

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSSINGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PA.

Whole No. 2662.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

New Series--Vol. XVI, No. 31.

READ! READ! READ!
"Is there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
My own, my native land!"

AND now, when patriots look for the early return of peace and prosperity and a general resumption of business with assurance, we are pleased to inform the public that a large, new, and carefully selected stock of goods has just been opened at the Old Stand of JOHN KENNEDY & Co., comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Stone and Queensware, Willow and Cedar Ware,
Fish, Salt, Ham, Shoulder, Fitch and Dried Beef,

Cheese, Sugars, Syrups, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Snaps, Tobacco, Segars, Dried Fruit, Turpentine and Paints of all kinds, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Putty and Window Glass, Coal Oil, and a large assortment of

Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys.
Our Stock will be sold at a small advance to Country Merchants. As we buy for cash, and in large quantities, we sell LOW.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

Remember, one door below the Black Bear Hotel.
JOHN KENNEDY, Agt.
April 16, 1862-1y

PATENT COAL OIL GREASE.

THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL, and has been found by repeated tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requiring them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one soaking of the waste it has run, with the cars, 20,000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the *me plus vite*.

It combines the body and fluidity of tallow, bees-wax and tar, and unlike general lubricators, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.

I have it in boxes 2 1/2 to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 20 to 400 lbs, for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable; they are 6 inches in diameter by 2 1/2 inches deep, and hold 2 1/2 lbs net; the boxes are clean, and hardly a carmen, teamster, expressman, miller or farmer, that would not purchase one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS.
Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

LEWISTOWN BAKERY,

West Market Street, nearly opposite the Jail.

CONRAD ULLRICH, JR. would respectfully inform his old customers and citizens generally that he continues the Baking of

BREAD, CAKES, &c.,
at the above stand, where those articles can be procured fresh every day.

Families desiring Bread, &c. will be supplied at their dwellings in any part of town. Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and all other kinds of cake, of any size desired, baked to order at short notice.

Lewistown, February 26, 1862-1y

AMBROTYPES AND MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Barkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, 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.

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. ap19

TIN WARE! TIN WARE!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS in want of Tin Ware will find it to their advantage to purchase of J. B. Selheimer, who will sell them a better article, and as cheap if not cheaper than they can purchase it in any of the eastern cities. Call and see his new stock
Lewistown, April 23, 1862-1y

DR. J. LOCKE, DENTIST.

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to mend my31

100 DOZEN Coal Oil Chimneys, Wicks, Brushes, &c., for sale at city wholesale prices to retailers, by mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

HAMS—An excellent article at 10 cents per lb., for sale by MARKS & WILLIS.
Lewistown, April 30, 1862.

THE MINSTREL.

THE TOO POPULAR CREED.

BY CHARLES P. SHERRAR.

Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over! kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher,
Your soul's for sale, and he's a buyer—
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth;
But the maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a lover cometh whose claims are these—
A hollow heart and an empty hand,
A face well tinged with the beaming red,
A soul well trained in villainy's school—
And cash—sweet cash!—he knoweth the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a bold and an honest man,
Who strives to live on the christian plan,
But poor he is and poor will be—
A scorned and hated wretch is he—
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Join the church and never forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker,
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule:
Dimes and dollars! dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

What a Southern Union Paper thinks of it.

Treason Denounced by the Victims of Treason.

From the Nashville Union, May 17.

We have been intending for some days to notice a very remarkable movement of certain Democratic Congressmen, well known as allies and sympathizers with Breckinridge, Cobb, Floyd, and Humphrey Marshall. A meeting was held the other day by these old party hacks, whose reputations are as battered and soiled as an old harlot's, and addresses sent forth to the people of the United States. This formidable pronouncement, after circulating five or six weeks, got just thirteen signatures:

W. A. Richardson, of Illinois; A. L. Knap p. of Illinois; John Law, of Indiana; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; W. Allen, of Ohio; C. A. White, of Ohio; Wassen P. Noble, of Ohio; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio; J. R. Morris, of Ohio; C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania; S. E. Ancona, of Pennsylvania; Geo. K. Shiel, of Oregon.

