

# LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYNSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIDDLEBURY COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2603.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 21.

**DR. J. LOCKE,**  
DENTIST.  
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown,  
adjoining F. G. Francis's Hardware  
Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office  
the first Monday of each month to spend the  
week. my31

**DR. A. J. ATKINSON,**  
H. A. J. Atkinson, M.D., has permanently located in Lewis-  
town, and is prepared to attend to all  
cases of town and country. Office  
West Market St., opposite Eisebise's Hotel.  
Residence one door east of George Blymyer,  
Lewistown, July 12, 1860-11

**Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,**  
Has permanently located at Milroy,  
and is prepared to practice all the branches  
of his Profession. Office at Swine-  
hart's Hotel. my2-ly

**EDWARD FRYNSINGER,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER  
OF  
**CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,**

**GEO. W. ELDER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will at-  
tend to business in Middle, Centre and Hunting-  
don counties. my26

**NOLTE'S BREWERY,**  
Seigrist's Old Stand,  
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.  
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger  
and Switzer Cheese—all of the best quality  
constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or re-  
tail.  
Yeast to be had daily during summer.  
my24-yr

**McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY**  
Janata County, Pa.  
GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor.  
JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.  
Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.  
The next session of this Institution com-  
mences on the 26th of July, to continue 22  
weeks. Students admitted at any time.  
**A Normal Department**  
will be formed which will afford Teachers the  
best opportunity of preparing for fall examina-  
tions.  
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,  
Lecturers engaged, &c.  
Trusses—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per  
session, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.  
Circulars sent free on application.

**WILLIAM LIND,**  
has now open  
**A NEW STOCK**  
OF  
**Cloths, Cassimeres**  
AND  
**VESTINGS,**  
which will be made up to order in the neat-  
est and most fashionable styles. ap19

**Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying,  
Plumbing and White Smithing**  
THE above branches of business will be  
promptly attended to on application at  
the residence of the undersigned in Main  
street, Lewistown. jan10

**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,**  
selected with care and purchased for cash,  
which are offered 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 Laguira Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also,  
Boots and Shoes, 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. F. ELLIS,  
Country Produce received as usual and the  
full market price allowed therefor.  
Lewistown, October 25, 1860.

**FLOUR** by the barrel or hundred—Fancy,  
Extra Family and Superfine Flour for  
sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**COAL OIL LAMPS,** Shades, Chimneys,  
Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**Cheaper than the Cheapest!**  
**GLASSWARE**—Tumblers at 62 1/2, 75, 87,  
\$1, 1 50, and 2 00 per dozen. Goblets,  
Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes,  
&c., at  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.**

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
10 lbs. Pic Nic Crackers,  
10 " Boston Biscuits,  
10 " Sugar Crackers,  
10 " Family "  
5 boxes Soda Biscuits.  
Fresh from the Bakery. Low to the trade.  
For sale by  
**JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**LICENSE APPLICATIONS.**—The fol-  
lowing applications have been filed for  
Licenses in my office, and will be presented  
for the consideration of the Court on Friday,  
April 6th, 1861, at which time all persons in-  
terested may be heard by remonstrance, peti-  
tion, &c.:  
Wm. W. Harrell, Tavern, Menno twp.  
John Dipple, do N. Hamilton,  
Wm. Brothers, do do  
Jacob Lotz, do do  
Rosanna Davis, do do  
Ben. A. Bradley, do do  
George Settle, do Bratton twp.  
Simon Yeager, do do  
Ellis B. Hummel, do do  
Abm. Mutterbaugh, do do  
Wm. V. B. Coplin, do do  
Wm. Schweinert, do do  
Richard Brindle, do do  
Henry Selbridge, do do  
Bernard Ehricks, do do  
Jacob Bearley, do do  
Daniel Eisenbise, do do  
Moses A. Sample, do do  
Andrew Mayes, do do  
Samuel M. Ault, do do  
Sophia P. Murray, do do  
Jacob Mutterbaugh, do do  
Nathaniel Kennedy, Store, do

