

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

GEO. FRYSSINGER & SON, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2759.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1864.

New Series--Vol. XVIII. No. 24.

Lewistown Post Office.
Mails arrive and close at the Lewistown P. O. as follows:

ARRIVE.	5 33 a. m.
Eastern through	4 21 p. m.
Western " " "	10 38 a. m.
Bellefonte " " "	2 30 p. m.
Northumberland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,	6 00 p. m.

CLOSE.

Eastern through	8 00 p. m.
Western " " "	10 00 a. m.
Bellefonte " " "	3 30 p. m.
Northumberland (Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays)	8 00 p. m.

Office open from 7 30 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 8 to 9 a. m. S. COMFORT, P. M.

Lewistown Station.
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:

Westward.	Eastward.
Baltimore Express, 4 40 a. m.	
Philadelphia " 5 33 " 12 20 a. m.	
Fast Line, 6 20 p. m.	3 50 "
Fast Mail, 8 00 "	10 38 "
Mail, 4 21 "	
Through Accommodation, 2 35 p. m.	
Emigrant, 9 12 a. m.	
Through Freight, 10 20 p. m.	1 20 a. m.
Fast " 3 40 a. m.	8 15 "
Express " 11 00 "	2 35 p. m.
Stock Express, 5 00 "	9 05 "
Coal Train, 12 45 p. m.	10 38 a. m.
Local Freight, 6 45 a. m.	6 20 p. m.

Gabraith's Omnibuses convey passengers to and from all the trains, taking up or setting them down at all points within the borough limits.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Middlesex, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

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

DR. J. I. MARKS
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and the surrounding country. Office in the Public Square opposite the Lewistown Hotel. jan13-6m*

Large Stock of Furniture on Hand.
A. FELIX is still manufacturing all kinds of Furniture. Young married persons and others that wish to purchase Furniture will find a good assortment on hand, which will be sold cheap for cash, or country produce taken in exchange for same. Give me a call on Valley street, near Black Bear Hotel. feb 21

Jacob C. Blymyer & Co.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands. Plaster, Fish, and Salt always on hand. sep2

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 GEORGE MILLER.

BRAIDING AND BRAID STAMPING
Done on the most fashionable patterns by **MRS. MARION W. SHAW.**
Lewistown, Sept. 23, 1863-

Kishacoquillas Seminary AND NORMAL INSTITUTE.
THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on **MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1864,** and continue twenty-one weeks. Cost for Board, Furnished Rooms and Tuition in the English Branches, per session, \$50. Day scholars, per session, \$12. Music, Languages and Incidentals extra. In order to secure rooms in the Institute application should be made before the opening of the school. For further particulars, address, S. Z. SHARP, Prin., Kishacoquillas, Pa. jan13

Mt. Rock Mills. ORDERS FOR FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
CAN, until further notice, be left at the Store of S. J. Brislin & Co., or at Pratt's Store, at the old Felix corner, at which places they will be called for every evening, filled next morning, and delivered at any place in the Borough. G. LEHR. nols

TRY Hoffman's Cheese, it is extra.

THE MINSTREL.

GUARDIAN ANGELS.
Guardian angels, guardian angels! They are with us night and day, Dropping flowers of love the brightest As they watch us on our way. In our sorrows, in our troubles, They with care around us throng, Ever guarding us from danger, Ever shielding us from wrong.
Guardian angels, guardian angels! Still your benedictions pour, On our hearts the joys of truth, The light of virtue ever shower; Teach us how we may our blessings Ever cherish, still increase, And grant that every flower we pluck May be a flower of love--of peace.