Unavoidable absence we presume, on public business prevented the names of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, Jesse D. Bright, Humphrey Marshall, Gustavus A. Henry, Wigfall, and Neil Brown, from adding their lustre to this newly-risen galaxy of patriots. And now let us see what its positions are. The first proposition is conceived in the very spirit of intolerance, as far removed from patriotism and genuine Democratic feeling as anything that can be imagined.

The present Administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition.

Vallandigham and his crowd want to continue in office, and get their old friends back again, and for this purpose there must be opposition. We thought that, as the nation was struggling with a mighty rebellion, it was the duty of all citizens, without distinction of sect or party, to fly to the support of the officers who had been put in command of the laboring ship of State, in order to rescue her passengers and save her precious cargo. 'No,' says the thirteen; the first thing is to settle the question as to what sort of a flag the ship must carry. And, next, we must have the officers. Nobody has confidence in us. We were turned out of office for bad conduct, but the ship shall perish unless we are restored.

But the address tells a monstrous falsehood when it says that in 'all its civil acts and appointments, the Administration has recognized in its fealty and obligations to party.' It is an imprudent, and glaring lie. Whom did President Lincoln offer to appoint Secretary of War? Joseph Holt, a Southern Democrat. Whom did he appoint Secretary of War? Hon. E. M. Stanton, another lifelong Democrat. Whom did he nominate as Major General of the U. S. armies? Geo. B. McClellan, another firm, unwavering Democrat. What are Gen. Dupont, Gen. Buell and Gen. Halleck? Democrats, nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed by a Senate overwhelming Republican.

The signers of the address, to make out the faintest shadow of a pretext for the plot, were compelled to insert a falsehood. Had we space, we could enumerate hundreds of other appointments—Andrew Johnson, as Governor of Tennessee, for example—who have ever been warm political enemies to the President. But let us forbear.

The next proposition is a most significant one, showing clearly that this address of the thirteen is to tickle the ears of the Southern traitors.

To begin the great work of restoration the ballot-box is to kill Abolition. The bitter waters of secession flowed first and are fed still from the unclean fountain of Abolitionism. That fountain must be dried up.

In this great work we cordially invite the co-operation of all men of every party who are opposed to the fell spirit of Abolition, and who, in sincerity, desire the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Let the dead past bury its dead. Rally, lovers of the Union, the Constitution, and of Liberty, to the standard of the Democratic party, already in the field and confident of victory. That party is the natural and persistent enemy of Abolition.

Look at this attentively. What is the first duty of the people? To put down the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the Federal laws in the revolted States. That is what we had thought. That is what the loyal men of Tennessee, and Kentucky, and Missouri, and Virginia, and Maryland say—Johnson, and Campbell, and Prentice, and John M. Botts, and Gamble, and others. Not one word does this address say of putting down and crushing out the Southern Conspiracy. It utters no rebuke against the rebels. It depreciates neither bridge burning, nor wirecutting, nor guerrilla marauding, nor destroying railroads, cars, nor any confederate outrages.

It is dumb as the grave on the horrors now sweeping over devoted East Tennessee, the home of martyrs and patriots. It condemns not the barbarity of the rebel Government towards our gallant prisoners. It has no condemnation of the infamous conspiracy act, nor withering invective to pour out like molten lava on the heads of the rebels, who are burning the cotton and sugar crops, and desolating the South. Then it speaks no cheering word of congratulation for our gallant and heroic soldiers, who have left their farms, and shops and pleasant firesides, to save the Government, and keep step to the sublime music of the Union under the flag of the Republic. It does not even hint what every intelligent man knows to be the fact, that the prime and moving cause, the fountain head and source of this rebellion is a determination on the part of Southern office holders and corrupt aristocrats to destroy free government and build up a monarchy or aristocracy on the ruins of Democratic institutions.