**H. J. WALTERS,**  
Clerk Quarter Sessions,  
Clerk's Office, Lewistown, March 14, 1861.

**List of Causes for Trial at April T., 1861.**  
1. Bates et al. vs. Ker, Breuninger & Co. 94 Apr. 1861  
2. Milken vs. Milken et al. 220 Aug. 1859  
3. A. Thompson vs. Green & Carson 128 " 1858  
4. Little & Co. vs. Currier & McCormick 37 Nov. "  
5. Hill & Co. vs. Sagar 84 "  
6. J. G. Gibbons, Adm. vs. W. Wood 44 Jan. 1859  
7. John Hines vs. Henry Ragle 17 "  
8. E. L. Benedict vs. John Kyle 117 "  
9. John Hines vs. Michael Ragle 139 Apr. "  
10. Stewart & Co. vs. M. Mangin's adm'r. 79 Aug. "  
11. McWilliams & Co. for use vs. same 80 "  
12. H. G. Galt vs. Wm. Bishop, Dec. 46 "  
13. Sellers et al. vs. Stewart & Scott 66 "  
14. Sams vs. Mitchell Jones 67 "  
15. J. D. Stewart for use vs. same 161 "  
16. Henry Bilen vs. Amos Root 117 "  
17. J. Hummel's ex'r. vs. Jno. Sager 10 Jan. 1859  
18. J. Burns vs. Ziegler & Yeager 16 "  
19. Stewart & Co. et al. vs. S. Woods 24 "  
20. Matilda Wertz vs. John Hunter, et al. 45 "  
21. Stewart for use vs. Williams, et al. 22 Apr. "  
22. E. L. Benedict vs. Wm. Bishop, Dec. 46 "  
23. Myers, Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. McCurdy 72 "  
24. Ziegler & Willis vs. Cunningham's ad. 91 "  
25. H. G. Galt vs. Wm. Bishop, Dec. 46 "  
26. Waters for use vs. Joshua Morrison, 110 "  
27. McCoy for use vs. G. H. Gallagher, 79 Aug. "  
28. Thompson vs. Alexander et al. 102 "  
29. Cummings vs. Director's Poor, 110 "  
30. McCollister for use vs. Things adm'r. 129 "  
31. Smith vs. Stewart et al. 129 "  
32. Strick Field & Co. vs. G. Alexander, 4 Nov. "  
33. Sams vs. S. Alexander, 5 "  
34. Sams vs. E. B. Stewart, 6 "  
35. Sams vs. Thomas Reed, 7 "  
H. J. WALTERS, Pro.  
Prothonotary's Office, Lewistown, Mar. 14, 1861.

**What Shall We Do During the Sum-  
mer.**

**Fellow Teachers:**—Many of us have  
closed the winter term of our schools.—  
Summer, the time of life and activity, will  
find a majority of us minus schools. Shall  
we be idle during the summer? No, that  
will not do; first, because few of us have  
enough of the 'needful'; secondly, we are  
industrious folks; thirdly, some of us some-  
times lecture to our pupils on the import-  
ance of a proper use of time. To be con-  
sistent, therefore, if from no other motive,  
we should not squander it in idleness.  
Shall we wait for something to 'turn up'  
to give us employment? No;

Some of our predecessors used to trans-  
form themselves into book agents, clerks,  
or something similar; indeed, this is often  
done yet, but it seems to me one business  
is enough for one person to pursue; if he  
attempts more, his attention will be so di-  
vided that the probability is none will be  
well attended to. I would therefore sug-  
gest that inasmuch as many of us can still  
greatly improve on the past, we spend the  
summer in self-improvement or in attend-  
ing some school where we may more thor-  
oughly prepare ourselves for successfully at-  
tending the one business of teaching. Surely,  
he who essays to be a teacher of the young  
cannot know too much or be too well pre-  
pared for the duties of this important and  
responsible position. All may not need  
more schooling, but a large majority of us  
I think will frankly admit that we should  
be greatly benefited thereby.

Another reason why some of us, to be  
consistent, should endeavor to improve, is  
that we all freely acknowledge the great  
responsibilities of our position. It follows,  
therefore, that we should be so well pre-  
pared to discharge our duty that we shall not  
be guilty of trifling with and irreparably  
injuring the tender minds committed to  
our care. As the trained eye guides surely  
to the mark, so the trained and correct-  
ly instructed teacher makes his mark  
bright upon those imperishable tablets—  
the minds of his pupils.

