LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

G. & G. R. FRYSINGER, PUBLISHERS, LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2880. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. Vol. LVI. No. 30.

Poor House Business.

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

Kishacoquillas 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. Day scholars, $12.
Special attention paid to Normal Class this session The assistance of the County Superintendent is expected For particulars address
mar21-3m S. Z. SHARP, Principal.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties mv26

DR. S. G. M'LAUGHLIN,
DENTIST,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good, neat 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.
ap19-1y*

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

HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity. Being in possession of all the late improvements in the Dental Profession, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may need his services in all branches of his profession. References—best families.

Office west Market street, near Eisenbise's hotel, where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth Monday, when he will be absent on professional business one week. may10-tf

1866.
NEW GOODS!
AT
NATHANIEL KENNEDY'S
STORE,
In the Odd Fellows' Hall.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a very choice assortment of
CALICOES, MUSLINS,
Ginghams, Flannels, Checks, Hickory, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods of all kinds.
Also,
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Chocolate, Essences of Coffee, Queensware, Stoneware, Hardware and Cedarware, Shoulders, Hams, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Boots and Shoes, Grain Bags. Also, a fine lot of Whisky,
BRANDY,
Wine and Gin,
SALT, &c.,
&c., &c.
which will be sold very low. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods by
N. KENNEDY.
Lewistown, October 11, 1865.

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 attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
☞PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand
WM. B McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Jan 1, 1865.-tf

WHAT'S ALL THIS?
Why, the Grain Business Revived at McCoy's old Stand.

THE undersigned, having rented the large and commodious Warehouses formerly occupied by Frank McCoy, esq., is now prepared to purchase or receive and forward
All Kinds of Grain,
for which he will pay market prices. Also, he will keep for sale, Salt, Plaster, Coal & Fish.
He returns thanks to all his old customers for their former patronage, and shall feel grateful for a renewal of past business relations. He has also accepted the agency for the celebrated
PORTAGE NAILS.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
mar14-1y WM. WILLIS.

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 doors from the diamond and opposite Eisenbise's Hotel, where will be found an entire new stock of Fashionable
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,
for Ladies, Gentleman, Girls, Boys, and Children, selected with much care, and which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash.
Custom work will also be punctually attended to, this branch being under the superintendence of Wm. T. Wentz, an old and experience workman.
REPAIRING also attended to.
The public, as well as his fellow soldiers, are invited to give him a call and examine his stock.
FRANK H. WENTZ.
Lewistown, Sept. 6, 1865.

TRY Frysingers Navy at $100 per lb. and you will use no other.
Frysingers Spun Roll can't be beat.
Frysingers Flounder is the best.
The Oronoko Twist defies competition.
Get your Fine Cut at Frysingers, $1.20 a $1.50 per lb.
Navy Tobacco 50 cents per lb. at Frysingers, and all other goods in his line very low for cash.
Merchants will find it to their interest to get their goods at Frysingers.
je20 East Market St. Lewistown, Pa.

Brown's Mills.

THE undersigned are prepared to buy all kinds of Produce for cash, or receive on store at Brown's Mills, Reedsville, Pa. We will have on hand
Plaster, Salt and Coal,
We intend keeping the mill constantly running, and have
FLOUR, FEED, &C., &C,
for sale at the lowest Market rates, at all times.
☞The public are requested to give us a call.
sep27tf H. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.

NEW BRANCH STORE.
Straw Goods & Millinery,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO MILLINERS I can offer the most favorable terms, as all my goods are shipped directly from the factory in Massachusetts. We are selling goods lower than can be bought in New York by the dozen or package. Give us a call. Save yourself of the needless expense. None but the latest styles kept on hand. All orders taken by our agents promptly filled.
GOODS AT RETAIL.
I would most respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of this town and vicinity to our stock of Misses and Ladies Hats and Bonnets, which we will sell lower than ever offered before at retail.
H. E. STONE,
Agent for STONE, DANIELS & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of Imported and Domestic Straw Goods.
Lewistown, April 18, 1866.

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

Caution.

HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Drew's improvement in mode of cutting boots, which patent consists of cutting with but one seam, and without crimping, we therefore caution all against using or selling boots of this make in the county of Mifflin. J. V. S. Smith and S. D. Byram. Agents for Pennsylvania and assigners to P. F. Loop. Shop and Township Rights will be sold by P. F. Loop. All wishing to avail themselves of this new and desirable boot, which is at least twenty-five per cent. of an advantage to the wearer over the old, can do so, by writing to P. F. Loop. Call and see.
June 13, 1866.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

HARTMAN PHILLIPS continues to manufacture Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Spring Wagons, &c., at his old stand, in Yeagertown, on the Bellefonte and Lewistown Turnpike, 3 miles from Lewistown, of a quality superior, and at prices lower than elsewhere in the county. A varied stock of neat and durable work is always kept on hand, from which purchasers may select, and any article in his line will be made to *order* at the shortest notice.
All work warranted to be of first quality and of the most approved and recent patterns.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Yeagertown, May 23, 1866-6m

LUMBER.

JUST received, at the Lumber Yard of Wm B. Hoffman & Sons, a full supply of Dry Lumber, including
PLASTERING LATH, PALING, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS AND SCANTLING.
Doors and Sash always on hand. Also, 25,000 two-foot sawed Shingles, all of which will be sold for cash.—Yard back of East Third street, Lewistown. je13-y

REMOVED.
J. A. & W. R. McKEE

HAVE removed their Leather Store to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they will constantly keep on hand, Sole Leather, Harness, Skirting and Upper Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Moroccos, Linings and Bindings, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, which they will sell cheap for *cash*. Highest market price paid in cash for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
500 CORDS BARK
wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash. ap4tf

MRS. M. E. STEWART,

FANCY STORE,
West Market st., Lewistown,
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Sacks, Cloaks, Hats, Bonnets, Ladies Fine *DRESS GOODS* and Trimmings.
Patterns of latest styles always on hand.
Millinery and Dress-Making
executed in the most approved style.
Lewistown, April 18, 1866.tf

WANTED,
2500 CORDS
CHESTNUT OAK AND HEMLOCK BARK,
Delivered at the Tannery of
J. SPANGLE & CO.,
LEWISTOWN,
For which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.
Lewistown, mar14-1y

NOTICE!

PERSONS in general, and especially those about going to housekeeping, will take notice that A. Felix is still manufacturing all kinds of
FURNITURE,
and has now on hand a large assortment of goods suitable for housekeeping, such as Sofas, Tetes, Spring and Cane Chairs, Windsor Chairs, Lounges, marble top Tables, with a general assortment of well made furniture of all kinds, and at low prices. We wish to draw the attention of purchasers to call and examine the stock. In connection he can furnish persons with Crockery, Queensware, Butterbowls, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Tucker's patent Clothes Wringer—best machine out to save labor and clothing. Hair, husk, and Excelsior Mattresses, Wardrobes, Settees, Extension Tables, on hand.
Bargains can be had by calling at A. Felix's Store or Furniture Warehouse.
jan31 A. FELIX.

POETRY.

Two Translations from the Hungarian Poet, Petofi.

BY JOHN BOWRING.

I.

O Youth! thou art a whirlwind! Thou
In thy swift circling dance
Droppest a flowery garland on our brow,
Which shines in the sun's glance;
And suddenly there comes another gust,
Which, with unfriendly breath,
Carries away the wreath,
And leaves no trace upon the forehead bust:
We feel that forehead cold and blank and bare,
Inquiring: "Was the garland ever there?"

II.

A dream
Is Nature's kindest gift: it opens wide
Those fairy palaces where glance and gleam
Sweet fancies, never seen at waking tide.
In his blest dreams the boor
Drives cold and thirst and hunger from his door,
Wears purple garments, dwells amidst perfumes,
Spreads softest carpets on his gilded rooms,
And laughs at tyrant kings, and walks erect
In the proud liberty of self respect.
In dreams the youth whom the coy maid has chased,
Sleeps with his loving arms around her waist;
And I, poor dreamer! in my vision see,
That my weak breath has made my country free!

MISCELLANY.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July, '66.