WAITING FOR THE SPRING.
As breezes stir the morning
A silence reigns in air;
Steel-blue the heavens above me,
Moveless the trees and bare;
Yet unto me the stillness
This burthen seems to bring--
"Patience! the earth is waiting,
Waiting for the Spring."
Strong ash, and sturdy chestnut,
Rough oak and poplar high,
Stretch out their sapless branches
Against the wintry sky.
Even the guilty aspen
Hath ceased her quivering,
As though she, too, were waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.
I strain mine ears to listen,
If haply where I stand,
But one stray note of music
May sound in all the land.
"Why art thou mute, O blackbird?
O thrush, why dost not sing?"
Ah! surely they are waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.
Oh heart! thy days are darksome;
Oh heart! thy nights are drear;
But soon shall beams of sunshine
Proclaim the turning year.
Soon shall the trees be leafy,
Soon every bird shall sing;
Like them, be silent, waiting,
Waiting for the Spring.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS

The Number Seven in Scripture.

From the Waste Drawer of a Clergyman.

That there was some mystic idea attached to the number seven, is plain, by its being made the number of perfection among the Jews. The rabbis maintain that seven things were created before the foundation of the world--the law, repentance, paradise, hell, the throne of God, the temple, the name of the Messiah. The reason which Philo and Josephus give for the number seven having been held sacred by the sect of the Essenes, may have been very satisfactory to themselves, but to us it conveys no meaning. "It is," say they, "because it results from the sides of a square added to those of a triangle." Cicero is not more explicit, when he says that seven "is the knot and cement of all things, as being that by which the natural and spiritual are comprehended in one idea." That the Creator rested on the seventh day after the world was formed, and ordained that the seventh day in every week from thence should be kept holy, in commemoration of the glorious work, seems to have invested the number with peculiar sanctity, and accounts for its being so often connected with matters pertaining to religious worship. This connection is so striking, that, in reading the Bible, it cannot escape observation. Not only was a Sabbath ordained in every week, but sabbatical years were instituted. Every seventh year was a Sabbath of rest and set apart for leaving the ground untilled, to maintain, as far as possible, Calmet observes, "an equality of condition among the people, in setting the slave at liberty, and permitting all, as children of one family, to have the free and indiscriminate use of whatever the earth produced; to inspire the people with sentiments of humanity, by making it their duty to give rest, and proper and sufficient nourishment, to the poor, the slave, and the stranger, and even the cattle; to accustom the people to submit and depend on the divine providence, and expect their support from that in the seventh year, by an extraordinary provision on the sixth--a blessing which the Creator graciously promised and miraculously fulfilled. In like manner were the Israelites provided with a double portion of manna in the wilderness on the sixth day, for a supply for the seventh day. Every seven times seventh year was a jubilee. The great feasts of unleavened bread and tabernacles were observed for seven days. The seventh day of the seventh month was ordained a feast for seven days; and the Israelites remained in their tents for seven days. Seven days of mourning was the allotted observance. The men of Jabesh Gilead, after they had performed the funeral rites of Saul and his sons, fasted seven days. Joseph mourned for his father seven days. Miriam was shut up seven days to be healed of his leprosy. The number of animals, in many of their obligations, was restricted to seven. Balaam prepared seven bullocks and seven rams for a sacrifice. In cleansing the temple, King Hezekiah offered a sin offering of seven bullocks, seven rams, and seven he-

