Vol. LVI. No. 16.

was more honored by the loyal men of

e. 4 C. R. PRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS

Whole No. 2866.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

Trains leave Lewistown	a Railroad.	
Trainia leave meanagan		
	Westward.	- Eastward.
Philadelphia Express,	5 53 a. m.	12 17 a. In.
Baltimore "	4 40 a. m.	
Fast Line,	6 44 p. m.	6 00 a. m.
Day Express,	•	10 54 a. m.
Cincinnati Express,		6 06 p.m.
Way Passenger,		9 31 a.m.
Mail.	4 29 p. m.	
Einigrant,	10 28 a. m.	
Phrough Freight,	10 45 р. на.	1 11 a. m.
fast "	ar ar p. m.	5 47 s. m.
Express "	12 30 p.m.	12 33 p. m.
kock "	6 00 p. m.	
ecal "	7 30 a. m.	
del Train.	1 05 p. m.	11 04 a. m.
	8 55 p. m.	
Union Line,		
Fare to Harrisburg \$2	10; to Philadely	thia 5 86; to
Itoona 2 50; to Pittsburg!	h 6 30; to Baltin	10re 5 20; to

The ticket office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train.
D. E. ROBESON, Agent.

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

### Poor House Business.

The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 2d Tuesday of each month.

#### Kishacogullias Seminary AND

NORMAL SCHOOL. THE Summer Session at this institution will begin April 9, 1866, and continue 20 weeks. Cost for Boarders per session, \$75. Pay scholars, \$12. Special attention paid to Normal Class this session. The assistance of the County Superintendent is expected. For particulars address mar21-3in S.Z. SHARP, Principal.

#### GEO. W. ELDER, Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting don counties

#### DIR. S. G. MPLAUGERILLY DENTIST,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, next work will do well to give him a call.

He may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street.

#### M. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the ladies and scentin-

### A CBRAT EXELTRUENT At D. Grove's Store.

New Arrival of Groceries and Confectioneries.

D. GROVE would again inform the public that he has just received a fresh supply, to which he would call their attention. Now is the time to buy cheap prime Molas-ses; the very best of Sugars; prime Coffee, 7 different kinds, put up in 12 packages; Corn Starch, Farina, Hominy, Beans, and alkinds of Spices, resh and fine; prime Cheese, pure Cher Vinegar, Baskets, Buckets, Erooms, and a variety of Dolls and Notions for Children, Also, Rassing Fire, Primes. terets, Buckets, Brooms, and a variety of Dois and stoms for Children. Also, Rassins, Figs. Prunes, scoonuts, Almonds, &c., beside the largest assort-ent of Soaps to be found in town, Hair Oils, and an adless variety of extracts, all of which will be sold

cash. kinds of Country Produce taken in exhange for Goods.
Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict atten-ion to business to merit and receivs a continuance of ne patronage of a generous public may10

### 1866. NEW GOODS! A'E'

NATHANIEL KENNEDY'S STORE.

In the Odd Fellows' Hall. JUST received from Philadelphia, a

Very choice assortment of CALLICOISS MUSILINS Ginghams, Flannels, Ceccks, Bickory, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of all kinds.

Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Chocelate,

ssences of Coffee, Queensware, St ware, Hardware and Cedarware, Sho ders, Hains, Mackerel, Herring Shad, Boots and a fine lot of Whisky,

BRANDY,

Wine and Gin,
SALT, &c.,
&c.&c,
which will be sold very low. Country Producatiken
in exchange for goods by Lewsitown, October 11, 1865. N. KENNEDY.

### Lewistown Mills. THE

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

or received it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market. They hope, by giving due and personal at tention to business, to merit a liberal share of

PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand WM. B McATEE & SON.

public patronage.

