

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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DR. J. LOCKE, DENTIST. OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown...

DR. A. J. ATKINSON, HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services...

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander, Has permanently located at Mifflin, and is prepared to practice all the branches...

EDWARD FRYSENGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c., &c., LEWISTOWN, PA.

GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law, Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.

NOLTE'S BREWERY, Seigrist's Old Stand, Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa. Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger and Switzer Cheese...

McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata County, Pa. GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor...

A Normal Department will be formed which will afford Teachers the best opportunity of preparing for full examination...

SILVER PLATED WARE, BY HARVEY FILLEY, No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia, MANUFACTURER OF Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plated of Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors, Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Wafers, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Communion Ware, Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.

WILLIAM LIND, has now open A NEW STOCK OF Cloths, Cassimeres AND VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles.

New Fall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries...

Fall and Winter Goods suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His Groceries comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguna Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores...

NAILS, Spikes, &c.--A large and full assortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes. Also a full assortment of Tacks, Screws, &c. For sale by JOHN KENNEDY & CO. FRESH Raisins, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Candies and Fancy Candy Toys at Wholesale and Retail prices, at a small advance on city prices, for cash.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column. Teach Scholars to Think. One of the old complaints against teachers, and one that it is always safe to urge, is that they are too apt to follow a beaten path, to repeat what others have said, to make parrots of their scholars...

The principles of any science are of use to us as disciplinary instruments, only so far as we have fully mastered them. It is nothing that we are able to repeat them without error; nothing that we pretend to teach them, unless we know them by steady, conquering, assimilating thought.

Follow teachers, we need to think more ourselves; to have all the operations of the schoolroom tend toward fostering in the minds of our pupils a disposition to search for the truth, for the principles of things, for that which is best and essential in all that we teach...

There is hardly a sadder sight than a man or woman who acts, and speaks, but never really thinks. For how many idle words and aimless deeds must such have to give account! On the other hand, whom do we reverence more highly than those who earnestly seek to know what is true and right, and then zealously follow whithersoever the Light may lead...

POLITICAL.

Speech of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee. Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, said that if a jury of twelve honest men could be sworn to try the issue joined between the two contending factions, and belonging to no political party, with no motive but to subserve the country, he could submit the case to them without argument and have an unanimous verdict...

ment, yet he announced that if this House or Congress fail to come up to public expectation, before he would undertake to overturn the temple of liberty, and crush the last hopes of the patriot...

The revolution now threatening to subvert the country was the most unjustifiable and unparadonable that the world ever beheld, involving the most fearful consequences, and yet men all over the country are playing with the mad passions of the people, and stigmatizing those as traitors who would not participate in the revolution.

Mr. Lincoln was not elected fully on the Republican platform--there was a conglomeration of various interests, including the tariff measure. When a respectful statement of southern grievances shall be made out, he had no doubt the people of the north, at the ballot box, would grant all that fair-minded men should ask.

Mr. Etheridge said it was known that the people of the south are like a tempest. They were insane; and, in the language of Scripture, he would answer them as he would a fool--"according to his folly." If the people of one section are misled, in the name of Heaven, would it be just to say that those of the other section should not do what is right to disabuse their minds?

cession and guarantees the north has been yielding everything that was demanded, though it might be reluctantly. He referred to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida a few years ago. In 1819, before he lived even, the clamor was so great that the federal government had to purchase that territory, because the peninsula must be in the hands of a foreign power.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked, if the gentleman's statement of the case between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States be true, ought the people of the free States to humiliate themselves by proposing any constitutional amendment or additional legislation?

Mr. Etheridge replied that men are standing in the south, to-day, surrounded by a tempest--by a fire which feeds itself, and is all-devouring. It is well known that throughout the south, where the disunion sentiment predominates, there exists a reign of terror. While the Conventions are in session in Charleston, Montgomery, and elsewhere--while men are deliberating on the fate of an empire--the military are being drilled.

Mr. Etheridge. I speak on the side which has but few representatives. I am speaking for my country. [Applause.] After alluding to the fearful condition of affairs in the South, and the alarm which the military movements occasioned, he said he would vote for any proposition that could for a moment relieve the public mind. I will, he added, return to Tennessee to resist the wave of disunion. If the worst comes to the worst, and I should be

dragged to the fearful precipice, and made an unwilling observer of my country's ruin, I will wash my hands of the shame and crime which will attach to those who would overthrow the public liberty, and make our country a despotism. I will cling to the flag of my country in this darkest hour of peril, and cling to it as a saint would cling to his god. [Applause.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Emperor of France on American Affairs.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Paris under date of January 4th, gives the following incident as transpiring at the Emperor's levee on New Year's day:

When the collective reception of the Diplomatic body was over, the Emperor passed slowly along the line of Ambassadors and Ministers, speaking a few words to each in person. After a moment's conversation with the Persian Ambassador, who stood at the right of the Minister of the United States, the Emperor approached Mr. Faulkner, and cordially shook his hand. The usual words of greeting were then exchanged, after which the Emperor asked in English--

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it?" "Like most nations, sire," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring as described in the European press."

The Emperor--"I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the General Confederation?"

Mr. Faulkner--"The States still form one common Government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitements, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

The Emperor--"I sincerely hope it may be so; and THAT YOU MAY LONG CONTINUE AN UNITED AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE."