goats. The friends of Job, who sat by him for seven days and for seven nights, offered, as an atonement for their sins, seven bullocks and seven rams. Seven bullocks and seven rams were also David's offering, when he was bringing up the ark; but the most inhuman sacrifice which is noticed is that of Saul's seven sons, who offered to avert a famine. Abraham gave seven ewe lambs to Abimelech, as a memorial of his right to a well. The law was ordered to be read to the people every seventh year. The young animals were not to be taken from their dams for seven days. By the law, man was commanded to forgive his offending brother seven times. Among the ceremonies enjoined at the consecration of Aaron and his sons for the priesthood, we find that the priest was to abide seven days and seven nights at the door of the tabernacle. Seven priests, bearing seven trumpets for seven days, encompassed the walls of Jericho seven times, and on the seventh day the walls fell. Seven days were decreed for an atonement on the altar; and for seven days the priest's son was to wear his father's garments. In the religious ceremonies of purification and consecration, the oil or water was to be sprinkled seven times; and the offering of blood was to be sprinkled seven times before the altar. Naaman was to be dipped seven times in Jordan. If the walls of a house appeared to bear any traces of the infection of leprosy, the owner was to be commanded by the priest to leave it, and it was to be locked up for seven days. If there were any suspicion of infection in clothes, they were to be brought to the priest, and locked up for seven days. If, on the seventh day, the supposed marks of infection had increased on the house, it was to be destroyed. If the marks of infection on the clothes were plainer on the seventh day, they were to be burnt. The ark of God remained with the Philistines for seven months. Solomon was seven years in building the temple. At its dedication, he feasted seven days. In the tabernacle there were seven lamps. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had seven pillars. There were seventy elders of Israel. Jacob served seven years for the sake of Rachel, and seven years more did he serve for her, for the which he bore her. On the seventh day of Laban's pursuit, he overtook Jacob. Samuel commanded Saul to sojourn at Gilgal for seven days. Jesse made seven of his sons to pass before Samuel. The elders of Jabesh entreated Nahash the Ammonite seven days' respite. The son of the Shunammite sneezed seven times when restored to life by Elisha. Noah had seven days' warning of the flood. According to divine command, he took the fowls of the air and the clean beasts by sevens into the ark. The ark rested on Mount Ararat on the seventeenth day of the seventh month. In seven days Noah sent out a dove, and waited seven days after her return, to send her out again. Seven years of abundance and seven years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dream of the seven well-favored and the seven ill-favored kine--the seven full and blighted ears of corn. Seven times did Elijah send his servant to look for the cloud. King Abasurus had seven maids, seven days' feast, and sent for the queen on the seventh day. In the seventh year of his reign, Esther was brought to him. The fiery furnace into which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were cast, had been made seven times hotter. Nebuchadnezzar ate the grass of the field seven years. The vision of Daniel was seventy weeks. Enoch was the seventh after Adam. The psalmist offered praise to God seven times a day. Our Saviour was the seventh from Adam in a direct line. He taught that forgiveness of an offending brother should not be restricted to seven times, but should extend to seventy times seven. On one occasion he exemplified his discourse with seven parables. Seven leaves were all that the disciples supplied him with, when he miraculously fed the multitude, who took up seven baskets of the fragments which remained, after they were satisfied. Out of Mary Magdalene he cast seven devils. The apostles planted seven churches, and appointed seven deacons. Seve's seven sons were overcome by the evil spirits which they were endeavoring to cast out.

Through every part of Scripture, we find the number seven brought forward in a remarkable manner; in the declarations of the Creator; in the precepts of our Saviour, and in proverbs and prophecies; in fasting and fastings; in obligations and vows; and in all the historical details, and in all the foreshadowings of futurity. God threatened to smite his people seven times for their transgressions. If the slayer of Cain was to be punished seven times, the slayer of Lamech was to be punished seventy times seven. Perfection is compared, in Scripture, to gold seven times purified in the fire. The Revelation tells of seven golden candlesticks, of seven stars, of the Lamb with seven horns and seven eyes, of the book with seven seals, of seven spirits, of seven angels, of seven kings, of seven thunders, of seven thousand men slain, of seven vials of wrath, and seven plagues. When the years of the world shall have numbered seven thousand, many commentators believe that a new dispensation will be disclosed. The importance of the num-

