempts have, from time to time been made by some who are still alive, and others who have passed away, to bring grass upon that bare spot. Fresh soil has been frequently spread upon it, and seeds of various kinds have been sown, but not a blade had there ever been known to spring from them, and the soil soon became a smooth, cold and stubborn clay. With respect to the unhappy witnesses, it appears that Parker's ancestor had once owned Oakfield, and that he had hoped by getting rid of Newton, to remove the main obstacle there was in his re-possessing it, and that Pearce had, at the time of Mr. Morris' death, aspired to the hand of his daughter, in whose affection he felt he had been supplanted by poor Newton. The former soon left the neighborhood, became a drunken and dissolute man, and was ultimately killed in some lime works, while in the act of blasting a rock. Pearce grew sullen and dispirited, his very existence seemed a burden to him, and as the old sexton of Montgomery ex-pressed it, 'he wasted away from the face

of the earth.' I have not seen the grave since 1850 but I have heard that some person has cov ered it with a thick turf which has united itself with the surrounding grass, except at the head, which is still withered and bare, as if scorched by lightning. The prayer, however, of poor Newton, that his grave might remain uncovered for at least one generation, has been heard and his memory vindicated in a most remarkable manner. The name given to the grave was singularly inappropriate; it should have been called 'the grave of the innocent.' The widow with her daughter left Oakfield, and went to reside with her brothweeks after poor Newton's burial, it is said his grave was, from time to time, found strewed with wild flowers, by whom done was unknown-but it was observed that after Jane Morris had left the neighborhood, not a flower was found on the grave.

A Lady Rescued From The Savages. A letter from Tuscon, Arizona Territory, gives the following information respecting the rescue of Mrs. Page, recently carried off by the Indians:

'Mrs. Page is still alive, and is no longer with the Indians. She has passed an exceedingly dark night and he never through actual trials, hardships and difficulties during the last fortnight, exceeding in thrilling interest the most highly wrought pages of fiction. Last night a messenger arrived here from the Santa Rita Pinery, with a letter for Mr. John Page, stating that his wife had come in alive, after enduring almost incredible trial. Mr. Page immediatety set out, accompanied by a physician, and everything possible to be done for her relief will be done. It seems from what we can learn, that Mrs. Page, probably the day following her seizure by the Indians, finding that her friends were on the trail, refused to go on, and her savage masters lanced her in several places, and left her for dead. After some time she revived to find herself weak from loss of blood, with wounds still open, foot sore from previous trials, without food, and 'My lord, it is evident all I could say in tion for a young woman of eighteen sumhitherto had been all sunshi ie? Through weeks and dragged her emaciated form was miles away amid the haunts of the red trials, how pleasing the consolation at last that she is once more surrounded by

Nothing Divine dies. All good is hold in which I have been employed, and | Be honest and true.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

We learn from the Washington Star that at noon on Tuesday of last week, the Japthat my life shall be spared, yet it is my anese Commissioners, attended by two or three members of their suit, and the Unithis crime may not rest on my name. I ted States Naval Commission, all in car-devoutly hope that my good mistress and riages, and preceded by their treaty-box. riages, and preceded by their treaty-box, borne on the shoulders of two of their servants, proceeded to the State Department, where their treaty with this Government was duly ratified, in the office of the Secprayer to Heaven, and I believe it has been retary. On their arrival there, in their neard and accepted. I venture to assert presence and that of Secretary Cass, Asthat if I am innocent of the crime for sistant Secretary Appleton, and two or which I suffer, the grass, for one generation three others of the Department, the copies of the document were carefully compared, lord, I await your sentence without a mur- and certificates of the correctness of each mur, without a sorrow, and I devoutly pray were duly signed and exchanged; which comprises all the ceremonies comprising the ratification of a treaty.

GUNNERY FOR THE JAPANESE. The interview last Friday evening between the Japanesee and American physicians, says the correspondent of the New York Tribune was only the first of a series of practical discussions, to which the visitors have been, or are to be invited. The second took place on Saturday afternoon, when Commander Dahlgren of the Washington Navy Yard exhibited to the principal Ambassadors, a number of the most finely-wrought American firearms, giving, also, explanations of their mechanism, and illustrations of the manner in which they are used. Commander Dahlgren was introduced by Lieut. Porter, as the officer having charge of the Ordnance Department at the Navy Yard, and as having made the subject under consideration his especial study for a long time. When it was mentioned that the heavy guns the Ambassadors had seen on board the Powhatan were of Dahlgren's design, the Japanese present expressed in warmer terms than before their satisfaction at meeting with him. Two marines, sergeant and private, then came in, and, under direction of the former, the latter went through the drill peculiar to the sword-bayonet rifled musket, which was carefully elucidated, the Japanese showing evident understanding of the process, notwithstanding its novelty to them. A number of firearms were then submitted to inspection, with the operations of which the Ambassadors expressed themselves quite content.