Mr. Faulkner then asked permission of the Emperor to present to him Mr. J. G. Clarke, acting Secretary of Legation, and Mr. E. Boyd Faulkner, acting Assistant Secretary, to whom his majesty made a few kind remarks, and then passed on to the Minister of Denmark.

The account given of this important conversation between Napoleon III. and the Minister of the United States may be relied upon fully. I have it from a gentleman who was present and who heard every word pronounced on both sides. Indeed, the circumstances are now very generally known among the Americans in Paris, who comment upon the affair according to their individual political sentiments, but all, I believe, concurring in the opinion that the interrogatories and observations of the Emperor were inspired by a sincere regret at our internecine divisions, threatening a disaster which will not be attributed in Europe to its real sources, and which could not fail to inflict a terrible blow upon the struggling populations of Europe, looking to our country as a model of political liberty, and to our unexampled material prosperity as the most signal evidence of the success and stability of republican institutions.

A Man Killed by a Lion at Astley's Theatre.

Yesterday morning an alarming circumstance occurred at Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, owing to the escape of the whole of the lions, the property of Mr. Crockett, from their den, which occupied a place very near the stage. At about a quarter before eight the men who usually attend to cart away the manure were startled by the loud roaring of the lions, but as they had on former occasions heard somewhat similar sounds, they proceeded with their work as usual. The noise, however, did not subside, but on the contrary, increased, and in a few minutes the men were horror-struck at beholding one of the lions struggling with a man named Jarvey, a yard helper in the establishment. Mr. Crockett's animal keeper was immediately sent for, and arrived in a very few minutes, but he not having the power over the infuriated beast that Mr. Crockett had, immediately sent for that gentleman. On the arrival of Mr. Crockett he rushed on to the stage, where the lion was running about with the unfortunate man Jarvey in his mouth, to all appearance quite dead.

Mr. Crockett instantly seized a stable fork, and dealt the lion a heavy blow on the side of the head, which caused it to let the man go; but instead of running away, he turned round and seemed inclined to spring upon his master. Another powerful blow, however, made the enraged animal turn and run away. Medical aid was immediately brought for poor Jarvey, but on the arrival of the surgeon life was found to be extinct. After the body of Jarvey

had been removed, Mr. Crockett went in search of the three lions who were now roaming about the theatre. One was seen running about at a remote corner of the stage, another was in the arena, and the other could not be seen. The lioness was the first that was attempted to be secured, but this was a work of extreme danger and difficulty, as the assistants were all afraid of even approaching the beast. On seeing Mr. Crockett the lioness made a dash through the pit saloon, whence she rushed up the box staircase and entered one of the private boxes, and took up a most threatening attitude.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Crockett entered the box, placed a leathern collar round her neck, and having secured her head, she was hauled out of the place by ropes, and finally placed in security. From the private box Mr. Crockett saw another of the animals playing on the stage with a quantity of ribbons and stage properties, and with comparatively little difficulty it was placed again in the cage, and after a few minutes search the third was recaptured. At half past seven yesterday morning the watchman of the theatre, who is on duty all night, left, at which hour, he says, all was perfectly quiet and safe. In consequence of the large lion being unwell it had been parted from its companions, and it is supposed that in endeavoring to join it one of the three lions in the other compartment of the cage must have broken down the partition and thus displaced the iron bars. The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed for some time in the theatre, and it required Mr. Crockett's utmost persuasion to convince the attendants that no further danger need be apprehended.--London Times, Jan. 8.

Charles Carroll's Supplemental Declaration.

In the year 1826, says a writer in the Washington Union, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the city of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor, and obtain from him, for deposit in the public hall of the city, a copy of the Declaration of 1776, graded and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request, and affixed with his own hand to a copy of the instrument the grateful, solemn, and pious supplemental declaration which follows:

"Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, he has conferred upon my beloved country in her emancipation, and on permitting me, under circumstances of anxiety, to live to the age of eighty nine years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the 2d day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the best inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity, and extended to the whole family of men."

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton August 2, 1826.

How Sumter may be Reinforced.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette has hit upon a very feasible plan for throwing reinforcements into Fort Sumter without incurring the hazards to which the Star of the West was subjected. He suggests for that purpose the "Winans steamer," and for the following reasons. We quote:

"This vessel, as you know, is built of iron, is immensely strong and attains a high rate of speed. She has capacity for all that is required in men and supplies. She obeys the helm like a thing of life; has a very light draught of water, and any pilot, as well acquainted with the harbor of Charleston as the writer is with those of eastern cities, could take her straight to her destination, without the aid of buoys to guide, or light-houses to warn him. The hour of twilight would carry her safely over the outer bar, and, for the rest, she would need only the stars of Heaven. The chances of injury from the enemy's batteries would be greatly lessened by the absence of daylight; but if this be indispensable, the danger of mishap must still be very slight, for a cannon ball must strike her exactly amidships (the location of her peculiar propeller), or on the precise line of her axis--otherwise the shot would glance as harmless from her side as hailstones from a housetop.

An idiot at Salsburg, Germany, being very fearless, an experiment was made to test his courage, by setting him to watch a corpse, but which was in reality a live person enveloped, and unfortunately, confined in a shroud. As the supposed corpse began to move, the idiot told it to lay still, and being disobeyed, seized a hatchet and cut off first one of the feet, and in spite of opposition, the head of the helpless impostor, after which he calmly resumed his watching.