Lewistown, Jan. 1, 1865.-tf

#### The American Wine Plant. THE undersigned having been extensively engaged in growing Plants and manufacturing Wine for the last four years, are prepared to furnish Plants the coming Spring at the following rates: \$15 per hundred, or \$12.50 per hundred when a thousand or more are ordered, Each plant will make from one to two gallons of wine the first season, equal to the best Sherry Wines of Europe. Sam ple wine forwarded by express at the whole sale price, \$3 per gallon. Letters of inquiry, orders for wine and plants promptly attended

to by addressing,

KELLY & KLECKNER,

fe7-2m\* Buffale X Roads, Union co., Pa.

#### HOOP SKIRTS, 628. HOPKINS' "Own Make." Manufactured and Sold

Wholesale & Retail, No. 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia. THE most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's HOOP SKIRTS, in this City; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable Styles and Sizes of "Gore Trails," of every length—from 23 to 4 yds. round,—20 to 56 Springs, at 2 to \$5 00. Plain Shirts, all lengths, from 21 to

3 yards round the bottom, at \$1 40 to \$3 15. are proverbially beyond all competition, for variety of styles and sizes-as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33
Ah, vacant is the fireside chair, inches in length, 6 to 35 Spring at 35 cts. to
The smile that wen, no length. \$2 25. All Shirts of "OUR OWN MAKE" are warranted to give satisfaction; but BUY NONE AS SUCH, unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St."
Stamped on each Tab!
Also, constantly on hand, Good Skirts Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern

States, which we sell at very low Prices. A lot of cheap Skirts-15 springs, 85 cts.; 20 | Serene she sleeps, nor heeds the tread springs, \$1 00; 25 springs, \$1 15; 30 springs, Of footsteps o'er her lowly bed; \$1 25 and 40 springs \$1.50.

Skirts, made to Order and Repaired.

TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY. March 7, 1866-4m

#### End of the War! New Grocery and Provision STORE.

THE subscribers have fast opened out on the corner of Market and Brown Streets, in the room lately occupied by Edward Frysinger, as a Tobacco and Segar Store, a large, splendid and cheap assortment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., consisting in part of The best qualities of Sugars in the market, ranging from 12% to 16, 18, 20 and 23 cents per pound. Syrup, Sugar House and Baking Molasses.

Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Tomson's celebrated Patent Coffees, Rio, Turkey and Essence of Coffee; Raker's Chocolate; Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Teas, the inest and the purest in the market.

A complete assortment of Spices, ground and whols: Cream of Tarter, Sods, Baking and Washing Salaratus, Sasrch.

Dairy Salt in large and small sacks, to suit purchasers.

Briges Swift's collaborated Companyetic means.

Dary Sait in large and sinan sacks, to suit purchasers.

Brings Swift's celebrated Cincinnati sugar cured
Hams, Uned Beef; Burlington Herring &c.

Sheppard's celebrated Pittsburg Crackers, water,
Butter, Sugar: Soda and Ginger Snaps.

And everything that is generally found in a regular
Grocery and Provision Store. All our goods have
been selected with great care, and with the view tofurnish the citizens of Lewistown and vienity with a
first class of Groceries at a low figure. A share of the
pablic patronage is respectfully solicited.

Country produce taken in exchange.

june 7. WEBER & SON.

## NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE

IN THE WEST WARD. The undersigned has just opened a new and large stock of BOOTS and SHOES in Major Buoy's store room. West Market street, Lewistown a few

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

SLIPPERS, &C., for Ladies, Gentleman, Girls, Boys, and Children, se-lected with much care, and which will be sold at rea-

custon work will also be punctually attended to, this branch being under the superintendence of Wm. T. Wents, an old and experience workman.

REPAIRING also attended to.

The public as well as his fellow soldiers, are invited.

Lewistown, Sept. 8, 1865. FRANK H. WENTZ.