The man who is ignorant of this is ignorant of the speeches, addresses, resolutions and newspapers of the Cotton States for the last twenty years. He is ignorant of the celebrated speech of Hon. L. W. Spratt, one of the leading men of South Carolina, who declared that 'SLAVERY CANNOT SHARE A GOVERNMENT WITH THE DEMOCRACY.' 'Slavery having achieved one victory to escape Democracy at the North, must achieve another to escape it at the South.' He must be ignorant of the declaration of Vice President Stevens, as reported by the Savannah Republican, that 'Slavery—not Democracy, mark you, or the right man to rule himself—but slavery is the chief corner stone of our government. The ideas of the framers of the old Federal Constitution were fundamentally wrong.' In these declarations of the leaders of the rebellion which we are obliged to cut short for want of space—for they could be extended indefinitely—we find the true cause of this hellish rebellion. It was enmity to free Government. It was a determination on the part of an aristocratic clique not to submit to the people, and be controlled by an 'ignorant majority,' as we heard John C. Breckinridge say, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in the summer of 1861. As a further proof of this, the Democratic party was hopelessly split at Baltimore a year before Lincoln came into power, and split by the very men who issue this address. It is also to be remarked that on the advent of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, the House of Representatives, Senate and Supreme Court were in the hands of the Democratic party. Why, then, did the cotton wing fly off and set up a new Confederacy? The Northern Douglas Democracy would not be controlled by the insolent Buchanan Democracy, and so a disruption took place. But this address of the inglorious thirteen goes on to glorify the Buchanan-Cotton Democracy in this grandiloquent manner:

'It is the only party capable of carrying on a war; it is the only party which has ever conducted a war to a successful issue, and the only party which has done it without abuse of power, without molestation to the rights of any class of citizens, and with due regard to economy. All this it has done: all this, if need be, it is able to do again. If its success, then, in a military point of view be required, the Democratic party alone can command it.'

It then proceeds to say that its restoration (that is, of themselves and company), to powers is demanded by the following consideration:

'Economy and honesty in the public expenditures, now at the rate of four millions of dollars a day demand it.'

Such economy for instance as that of Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, that paragon of virtue, and such honesty as that of Isham G. Harris.

The rapid accumulation of an enormous and permanent public debt demand it—a public debt already one thousand million of dollars, and equal at the present rate, in three years, to England's debt of a century, and a half in growth.'

It is a dreadful thing to go in debt, isn't it to save the nation? The war should be carried on for little or nothing. In fact,

it would have been better, as Buchanan thought, to have no war at all. Just let our Southern friends alone. The 'thousand millions' story is a big lie.

'Reduced wages, low prices, depression of trade, decay of business, scarcity of work, and impending ruin on every side demand it.'

Everybody knows that the 'reduced wages, etc., are all the fault of Lincoln.—The loss of fat salaries by the Southern friends also 'demands it,' but the thirteen are quite too modest to say so.

We have our own opinion as to the real origin of this damnable attempt. The Southern rebel leaders are at the bottom of it. Nothing is more certain than this to our minds. The chiefs of the rebellion see that their work is about to prove a disastrous failure, and so they send word to this effect to their Northern allies:—'Give us two or three free States to vote for our men, and we will bring back the Cotton States in solid phalanx, and hold the offices together as before.' This is certainly the programme. Will the people see it performed?

Fellow citizens, all you who love your country, by whatever name you have been known in the past, let us frown down all such miserably selfish plots of artisans as this which we have been reviewing, and casting aside all old party ties, unite together on the broad platform of Union.—Away with partisan watchwords and names at an hour when the nation is struggling for life. Our dear mother country is in peril, let us fly to her rescue: Let us all be true Union men, true democrats, true republicans, not in a partisan, but in a national sense. We close this article with a quotation from the last letter written by the bold, patriotic, and lamented Douglas. Let it be traced in letters of gold over every door in the land:

'I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union under all circumstances, and under every Administration regardless of party politics, against all assailants at home and abroad.'

Noble words! Let them be the motto of every loyal man these turbulent and stirring times.