ber seven is not lost sight of when we close the sacred volume. Rome, seated on her seven hills, professes, in her religious creed, to acknowledge seven sacraments and seven deadly sins. In some of their most solemn processions, we find that seven acolytes, bearing seven tapers, precede seven deacons, who are followed by seven priests. Mahomet had his seventh heaven. Among our superstitious we find that the seventh son of a seventh son was to be dedicated to the medical profession. We have heard the phrase of being frightened out of our seven senses, though we can not tell what they are. Nursery lore treats largely of seven. Ponssett and his seven brothers we remember as special favorites; and we recollect the high consideration in which the seven champions, the seven wise men of Gotham, the seven leagued boots, and the seven wonders of the world, were held; and the mysterious awe in which the legend of the seven sleepers was involved. A little while, and the turmoil of life begins. We hear of the squabbles of families and the strife of men; and we learn hence that those of a house are sometimes at sixes and sevens, and are told of the seven years' war. We turn from such things to the blessings of peace--the cultivation of the fine arts; and we remember that music owes all its charms to seven notes; and that painting is indebted for all its variety of tints to seven colors.

AGRICULTURAL

What a Garden May Be.

Here let me outline, in brief, what a farmer's garden may be made, without other than home labor. A broad walk shall run down through the middle of either square enclosure, or long parallelogram. A box edging upon either side is of little cost, and contributes eminently to neatness; it will hold good for eight years, without too great encroachment, and at the time, will sell to the nurserymen for more than enough to pay the cost of resetting. On either side of this walk, in a border of six feet wide, the farmer may plant his dwarf fruit, with grapes at intervals, to climb on a home-made cedar trellis, that should over arch and embower the walk. If he love an evening pipe in his garden, he may plant some simple seat under one or more of these leafy arbors. At least one half the garden, as I before suggested, he may easily arrange, to till--spring and autumn--with the plow; and whatever he places there in the way of tree and shrub, must be in lines parallel with the walk. On the other half, he will be subjected to no such limitations; there, he will establish his perennials--his asparagus, his thyme, his sage, and parsley, his rhubarb, his gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries; and in an angle--hidden if he chooses by a belt of shrubbery--he may have his hot bed and compost heap. Fork culture, which all these crops demand, will admit of any arrangement he may prefer, and he may enliven the groupings, and win the good wife's favor, by here and there a little circle of such old-fashioned flowers as tulips--ye low lilies and white, with roses of all shades. Upon the other half he may make his distribution of parts, by banding the various crops with border lines of China or Refugee beans; and he may split the whole cross-wise, by a walk overarched with climbing Limos, or the London Horticultural--setting off the two ends with an abutment of Scarlet runners, and a surbase of fiery Nasturtium. There are also available and pretty devices for making the land do double duty. The border lines of China beans, which will be ripened in early August, may have Swedes sown in their shadow in the first days of July, so that when the Chinas have fulfilled their mission, there shall be a new line of purple green in their place. The early radishes and salads may have their little circles of cucumber pits, no way interfering with the first, and covering the ground when the first are done. The early Bassano beets will come away in time to leave space for the full flow of the melons that have been planted at intervals among them. The cauliflower will find grateful shade under the lines of sweet corn, and the newly set winter cabbages, a temporary refuge from the sun, under shelter of the ripened peas. I do not make these suggestions at random, but as the results of successful experience. With such simple and orderly arrangements involving no excessive labor, I think every farmer and country-liver may take pleasure in his garden and objects of beauty--making of it a little farm in miniature, with its coppices of dwarf trees, its hedge rows of currants and gooseberries, and its meadows of strawberries and thyme. From the very day on which, in spring, he sees the first, faint, upbeaving, tufted lines of green from his Dan O'Rourke, to the day when the dangling Limas, and sprawling, bloody tomatoes are smitten by the frost, it offers a field of constant progress, and of successive triumphs. Line by line, and company by company, the army of green things take position; the flowery banners are flung to the wind; and lo! presently every soldier of them all--plundering only the earth and sunshine--is loaded with booty.

Ike Marvel.