# NEW AND IMPROVED

souttle machine. No. 1, Price \$80.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEW ING MACHINE CO. invite the attention of Tailors, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Carriage Trimmers,

and others requiring a rapid, light-running, and durable Lock Stich Machine, to their new

# No. 1 Sewing Machine,

It is of extra size, very strong and powerful, easily operated with little noise; is adapted to every variety of sewing from the thinnest musim to the heaviest leather, and will work equally well with cotton, linen or slik thread. Letters similar to the following are being constantly received:

being constantly received:

'Our machinist and foreman have both theroughly examined and tested your No. I Machines on different material, from the heaviest harness leather and finest broadcloth and muslin to the thinnest tissue paper, without altering the tensions, and we find it makes a perfect sitch on all materials. I have tried singer's and other machines for years, and bave no hesitation in pronouncing your No. I Shuttle Machine the best by far of any machine we have used.

Morchant Tailor, 121 Likie Street, Chicago,"

"I am the fortunate possessor of one of your new

Morchant Tailor, 121 Lance Street, Chicago.

"I am the fortunate possessor of one of your new
No. 1 Shuttle Machines; I have used the Singer
sewing machine for the past few years, and it gives
me great pleasure to say that it have everused or seen.
I want no better. This machine can be seen at my
shop at any time.

Revens Smin.

Merchant Tailor, Lewistown, Pa

ALL WHO WANT THE

### LATEST AND BEST

should not fail to call and see this new aspirant for public favor, as it is destined to supersede all the heretofore popular Machines for manufacturing puroses. Having the largest variety of machines of any other Company, we can suit all tastes with a a machinest prices from \$55 to \$110. All machines warranted.

Software & Baker's Comon, Linen Thread and Machine Twist for sale.

Information and samples of sewing given by

P. F. LOOP, Agent, Lewistown, Pa.

# Brown's Mills.

THE undersigned are prepared to buy all kinds of Produce for cash, or receive on at Brown's Mills, Reedsville, Pa. We will have

Plaster, Salt and Coal intend keeping the mill constantly running, and

FLODE: FEED, AB., AG.
for sale at the lowest Market rates, at all times.

AB-The public are requested to give us a call.

R. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.

# POETRY.

ONE YEAR AGO.

What stars have faded from our sky? What hopes unfolded but to die? What dreams so fondly pondered o'er, Forever lost the hues they wore! How like a death knell, sad and slow, Tolls through the soil, 'one year ago!'

Where is the face we love to greet, The form that graced the fireside seat, The gentle smile, the winning way, That blessed our life-path day by day? Our line of Misses' and Children's SKIRTS | Where fled those accents soft and low, That thrilled our hearts 'one year ago!'

> The smile that won, no longer there; From door and hall, from perchand lawn, The echo of the voice is gone, And we who linger, only know How much we lost, 'one year ago!'

Beside her grave the marble white Keeps silent guard by day and night. Her pulseless breast no more may know The pangs of life, 'one year ago!' But why repine? A few more years,

A few more broken sighs and tears. And we, enlisted with the dead, Shall follow where her steps have fled, To that far world rejoicing go To which she passed 'one year ago!'

A gentleman is said to have received a bottle of delicious cider, accompanied by the following lines:

Old friend, accept this bottle. Your mouth then open wider; First to imbibe, then to exclaim 'By George, what glorious cider!'

Perhaps some fair young damsel, Whose looks have ne'er belied her, Will not object to take a swig, When you sit down be-eider.

And then if she indulges, You may have to guide her; But she will say it's owing to The stuff which is in-eider.

When genial grown, remember-If you have never tried her-To pop the question, and be sure The spirit will de-cider.