The General Synod of the Lutheran Church, recently in session at Lancaster, adopted the following patriotic resolutions: 'Whereas, our beloved country, after having long been favored with a degree of political and religious freedom, security, and prosperity, unexampled in the history of the world, now finds itself involved in a bloody war to suppress an armed rebellion against its lawfully constituted government; and whereas the Word of God, which is the sole rule of our faith and practice, requires loyal submission to "the powers that be," because they are "ordained of God," to be "a terror to evil doers and a praise to those who do well," and, at the same time declares that they who "resist the power" shall receive to themselves condemnation; and whereas we, the Representatives of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States, connected with the several Synods, assembled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, recognize it as our duty to give public expression to our convictions of truth on this subject, and in every proper way to co-operate with our fellow citizens in sustaining the great interests of law and authority, of liberty and righteousness: Be it therefore

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of this Synod that the rebellion against the constitutional Government of this land is most wicked in its inception, unjustifiable in its cause, unnatural in its character, inhuman in its prosecution, oppressive in its aims, and destructive in its results to the highest interests of morality and religion.

Resolved, That, in the suppression of this rebellion, and in the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union by the sword, we recognize an unavoidable necessity and sacred duty which the Government owes to the nation and the world; and that, therefore, we call upon our people to lift up holy hands in prayer to the God of battles, without personal wrath against the evil-doers on the one hand, and without doubting the righteousness of our cause on the other, that He would give wisdom to the President and his counselors, and success to the army and navy, that our beloved land may speedily be delivered from treason and anarchy.

Resolved, That, whilst we regard this unhappy war as a righteous judgment of God, visited upon us because of the individual and national sins of which we have been guilty, we nevertheless regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of domestic slavery in our land, and therefore hail with unmingled joy the proposition of our Chief Magistrate, which has received the sanction of Congress, to extend aid from the General Government to any State in which slavery exists which shall deem fit to imitate a system of constitutional emancipation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with all loyal citizens and Christian patriots in the rebellious portions of our country, and we cordially invite their co-operation in offering united applications at a Throne of Grace, that God would restore peace to our distracted country, re-establish fraternal relations between all the States, and make

our land, in all time to come, the asylum of the oppressed and the permanent abode of liberty and religion.

Resolved, That our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the success which has crowned our arms; and whilst we praise and magnify His name for the help and succor He has graciously afforded to our land and naval forces, in enabling them to overcome our enemies, we regard these tokens of His Divine favor as cheering indications of the final triumph of our cause.

A Remedy for Small Pox.

Dr. Frederick W. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, N. S., has written a letter to the American Medical Times, in which he states that the 'Sarracenia Purpurea,' or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, is the remedy for small-pox in all its forms in twelve hours after the patient has taken the medicine. That 'however alarming and numerous the eruptions, or confluent and frightful they may be, the peculiar action of the medicine is such that very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease.' If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the infusion of the sarracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without their being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

A Faithful Dog.—The widow of Lieut. Pfeiff of Illinois was enabled to find her husband's grave at Pittsburg Landing by seeing a dog which had accompanied the Lieutenant to the war. The dog approached her with the most intense manifestations of joy, and immediately indicated to her, as well as he was able, his desire that she should follow him. She did so, and he led the way to a distant part of the field, and stopped before a single grave. She caused it to be opened, and there found the body of her dead husband. It appears from the statement of some of the soldiers that at the time Lieut. Pfeiff fell, this dog was by his side, and there remained, licking his wounds, until he was taken from the field and buried. He then took his station by the grave, and nothing could induce him to abandon it but for a sufficient length of time each day to satisfy his hunger, until, by some means, he was made aware of the presence of his mistress. Thus had he watched for twelve days by the grave of his slain master.

Oriental Wit.

A young man, going a journey, entrusted a hundred dollars to an old man. When he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was hauled up before the Khazee.

'Where were you young man when you delivered this money?'
'Under a tree.'

'Take my seal and summon that tree,' said the judge. 'Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey you when you show it my seal.'

The young man went in wonder. After he had gone some time the Khazee said to the old man—
'He is long. Do you think he has got there yet?'

'No,' said the old man, 'it is at some distance. He has not got there yet.'

'How knowest thou, old man,' cried the Khazee, 'where that tree is?'

The young man returned and said the tree would not come.

'He has been here, young man, and given his evidence. The money is thine.'