A great change has been effected in the  
educational condition of our country since  
1854. At that time the teachers scarcely  
knew each other, and a very large propor-  
tion seemed to regard the labors of the  
schoolroom as a mere dull, lifeless routine.  
There seemed to be no professional spirit  
among them. In a year or two, however,  
a different spirit began to manifest itself.  
Teachers began to show a desire for im-  
provement. They began to inquire for bet-  
ter methods of teaching the different bran-  
ches, and for the best systems of school  
government and discipline. They met and  
compared their different plans of teaching.  
District teachers' associations sprang up;  
the county teachers' association and the ju-  
stitate, which have each been a source of  
so much improvement, were organized.  
With one or two exceptions, I have been  
present at every meeting of the teachers of  
our county, and I am led to firmly believe  
that these meetings have done much—very  
much for our mutual improvement. They  
have infused into us a spirit of sociability  
and progress, and a desire for improvement  
that has done much to elevate the stand-  
ard of our education. But these meetings  
are of short duration, and although they  
subserve an excellent purpose, we cannot  
depend upon them alone for improvement.  
We must look to normal schools and other  
means for thoroughly fitting ourselves for  
the position of teachers.

**JOHN C. McCORD,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
Strode's Mills, Oliver Township,  
OFFERS his services to the public on rea-  
sonable terms. jan31-ly.

**AMBROTYPES**  
AND  
**MELAINOTYPES.**  
The Gems of the Season.  
THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth.  
The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder  
are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTH-  
FULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and  
DURABILITY. Prices varying according to  
size and quality of frames and Cases.  
Room over the Express Office,  
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,  
Executed in the best style known in the art,  
at  
**C. G. Crane's Gallery,**  
532 Arch st., east of Sixth, Philadelphia.  
Life Size in Oil and Pastil,  
STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS,  
AMBROTYPES, DAGUERRETYPES, &c.  
For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings &c.  
Philadelphia, November 15, 1860-ly.

## EDUCATIONAL, MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

Edited by A. SURR, County Superintendent.

### SONG OF THE BROOK.

For the Educational Column.  
From where the rainbow's radiant arch  
O'er-spans the sylvan valley,  
From where the glow-storm's columns white  
Like gathering squadrons rally,  
From where the dew-drops glittering shew  
On every blade and blossom,  
I gather in the sparkling gems  
That decorate my bosom.  
Each flower-bell of the mountain holds  
A pearl to swell my treasure,  
And in the mosses' tiny cups  
I've brilliant without measure;  
And gleaming on the rock's dark brow  
There's many a jewel flashing,  
That soon shall mingle with the flood  
As down my pathway dashing.  
I've wealth untold all safely locked  
Within the iceberg's coffers,  
Each leaf bequeathed with the dew,  
Its morning tribute offers.  
You clouds that cleave the trackless air  
With swift and gentle motion,  
Are argosies that bear to me  
The riches of old ocean.

For the Educational Column.  
**What Shall We Do During the Sum-  
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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BY MONSIEUR.

Flowers! wherefore do ye bloom?  
—We strew thy pathway to the tomb.  
Stars! wherefore do ye rise?  
—To light thy spirit to the skies.  
Fair moon! why dost thou wane?  
—That I may weep again.  
O Sun! what makes thy beams so bright?  
—The Word that said, 'Let there be light.'  
Planets! what guides you in your course?  
—Unseen, unfelt, unfeeling force.  
Nature! whence sprang thy glorious fame?  
—My Maker called me, and I came.  
O light! thy subtle essence who may know?  
—Ask not; for all things but my self I show.  
What is you arch which everywhere I see?  
—The sign of Omnipresent Deity.  
Where rests the horizon's all-embracing zone?  
—Where earth, God's footstool, touches Heaven's throne.  
Ye clouds! what makes ye in your train?  
—God's embassies—storm, lightning, hail or rain.  
Winds! whence and whither do ye blow?  
—Thou must be born again to know.  
Bow in the cloud! what token dost thou bear?  
—That Justice still cries, 'Avenge, and Mercy spare.'  
Dews of the morning! wherefore were ye given?  
—To slime on earth, then rise to Heaven.  
Rise, glitter, break; yet hallow! tell me why?  
—To show the course of all beneath the sky.  
Stay, Meteor! stay thy falling fire.  
—For, thus shall all the host of Heaven expire.  
Ocean! what has thy chainless waves confined?  
—That which in reason's limit bounds thy mind.  
Time! whether dost thou fly?  
—I travel to eternity.  
Enemy! what art thou!—say?  
—Time past, time present, time to come—today.  
Ye Dead! where can your dwelling be?  
—The house for all the living; come and see.  
O Light! what is thy breath?  
—Vapor lost in death.  
O Death! how ends thy strife?  
—In everlasting life.  
O Grace! where is thy victory?  
—Ask him who rose again for me.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Effect of a Curse.