### MISCELLANY.

Gen. Butler at Harrisburg. By invitation of the Legislature,

minus the cops, Gen. Butler, a life long democrat who the moment he discovdemocracy was disunion, took up arms and has never since ceased to denounce them, spoke at Harrisburg on Wednesday evening last to an immense gathering of people. Had his energetic mode of dealing with he and she rebels at New Orleans and other places been are not to complain because we see out the south, this rebellion would have closed with a very different result from that which Andrew Johnson is endeavoring to give it. We give some extracts from his speech:

I return my most cordial thanks for the high honor and courtesy shown me by this reception. I must attribute it, and not in any term of selfabnegation, the loyal feeling you have to the country, and as a recognition of ment at that time told him, and he told an endeavor on my part to aid in the struggle which has so lately almost happily terminated. We can congrat ulate ourselves, gentlemen, if not on the return of peace yet, on the cessa-tion of all armed hostility to the Government of the Union. For four years we have been called upon to send our bravest and dearest to the field of battle, there to peril life in behalf of their country's honor. That period has terminated, and if the anticipation to which, during the dark and bloody struggle, we all looked forward, had been realized, that when war would cease peace indeed would come, and the authority of the Union, as upheld by true loyal men, should be established, then, indeed, we should feel that the blood of our sons had not been shed in vain. [Applause ] Therefore, I suppose, we may assume that it is in the hearts of every one present, as in my own, to ask each one of us, in words almost like the question of the old watchman, 'What of the hour?' -for each hour creates a new feature in the political condition of the coun-

It is not with anger, but with sorrow; not with doubt, but in the reasenable exercise of judgment that I feel bound to say what I believe every true man will echo, however painful that ceho may be, that what we thought we had gained by the struggle has not yet come to us; and if not, why not? On the surrender of the rebel forces, when 16,000 of the enemy were surrendered to the victorious armies of

mion men; with every vestige of armed discuss is this: What right have they cause no man who stood in Congress resistance blotted out; when their great leader, their representative man in the first place that the States of this the ration than was Thaddeus Stevens. leader, be visited at that hour. -and each man of you will agree with

me, I doubt not-we had but to im-

press the true stamp of our loyalty

upon the South and it would have re-

ceived and retained that impress .-

Does any one doubt that at the time

if Congress had been called together,

and if the co-ordinate branches of the

Government had then agreed, as upon other extraordinary occasions, on a policy of reconstruction, if reconstruction was needful, or a policy upon which these troubles which now threat en the country might be settled, can any one doubt that if Congress and the President had agreed upon a policy, that that policy would have been the settled law of the land, to which each man North and South would have rendered willing obedience. Suppose, for example, that Congress and its President had agreed at that day, and it had been proclaimed by the law making power, rendered certain by Executive concurrence, that the great representative leader of the rebellion, Jefferson Davis, who, having left the Senate of the United States for the purpose of taking the lead of the rebellion, should be tried for his crime, and it found guilty, convicted and punished, as an example to all others in like case. Or if General Lee, who, on the 19th April deserted from the flag and the army for the purpose of think these men ought to come back | might go home and live unmolested taking command of the armed forces at once are disunionists. We don't so long as they behaved well. No poof the enemies of the United States, had been tried and punished, as every soldier who deserts his flag to command the armies of his country's enemies should be punished by every law, civil, military, human, and, I might almost say, divine. If it had been proclaimed that every man who had left the Union army, and every man who had left the halls of Congress of a single obligation to the United States. represented in Congress. the United States, should leave his country for his country's good within the next sixty days, and if it should then have been declared that all men ered that the object of the Southern who had taken an active part in the either to restrain him in wrong or rebellion, and had thereby forfeited aid him in right, or to make him do had just arrived in England. This their rights as citizens, should thereafter remain without any share in the and as a citizen of the United States political power of the United States -if that had been done, does any one doubt that peace, quietness, and loyalty would have reigned in every State in the South? If I am right, then we adopted by our general officers through- now that the best thing to be done was not done; but as I have only sketched before you substantially what the President of the United States, at that time, as I understood both from his public speeches and his private declarations, said what was the best thing to be done. We have a right, in all fairness of criticism of what has happened, to at least regret he had not done what our judgments new tell us was best to be done, and what his judgus was best to be done. But what has happened since the whole South, which stood ready to receive the imprint of our institutions, of our laws, and of our wishes; now, under the state of things which has supervened, have come up to claim what they claim to should not go forward. Ask your be their rights-their power and their places again in the Cengress of the United States, to make laws for usand I understand the question to day which divides the country and divides the President and the majority of those who supported him in this: Shall these men, heretofere in rebellion, without and guarantee that they will not do again what they have done be fore, be received back and allowed to make laws for us? and upon that question, my friends, I will endeavor to give you some few of the ideas which lie uppermost in my mind as the reason why this course should not be taken | concerned; but can they themselves for upon no other question is there any go out of the partnership for all purdivision between the President and poses of destroying their own right? the party which put him in power, and between them and the opposing the partnership? No, not until the party, if so small a fragrant as is recontinued applause.] The speaker presented in congress can be called a party. The division is this, and I then said that he would not have taken think no loyal man and no man who notice of the slander against the loyal fought in the fight of the last four men of the country, charging them years can doubt where his place is new. with being disunionists, but for the respectable quarter from which it came. Shall we receive these men back with-It came from the speech of the 22d of February. He was here to ask the people of Peansylvania whether they out guarantee, without surety, without repentance, even to places which they voluntarly deserted? There are thought that one of their honored repreasons why I think every loyal man resentatives, whom, perhaps, it would would say 'No.' The first, not in significance, and per-