American Sculpture.—The London Times in a critical review of the sculpture in the great exhibition now open in London says:

'In 1851, the "Greek Slave," the work of an American artist, carried off the honors of sculpture, and again on this occasion we think the laurels will be awarded to another American student, Mr. Story, who has sent two noble groups from his studio at Rome. One is that of Cleopatra, the other a sybil. As yet nothing has come into the building which approaches them in originality of conception or power of execution.' In another article the Times says—'Another American artist, Mr. Mozier, also sends one or two fine figures, though much behind those of his fellow-countryman, Mr. Story.'

When Haddiz's wife kicked him out of bed one cold night, says he: 'See here, now! you'd better not do that again; if you do, it might cause a coolness.'

A philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl used to call her 'Brown Sugar,' because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

'The Devil's own.'—At the recent great volunteer review in Brighton, England, the London lawyers formed a splendid-looking regiment, which they appropriately designated as "The Devil's Own."

It is impossible to look at the sleepers in a church without being reminded that the Sabbath is a day of rest.

Are Taxes Necessary?

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer asks this question, and argues that they are not. He says 'the notes issued under the Treasury note bill, passed some time since by Congress, are made a legal tender. They therefore, have precisely the same value within the limits of the United States as gold and silver. Wherein have they not? Can any one answer?—Being the equivalent to coin, how can there be any possible necessity for funding them? Suppose the Government was working a gold mine, and derived from that source enough of that precious metal to pay all its obligations, would any one suppose that the coin when issued should be received back, and bonds of the nation, bearing interest, given in return for it? Certainly not. Then why should it be necessary to redeem the legal tender notes and give bonds for them? If the answer is made that the necessity for funding is to reduce a redundant currency, does not the same answer apply as well to the case of payment in coin? If any ask how is the paper currency to be got in, the answer is easy.—Lay enough tax to redeem say twenty-five millions of the notes per year, and apply that amount to their redemption and destruction; and sooner or later they will all be called in, and the Government be freed from that debt. As duties and imposts are to be collected in specie, the annual redemption could be made in the precious metals. And the twenty-five millions tax could be so laid as to be no appreciable burden to the people. Spirituous liquors, tobacco, railroad passengers, and stamp duties would pay the whole of it, and nobody would sensibly feel the exaction, for it would be, in the main, voluntarily assumed.

EDWARD FRYSSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c., &c., LEWISTOWN, PA. Orders promptly attended to. je16

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Mifflin county have authorized the Collectors of State and County taxes to make a deduction of 5 PER CENT. on all taxes paid on or before the first day of June next, and THREE PER CENT. on those paid after the first day of June and on or before the 15th July—after which the full amount will be claimed.

By order of the Commissioners, GEO. FRYSSINGER, Clerk. Lewistown, April 9, 1862-tj

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store shades made and lettered. Philadelphia, April 16, 1862-2m.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish his customers with Boots and Shoes of all kinds, at prices to suit the times, and as Goods in general are higher than usual it is gratifying to learn that boots and shoes are cheaper than they have ever been before in Mifflin county: No mistake! Call and examine for yourselves, and you will be surprised to find men's shoes selling at 90c to \$1 65,

Men's Kip and Calf from \$1 25 to 1 87
" Boots, " 2 25 to 3 00
" Calf " 2 75 to 3 90
Boys' Shoes " 50 to 1 35

All the above work at those prices is warranted. We still have cheap work on hand which is not warranted. Women's Gaiters at \$1 00, and very dear at that; some at \$1 50, which are something better.

A full stock of Eastern Work kept on hand, the greater part of which is warranted to give satisfaction.

Manufacturing of all kinds neatly and promptly attended to at all times without delay.

A large stock of trunks constantly on hand, which will be sold very low. But above all things bear in mind that our terms are strictly Cash, for at our prices we cannot afford to charge. All goods to be paid for before taken away, and in all cases where they do not suit the money will be refunded, should they be returned in good order.

my21 BILLY JOHNSON.
WALL PAPERS, Window Blinds, Queensware, Umbrellas, Cutlery, Willow and Wooden Ware, as usual, at ap30 GEO. BLYMYER'S.
CHASE county Shoulder and Sides, for sale by A. FELIX.
FINE York State Cream Cheese, for sale wholesale and retail, by my7 A. FELIX.