Ogoori Boongo no Kami, the third Am-bassador, who has displayed throughout the most interest in the proceedings, then observed that, although a civil functionary, he had received a military education. He re-examined the several weapons with particular care, giving evidence by the manner in which he took and handled them that he was a connoisseur, and thoroughly appreciated their superior workmanship,-The arms were all breech-loading, with the exception of one rifled musket, constructed mon and favorite drink is saki, a distillation being required, the Japanese evidently recognizing at a glance the merits of evything laid before them.

With considerable satisfaction, the third Ambassador then brought forward the rifle manufactured at Jeddo, which possesses certain improvements upon the American Sharp's rifle, left with the Japanese in 1854 by Commodore Perry. They carefully and anxiously scrutinized Commander Dahlgren's face while he examined it, and seemed overjoyed when he declared that the 'invention was very creditable, and the workmanship excellent.' He remarked, at the same time, that he would wish to see the weapon tested before fully pronouncing upon it; to which the Ambassadors answered that it had been well tested, but yet

perhaps not so much as would be desirable. Commander Dahlgren then invited the Japanese to visit the Navy Yard, and to witness the operations and effect of the heavy ordnance there. This proposition was very promptly accepted, and next Wednesday was fixed for the event. The Japanese were well pleased to learn that specimens of the various firearms could be obtained and taken home with them, and received with thanks a book upon boat howitzer practice which was presented to them.

The principal Ambassador, in speaking of his sword, mentioned that it had been in his family for four hundred years, and added that the swords of many of his friends in Japan were known to have been made at least twice as long.

The Washington Star says that they were waited upon by Mr. Colt, (of revolver renown,) with whom they spent a pleasant hour in examining his arms and listening to his explanations. They then exhibited to Mr. Colt their improvement on Sharp's carbine, with which Mr. Colt expressed himself very much pleased, and remarked to them that the person who had made that improvement was a man of great ingenuity, and deserving of a great deal of credit. These arms, he said further, were as well made as any that were manufactured in America. They seemed very reluctant to part with Mr. Colt, they had become so very much interested in the guns.

On Saturday the Japanese officers were guided through all parts of the hotel by Mr. Williard. They professed great satisfaction with all the details of managebleness, indeed, they do with every worthy thing that comes within their observation.

The operations of the laundry, the cooking apparatus, and the mechanism of the bellwires especially interested them. They finally reached the highest room in the and the Senators' grand reception hall. building, when they were allowed to go upon the roof and enjoy the beautiful views of Washington everywhere exhibited from they were met by the House Committee this quarter. With this they were delight-

THE FIRST RAILROAD IMPRESSIONS. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from on board the Powhatan, gives the following account of their passage across the Isthmus:

Some of our officers accompanied the Embassy to Aspinwall, not willing to leave them until they saw them safely on board the Roanoke, whose size, and beauty, and ample accommodations, excited their greatest admiration. Upon the starting of the train, the first the Japanese had ever seen, and the first cars they had ever entered, the conductor put the train at moderate speed, which was gradually increased till it shot forward like an arrow, climbing, descending, winding along the valleys, dashing across the iron bridges of the Chagres, high conical hills, equalling small mountains, rising on either hand, covered with trees and verdure to their utmost summits, while numerous clusters of the more miserable huts lined the way, coowded with people of all hues, indolent, stupid, and half-clothed, while the pigs and children sported at the doors in company, and equally naked. The Japanese could not suppress their admiration at this new mode of conveyance and rate of progress, so unlike the norimons of their own country, in which they were carried on the shoulders of men. It was amusing to see the attempts of the artists to sketch scenes and objects when the train was at the top of its speed, and the poor artist, ignorant of the rate of motion, taking his eye for one instant only from the object to his paper, upon looking up again found it had utterly vanished, giving place to others which had the same apparition-existence. they were obliged to desist, and gave themselves up to the gratification of sight-see-

A WORD OF WARNING. The same correspondent suggests this necessary warning:

A remark of the venerable father of Kamehameha IV., the present King of the Sandwich Islands, I commend to the serious consideration of our countrymen, official and others, who may entertain the Japanese, or mingle in their company. I have never seen but one instance of intoxication among the Japanese; still, they are fond of intoxicating liquors, and by the influence of example and solicitation in respectable and honorable circles, can easily be seduced into the most ruinous habits. Their comupon the principle of Colt's revolver. Am- tion of rice, which in strength is about unition, cartridges, and the percussion lint equal to old Sherry wine. They easily, recently invented as a substitute for the however, exchange it for champagne, and Treasury. cap, were exhibited, scarcely any explana- other wings, and rum, whiskey and brandy. The Messrs. Williard are famous for board the ship, while all saw the facility with which moderation could be made to terminate in intemperance. At the presentation of the Japanese ministers to King Kamehameha at Honolula, I happened to be standing near the King's father, the venerable and hoary-headed Kekuanava who alone survives of the Sandwich Island party which went to England in the year 1826, on a somewhat similar errand.