the United States, numbering a mil- haps not in order; but first we may speak of as honored Representative, be-

civil government of the Confederacy Union could not secede from the Union. He was here to ask whether Pennsylwas captured at the head of his fugi- That we fought to prevent the States vania approved of the appellation of tive guards, and when the nation shud- from seceding, and that if the States traitor as applied to that honored Repdered at the most horrible assassina are not out of the Union, then these resentative? He asked how did these tion of our chosen and beloved Presi- men have their rights in the Union as States go out? but by this query he did dent; at that hour, when we thought the representatives of those States. not imply that they took a single foot that that cruel deed might possibly be There are two answers to be made to avenged, and just retribution, other that; first, that no representative in of the United States, or made the difthan the execution of the poor, half | Congress who represents a State here, innocent instruments of that crime, in represents a district, and no district as of the Government, but each seceder comparison with the crime of the great such, I believe, attempted to rebel, but had risen in his place and said, 'now that would be a technical answer, and my State has gone out, and I am go-I say we saw a condition of things not one to be favored, and as I may be told by any astute Senator on the floor, one that would hardly apply; but the the way of the sergeant at arms' office, broader and wider, more statesman- and to draw his salary-perhaps there like and just answer would seem to be was neither law nor constitutional obthat the question to be here decided is ligation to prevent these men from donot whether the State is in or out of ing that. But suppose that, having the Union, but whether communities who were States, who repudiated all their States had refused to enderse their obligations as citizens of the their acts, would any one say that they United States, and who took upon should resume their seats before Conthemselves new obligations to a body which they erected, called the Confederate States, and who fought for four years to get rid of the power and authority of the United States, and who, at sometime or other, did get rid of that power and authority for a longer or shorter time during those four years; sought to make alliances with foreign countries, and to dismember the Union ! in every form possible, and do every conceivable damage to the rest of the place of their former Representative country; whether these States have a before Congress said they might do so, right in the Union as part of the Gov- would any man pretend Congress ernment of the Union. It is not could not properly inquire by what whether the people have a right to the right that Representative came back? protection of the Union, and not wheth. He contended that the arms of the er a Territory is within the Union, be- Government had captured the public cause I am not one of those who re- enemies, with all their lands, negroes pudiate entirely the idea which is now and property; and why not their consent to us from the South, and which stitutional rights, if they had any? I was very sorry to hear echoed, on But the South based its claims upon the 22d of February, from the steps of the terms of surrender to Grant and the White House, that we who do not Sherman, which terms were that they by any means agree upon any possible litical or governmental right was givproposition that we are disunionists. en them by those terms; but in the For one, I claim that not one foot of surrender of their representatives in territory of the United States was the field the people lately in rebellion ever out of the Union. I claim again had surrendered every right to which that no citizen of the United States on they had ever been outitled. The its soil has ever got out of the Union. great contest appeared to be, whether claim further that no citizen of the the truly loyal men of the South or United States has ever rid himself of those who had been disloyal should be [A great applause.] I claim further that no citizen has ever got rid of one particle of governing power of the United States as exercised over him his duty both as a citizen of his State | singular specimen of petrification was [Long continued applause.] But I am told I am a disunionist because I don't choose to recognize that an organization of a State government which, by the people that made it, was made hostile to the United States, and which fought the United States for four years as a part of the United States, when I insist that that was not a living or vital part of the Government of the for nearly one hundred miles, he reach-United States. I do not want to be called a disunionist, for I only insist that disloyal men, with their bayenets at my throat, are not a portion of those who are voting with me and acting with me in the Government of the United States; they are now a portion of the United States without any intervening act. I do not see why they are not, when for instance, they were carrying on the battle of Manussas. I do not see why, if this theory is correct, their representatives had not as much right to sit in Congress and vote whether McClellan should or ownrepresentatives from Pennsylvania was the case changed when they laid down their arms. Did that bring them back? I know of no better illustration of this point than by taking the case of a partnership where numbers of partners go togther in a transaction with partnership capital, and after a time two or three of them choose to leave the partnership against the consent of the others; can they take the partnership property with them against the compact by which the partnership was formed? Can they destroy the part-nership? They can, as far as they are They can. Can they come back into rest of the partners get ready. [Long