The effect of imagination, as shown in  
the case of hydrophobia on the West Side,  
recalls to our mind a remarkable circum-  
stance which occurred many years ago, and  
in which an excited imagination brought  
about a miserable life and terrible death.  
The affair occurred near the place of our  
nativity, and partly during our boyhood,  
and as we do not remember ever seeing it  
recorded in print, we will give it in the  
shape that it is impressed on our memory.  
A young man named Comyn had for  
some time paid attention to a girl who was  
the belle of the village, and they were at  
length formally engaged. Elizabeth was  
of an ardent temperament, loving Comyn  
with her whole heart, and sensitive to the  
slightest appearances of coldness or neg-  
lect.

A 'lovers' quarrel' sprang up from some  
slight cause. There was a coolness for a  
day or two, and on Sunday afternoon Comyn  
descended another young woman to church.  
Elizabeth saw them pass her window, and  
the coldness of despair chilled through her.  
Recovering from the shock she took down  
her prayer book, and, turning down a leaf,  
sent it to Comyn's house. That done she  
went to a neighboring wood and hung her-  
self.

On returning from church her lover had  
a presentiment of evil and went to her  
house. She had not been seen for two or  
three hours. A terrible conviction flashed  
to his mind, and he exclaimed, 'Good  
heaven! she has destroyed herself.' He  
was told that a book had been sent to his  
house, and on running thither, he found  
the prayer book, with the leaf turned down  
to the 109th Psalm, and the following pas-  
sage marked:

"Let his days be few; and another take his office.  
Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow.  
Let his children be vagabonds, and let their bread:  
let them seek it also in desolate places.  
Let the extortioner consume all that he hath; and  
let the stranger spoil his labor.  
Let there be no man to pity him, nor to have com-  
passion upon his fatherless children.  
Let his posterity be destroyed; and in the next gen-  
eration let his name be clean put out."

While reading this terrible malediction,  
word was brought of the discovery of Elizabeth's  
body and of her death. Comyn  
rushed from the house, saying he was ruined  
forever and ever, and for days and nights  
he wandered about the neighborhood half-  
crazed with remorse and fear.

Years passed away, but no alleviation of  
his mental torture. He was afraid to en-  
ter church, least he should hear the dread-  
ful words read. The sight of a Bible or  
prayer book would drive him from the house.  
Disasters and misfortunes of various  
kinds befel him, all owing, he claimed,  
to the curse which hung over him. His  
nights were disturbed by frightful dreams.  
The dead girl appeared to him in his sleep  
with her features distorted by strangula-  
tion, and her finger pointed to a prayer  
book, open at the terrible curse. At such  
time he frequently shrieked in agony—'O  
Betsey, my dear Betsey, shut the book—  
shut the book!'

His friends persuaded him to marry,  
hoping thus to break the spell that weighed  
him down. At length he assented, and  
offered his hand to a young girl. She  
turned from him with horror, asking if he  
wished to bring down the curses of the  
dead girl on her head. Two other offers  
were refused in the same manner, but at  
length the chance of good settlement out-  
weighed superstitious fears, and a woman  
was found to accept his offer.  
That wedding was described to us by an

## AGRICULTURAL.

Questions and Answers.

A correspondent of the Gardener's  
Monthly, asks the following questions:  
What twelve varieties of hardy decid-  
uous flowering shrubs would you recommend  
for the garden or lawn, so as to get the  
longest continued bloom and the greatest  
variety of flowers?  
What twelve varieties of hardy standard  
roses would you recommend for the garden,  
so as to get the longest continued bloom  
and the greatest variety of flowers?

To the first the editor answers:  
1. Forsythia viridissima, 2. Wiegelia  
rosea, 3. Spiraea prunifolia, 4. Spiraea  
Reevesii, 5. Pyrus japonica, 6. Hypericum  
kalimianum, 7. Colutea arborescens, 8.  
Philadelphus coronarius, 9. Deutzia gracilis,  
10. Persian lilac, 11. Magnolia, purple,  
12. Missouri currant.

To the second:  
Baron Provost, Prince Albert, Garibaldi,  
Paxton, Youland d'Aragon, Coronet,  
Monthly Cabbage, General Jacquemont,  
Lion of Combs, Triomphe de l'Exposition,  
Dr. Marx, and Caroline de Sansal.

Our own readers will get some useful  
hints from the above.