How Much Farmers Lose by Keeping Poor Cows.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says, it is a New England maxim, that 'farmers cannot afford to keep poor cows, nor to keep cows poor.' Taking either horn of this dilemma, there is abundant ground to show, beyond a doubt, that it is the very worst system of policy that a farmer can practice, to keep his cows on such a stinted supply of food that they will inevitably become poor and emaciated, or, to keep them on poor food or such fodder as will afford very little milk or very little nourishment to the animal. When cows have been kept on little food until they show every rib in their bodies, and their necks have fallen downward, like the neck of an Asiatic dromedary, they cannot be profitably to their owners. And why? Because, a poor cow will not give as rich milk, nor as much of it, as the same cow would give were she tolerable fat. Now, if the milk be poor, of course a much larger quantity of it will be required to make a pound of butter or a pound of cheese. And, if a cow be poor, a large proportion of the material that would go to make rich cream, were the cow fleshy, is secreted to nourish her animal system. For the reason, when we feed poor cows food that has an abundance of cream producing, or butter forming material in it, we often wonder why it is that the milk is so poor--white and thin--when it ought to be thick, and yellow as gold. On the other hand, when we feed poor fodder to cows that are in good condition, the milk will be poor, because so much of the material that would go to make milk, is secreted to nourish the system before it reaches the lacteal glands. Now then, suppose a cow loses, during the flogging season, only one hundred pounds of flesh and fat. Very many cows lose more than two hundred pounds during that time. Every pound of flesh and fat that is lost is equal to one pound of butter or two of the best cheese. And, if a cow is in good healthy condition--not as fat as fat beef--and lo-oes one hundred pounds of fat, as soon as she receives a good supply of food, she will begin to increase in flesh and fat. Therefore, her system will take up cream producing material enough, in replacing the 100 pounds which she lost, to have made 100 pounds of good butter or two hundred or more pounds of good cheese.

There is no evading this logic, and there is no dodging these conclusions. Common sense, philosophy and experience, all will substantiate these considerations. How much then is 100 pounds of butter worth? Let every farmer answer for him self. And, when he reflects on this subject, let him remember this is a very easy matter for a cow to lose one or more pounds of flesh daily, which is worth, in cash, more than one pound of butter.

April--Flower of the Month.--Cowslip. Sow for succession peas, beans and carrots; parsnips, celery and scale. Sow Spring flowers' Plant evergreens, dahlias, chrysanthemums, and the like; also potatoes, slips of thyme, parted roots, lettuce, cauliflower, cabbages, onions. Lay off turf, remove caterpillars. Sow and graft Camellias, and propagate and graft fruit and rose trees by all the various means in use. Sow cucumber and vegetable marrows for planting out. This is the most important month in the year for Gardeners.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steam Boiler Explosion at Messrs Merrick & Co's Foundry, Philadelphia.

At quarter before nine o'clock on Wednesday morning a steam boiler, nearly new, exploded, with fatal effect, at the extensive foundry of Messrs. S. V. Merrick & Co., on Washington avenue, between Fourth and Fifth, Second ward. Of course the most phrenzied and extended excitement prevailed in the entire southern section of the city. The most improbable rumors were freely circulated, which simply added fuel to the excitement. The reporters of *The Press* were early upon the ground, and gathering all the facts and incidents thereto, present the following interesting narrative: The boiler house was built of brick, located near the centre of the yard. It was surrounded by the various shops or departments incident to an extensive establishment for manufacturing purposes, and the only wonder is that so little damage was done to this property. The boiler that exploded was connected with an older one, both being under the roof. A donkey engine, used for pumping the water into these boilers, was in front thereof. It was entirely demolished. The exploded boiler seemed to have broken into two or three pieces, one of them weighing many tons, being hurled to eastward to the distance of thirty feet. Smaller portions, and the flues were whirled in every direction, with great velocity, scattering death and destruction in their course. The bricks of the building were thrown with great violence to the east, west, north, and south, doing more or less damage. The boiler that connected with the exploded one; was forced about ten feet from its bed, and partly canted over. It is 9 feet high, 8 feet wide, and

12 or 14 feet long, the same in size as the one that in a moment was torn to pieces. The smoke stack, about 2 feet in diameter and thirty five or forty feet long, weighing probably a ton, was projected in a north-western direction. In its descent it crashed the roof of the pattern shop, in the third story of the main building. There were sixteen men and boys at work in this shop. The smoke stack crushed to splinters one of the benches at which a boy named Marotzev was at work.