of territory from under the jurisdiction ference of a single hair in the relations ing out of Congress," and then took his hat and left, taking care to go by taken themselves out of Congress, and gress voted that they were entitled to them? And suppose that the constituents of a representative who had thus withdrawn from Congress applauded his act and sustained him, then it would be conceded that, as that man himself could not come back into Congress without the vote of that body, could that constituency at whose instance this withdrawal had taken place, and another man to take the

### A Petrified Australian

The London Daily News says that a petrified Australian male aboriginal found in one of the stone caverns which abound at Musquito plains, South Australia. It was lying in a natural position; as if having fallen asleep; and a Mr. Craig, who was in the colony at the time in search of curiosities, got possession of the black fellow' for the purpose of adding him to his collection. Traveling with his singular burden wrapped in a blanket ed Mount Gambia, where his movements attracted suspicion; and the Crown Lands Ranger, ascertained that his burden was a human being, sought the advice of a higher power and releived him of his prize. An action of trover was immediately commenced, and Mr. Craig succeeded in obtaining a verdict, with damages one farthing. The government, however, refused to give up the 'stone or other material.' which was again placed in the cave .-Mr. Craig, however, again went to work, and despite the heavy iron bars with which it was guarded and the hardships he endured, managed to regain it, and brought it in safety to England.

Josh Billings on 'Billyards.'

Everybody seems tew be gitting crazy over a new game which has been discovered, kalled billyards.

It iz plade on the top ov a tabel which iz a little longer than it iz square, and the game seems to konsist in pushin sum round red bawls agin sum round white bawls until tha drop into sum little pudding bags which are hung onto the outside ov the tabel.

It takes 2 men to pla the game, but 4 or 5 kan look on

They take oph their cotes and stand cluss up tew the tabel, with a short piece of fish pole in their hands, which has a chok mark onto the end ov it.

Then one begins by giving one ov the bawls a punch in the belly, which sends it agin the next one's belly, and so on till the tother feller's tarn for punching comes on.

But yu ought to se the game; it kant be deliniated by words.

One feller generally beats the other fellow, and then he pays the landlord ov the koncern 25 cents for the privilege ov gittin beat, and buys some gin be doing no discredit to the others to with lemonade in it, and aw! bands

Then I more takes hold of the feb