### The Wheat and Chess Question.

It may be well to repeat, says the Amer-  
ican Agriculturist, for the benefit of 30,000  
to 40,000 new readers, that we last year of-  
fered a reward of \$500 to any person who  
would demonstrate by a series of well con-  
ducted experiments, that wheat will turn  
to chess. This offer has turned out a great  
number of letters on the subject, some giv-  
ing notice that the writers will be prepared  
in due time to claim the premium. Here  
are a couple of examples similar to many  
others: John Plotter, of Green Bay, Wis.,  
writes that last year he cleared a forest and  
sowed it to oats, June 14. The oats grew  
finely, but were struck with rust before rip-  
ening. A subsequent rain washed off the  
rust, and he had a good yield of fodder.  
Sept. 6th he sowed wheat which was some-  
what damaged by frost, but it recovered  
finely, owing to the splendid spring weath-  
er. The crop grew so vigorously that it was  
a pleasure to look at the field. But to  
his surprise, at harvest, most of the expect-  
ed wheat proved to be chess, especially  
along the border of the forest; on the high-  
er ground away from the forest, the wheat  
was beautiful, yielding from 35 to 40 bushels  
per acre. Mr. P. is sure that his wheat  
seed was good and clean; and no weeds  
came up on the field.

Another subscriber writes from Louis-  
ville, Kentucky, that in 1858 he had a few  
acres of very fine wheat, that, when nearly  
ripe, was almost destroyed by a storm, so  
that it could not be harvested clean. In  
the fall there was a growth of wheat on  
the ground as thick as if four bushel of seed had  
been sown. The land being in good order,  
he let the volunteer crop grow, and expect-  
ed a second good harvest. But when  
nearly ripe, he discovered that it was all  
chess! He thinks he could have thrashed  
10 bushels per acre of chess, and there was  
not a single head of wheat on the field!—  
Again, year before last, the swine broke  
into one of his wheat fields and spoiled a  
part of it, so that it was not harvested.—  
Last year a crop of chess appeared, and the  
plot of chess just covered the ground where  
the swine spoiled the wheat, and extended  
no farther.

The above are staggering cases, and not  
having witnessed the fields or studied their  
previous culture and surroundings, we shall  
not attempt to explain the phenomena.—  
But there must have been some cause for  
the appearance of the chess other than the  
transmutation of the wheat. If wheat can  
turn into or produce chess under any cir-  
cumstances, then all scientific observations,  
on the permanence of species must be sad-  
ly at fault. We are still positive that with-  
out miraculous interposition, without any  
absolute variation from fixed natural laws,  
it is not possible for a grain of wheat to  
produce a head of chess. We will on-  
ly repeat that we will very cheerfully pay  
the \$500 offered, if any one will ascertain  
by a succession of experiments, any pro-  
cess or combination of circumstances, by  
which such transmutation can be brought  
about. Of course if it can be done once  
the experiment can be repeated. Let those  
who believe the transmutation possible, ex-  
periment and learn how the change can be  
produced. It will then be easy to repeat  
the experiment under circumstances which  
will leave no doubt. If any one succeeds  
in conclusively proving to the world that  
wheat will turn into chess, he will not only  
receive the reward offered, for his labor,  
but his name will become famous. He will  
unsettle one of the laws assigned to nature,  
and held to be immutable by all scientific  
naturalists.

**The State Messenger.**  
Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman,  
actually robbed the second Duke of Port-  
land within his own park of Balstrade.—  
This daring deed he thus far has accom-  
plished: The Duke was driving into the  
domain in his carriage, accompanied by a  
few attendants on horseback. Turpin has-  
tily rode up, having apparently a roll of  
paper in his hand, and pointing to it, he  
motioned to the horsemen to stand aside  
for a moment. Thinking he was a mes-  
senger of state they did so, when Turpin,  
putting his head into the carriage, leveled  
the roll of paper at the Duke's head, and  
his Grace perceived it contained a loaded  
pistol. 'Your life or your watch on the  
instant!' quietly said Turpin. The Duke  
pulled the latter from his fob and gave it  
to him. Turpin drew back with sundry  
bows and obeisances, as if receiving the  
Duke's answer to an important dispatch,  
and then galloped off, and was on the high-  
road out of reach before the Duke could  
give the alarm to his followers.

The upper floor of Brokerhoff's mill at  
Roopsburg, Centre county, fell through a few  
weeks ago with about 1200 bushels of grain.

**Tumbler Cake.**—4 tumblers flour, 2 tum-  
blers of sugar, 1 tumbler of butter, 1 tuff-  
bler milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of saler-  
atus, 1 of cream tartar.

**MACKEREL,** Herring and Shad, best  
quality, at low prices, for sale by  
feb14 **JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**

**E. E. LOCKE & Co's** Burning Fluid, at  
50c a gallon; at  
feb14 **JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.**