King Liholiho and his queen, attended by their highest chieftians, like the present Japanese Embassy, resolved to leave their beautiful Islands to go abroad and see the world. Arriving in London, they were feted by the King, the Court and the nobles. and introduced to all the practices of the table which only Englishmen are able to achieve or live under. Soon they became grossly intemperate, and died in London from their excesses. Their bodies were brought back and now sleep in the Paradise Island, which they so lately left .-When the ceremony was ended, and the Japan ministry had withdrawn, on whom Kuanava had gazed with a serious and sad expression upon his face, he stepped up to Commodore Tattnall and remarked that he foresaw the fate of the Japanese Ambassadors; they would not live to see their beautiful island again; they would be initiated into drunkenness in the United States, as King Liholiho and his queen were in London, and, like them, would leave their bodies there.' I was touched by the humanity of the venerable man, as well as alarmed by his prophecy; and, taking out my note book, committed it to 'Let him that readeth under-VISIT TO THE CAPITOL

Washington, May 23.-The Japanese visited the Chamber at noon to-day, accompanied by the Naval Commission. The Princes and six of their officers were recieved on the floor and seated in the southwest corner. They were soon surrounded by a number of the Senators.

Mr. Mason was presented, and his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was explained to the Japanese, who were furnished with plans of the Senate Chamber and Capitol. They tional Agricultural Society. They were viewed with admiration the splendid ceiling and other parts of the Chamber, and exhibited intense interest as to the mode of before leaving here, which appeared to conducting legislative proceedings.

From thence they visited the magnificent retiring rooms connected with the Senate Chamber, including the marble hall

As they were about leaving the purlieus of the Senate's division of the building, appointed to invite them to visit the Representatives' Hall, who, on being presented by Captain Dupont to the Ambassadors, conducted them, each to the House wing, each Committeeman having a Commissioner on his arm, stopping some time in the rotunda, where the pictures gracing the walls were explained to them.

Some of the interior Japanese were in

the galleries, and others in the rotunda of the Capitol. Subsequently they were conducted by the Congressional Committee to seats in the House gallery, set apart for the diplomatic corps. Mr. Portman, for the Committee, explained to them, through the Japanese interpreter, the nature of the legislative proceedings, the yeas and nays being called at the time they entered the Hall. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators, at least one half of whom

The Ambassadors were afterwards recieved by the Speaker in his room, and then furnished with seats on the floor of the House, in company with the Naval Commission and Congressional Committee. The inferiors retained their places in the diplomatic gallery.

The Japanese remained but a few minutes. The Ambassadors passed out the main aisle, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cochrang, and Mr. Branch each having an Ambassador in immediate charge. The other members of the Committee, Mr. Morris of Penusylvania, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, together with the Naval Commission, followed in the rear. The subordinates in the gallery simultaneously retired.

There were hurried movements in the galleries, which in a few minutes were nearly deserted, the spectators rushing out to get another view of the strangers, who proceeded to the rotunda to examine the pictures. Dense crowds surrounded them. After passing several hours in the Capitol premises, they returned in carriages to their hotel.

A GOOD TIME AT WILLIARDS'

The Japanese are the cause of a great consumption of the good things of this life, on the part of their visitors and entertainers. The army and pavy have united in a combined assault upon the champagne and delicacies, and are as hospitable the little Japanese as they are hungry. When Kossuth visited the United States, he was the source of great expense to the Government and the municipalities, and a glorious excuse for the gratification of the dead heads. Brown's Hotel here was the headquarters of the German patriot and his bearded followers, and the forthcoming bill the subject of vast grumbling at the

Not an instance of intoxication occurred on | their liberal charges, and as they are having an excellent opportunity for the display of this characteristic, they will in dulge it to the infinite edification of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Buchanan. It is really surprising how much champagne and French cookery these fat and shiny islanders are supposed to consume.

A TALK WITH THE JAPANESE

An interesting interview occurred on Monday between Dr. Hill, Superintendent of the Columbus (Ohio) Lunațic Asylum, and the physicians to the Japanese Embas The following colloquy took place; Dr. Hill-How many insane persons

Have you separate hospitals for them? We have four hospitals in Jeddo for the sick, with separate wards for the insane. Do you use force or violence in their management? We do not, but have strong

have you in Japan? Very few.

rooms and guards. Do you ever bleed insane patients?-

Are idiots and lunatics kept in the same hospitals? They are, but in different wards; we have but few-not more than twenty in all; there may be some in private hospitals.

How many sick do you average in your hospitals? From five to eight hundred, but all poor.

Here the Japanese doctors became intergators, and inquired: Have you many insane?
Dr. Hill—We have three hundred in

my hospital. How many of these are insane? All.

This reply astonished the inquisitors, who raised their hands and looked at each other.

What medicenes do you use? Wine, quinine and other stimulants. Have you hospitals for dumb and blind?

Yes, but separate.

Have you medicinal gardens? None of importance.

The Japanese here remarked that they would like to get the seed of our plants of every description for the imperial gardens of Jeddo, and they were informed that these would be furnished them by the Naalso told that they would have an opportunity to inspect the Asylum for the Insane gratify them very much.