Amid this crash of material, of falling beams, or splinters, the lad found himself on the roof, and was so astonished at the unrevealed method of his elevation, that he called down to Mr. Richard Newsum, who was yet in the shop. "Say, Mr. Newsum," shouted the lad, "how in the--did I get up here, anyhow?" This little incident had the effect to restore the dumb-founded, half inclined to be panic stricken operative, to something like propriety, and they left their apartments. The boy descended on the smoke stack to the floor of the shop, and then hastened downstairs.

Seven were killed and 12 wound in this terrible disaster, shrouding many families in deep gloom. Some of the deaths were instantaneous, and though their mutilated bodies presented horri-fying spectacles, yet it is naturally consoling to know that the poor fellows did not suffer. One or two bodies seemed like moving masses of human pulp, but not a groan to indicate suffering arose from them. Others less, though severely wounded, were taken away bleeding, and groaning, and dying. One of the killed was standing in conversation with a fellow-workman, named Morris Agan. In a moment he disappeared, and yet Mr. Agan escaped without a scratch. Another man, working at an anvil, hammering away, suddenly found himself grasping a window frame, the glass from which was smashed to atoms. He cannot account for his wonderful escape. His hand was somewhat cut, and for a few moments it was hard for him to realize the fact that he was not at the anvil. The experience of this man, and the boy Marotzev, on the roof, is indicative, no doubt, of the feelings of many others who made very narrow escapes. One man was wheeling a barrow near the boiler house; he fell dead between the shafts of the barrow. There were only one or two persons killed by being buried in the falling ruins. Quite a number were caught amid the falling wreck of shed buildings and roofs, but they either extricated themselves, or were assisted by their fellow-workmen. Beneath a shed not far distant from the boiler house, were a number of employees. Upon this a terrific shower of bricks, iron and other missiles, fell. The shed roof was crushed in, and this gave rise to a stunning report that forty people were killed beneath the rubbish. The fact is, that the interior of the shed or building was so well filled with material, that the force of the falling fragments was resisted. We believe that none of the men here were seriously injured.

CIRCULAR.
A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
opened on Monday, February 29th, in the Lewistown Academy, where all the common and higher English Branches will be taught, together with Latin, French, Music, and Painting in Oil and Water Colors. Terms stated on application to the Principal. A. PROCEUS.
Lewistown, March 2, 1864.

M'VEYTOWN Normal School AND ACADEMY,
WILL open April 4th, 1864. The principal mission of this school is to the more fully prepare teachers for their great and responsible position. In order to this a Model School will be connected with the Normal. Besides the regular Academic course, instructions will be given in Instrumental Music and in German. For particulars, address
Rev. S. J. HAYES, Principal, or
W. J. SEEBER, Assistant.
McVeytown, March 2d, 1864.--5t.

NEW DRUG STORE
Two Doors West of the Odd Fellows' Hall.
PURE and fresh drugs always on hand. The most reliable preparation of **CITRATE OF MAGNESIA**, in the dry and liquid form, TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
Goodyear's celebrated patent **BREAST PUMPS**. A general assortment of **Notions, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,** and in fact everything connected with Medicine or Medical treatment. Physicians' and all other prescriptions carefully compounded and put up. All consultations strictly confidential, and free of charge. Any preparation or medicine not on hand will be immediately ordered. I hope that the experience of sixteen years almost constantly engaged in the active duties of the medical profession will be a sufficient guarantee that no deception or humbug will be practiced upon those who consult me professionally, or who desire to purchase medicine.
mar23 '64-ly R. MARTIN, M. D.