MR. EDITOR:—After viewing the capitol building and admiring the wisdom of its architect, we are ready to listen to the deliberations of Congress, but are informed the session for the day will not open for several hours, affording us the opportunity of visiting the Botanical Gardens on the south of the Capitol. These gardens contain many acres, are well laid out, and to the lover of the beautiful in nature, as well as to the botanical student, afford great pleasure. Turning to the left as we enter, we notice a large plot of ground devoted to the cultivation of evergreens of every variety; next we behold other kinds of ornamental trees, native and foreign, all kinds of vines and all manner of hedges arranged in logical order. Then there are the flowers, various, numerous and beautiful, arranged around the outside and along the walks in the most tasteful manner. In the centre of the garden are a number of greenhouses filled with exotic plants and flowers collected from almost every country on the globe. Here we meet the fan-palm with its broad leaves, the date-palm with its delicious fruit, the baobab, bending its branches to the ground, forming a wide spreading forest, together with every variety of cycas, cactus and ferns In another apartment all around the sides of the walls, arranged on shelves, are flowers of every hue and variety, enchanting like a fairy's bower. We pause as we enter, not knowing but that we are treading upon enchanted ground or entering the palace of some fairy queen. We visited several others of a similar character, passing by the gardener's cottage which sits among the flowers like a hummingbird among the honeysuckles. A few minutes walk brings us to the Senate chamber. We ascend to the galleries, place ourselves in a finely cushioned seat feeling like a Republican in the Capitol of the Republic, which means quite at home. A glance around us satisfies us there are similar seats for one thousand more, with reserved seats for the diplomatic corps. The chamber is lighted entirely by windows above. We cast a look beneath, and what a scene! The session has just opened, and one half of the members are reading the morning papers, while the other half, except two or three, are writing letters, franking pamphlets and speeches, sending them home. Whenever one is sealed the Senator claps his hands, when a boy comes and carries it to a side chamber. This clapping of hands is so constant that, should a member rise and speak, he would seem to be applauded all the time While all this is going on bills are passing with the greatest dispatch. The process is something like this: The bill is read by the clerk, the chairman addresses the Senate, and calls for the yeas. No one responds. He then calls for the nays; still no response, and the bill is pronounced passed, apparently by the chairman alone, as no one else seemed to notice it at all. This procedure, however, is only adopted when the bill is an unimportant one.

The most important man in this chamber is of course Mr. Foster, who presides with becoming dignity, and does his business with dispatch. He is a fine intellectual man, and would grace any position.

First among the Senators we notice Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, a man who has done *too much* to aid the copperheads and support "my policy."—Little he dreams how his constituents hate him. Beside him is Mr. Cowan, of Penna., whose name should be Coward for the treacherous part he is now taking. Before him sits Mr. Fessenden, one of the finest speakers and smartest men in the Senate; near him is Chas. Sumner, as calm and serene as though no earthquake were shocking our Republic. His name will be associated with liberty and justice as long as our institutions live Mr. Morrell, of Maine, is in his seat as usual, getting up some new bill; he is the working man of the Senate, and richly earns his eight dollars. Beside him is Reverdy Johnson, whose appearance is not near so reverent as his name.—He is the strong man of the Democratic party, and the able defender of Mrs. Surratt and of treason and murder generally. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, one of the ablest speakers of the party, now takes care of the Southern interests, and gallants Mrs. Jeff Davis to church. From what we could observe, we give it as our decided opinion that the tendency among the several factions at Washington, is to glide into two great parties. The democrats and Southern traitors have already in one solid phalanx attached themselves to "my policy," and expect by their numbers to obtain all the public offices, while the conservative Republicans, who, in the hope of keeping their two factions linked together, sympathized with the President, but seeing the impossibility of a reconciliation, many have boldly avowed their intention to stand by their Congress and their country. More anon.

SIGMA.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

HEART-RENDING DISCLOSURES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate all matters connected with the Memphis riots and massacres, was made to the House this evening. It is signed by Representatives Washburne, of Illinois, and Broomall, of Pa. The other Representative, Mr. Shanklin, of Kentucky, dissents.

They say the outbreak of the disturbance resulted from a collision between some policemen and discharged colored soldiers, and was seized upon as a pretext for an organized and bloody massacre of the colored people of Memphis, regardless of age, sex or condition, inspired by the teachings of the press and led on by sworn officers of the law composing the city government, and others.

The whole evidence discloses the killing of men, women and children, the innocent, unarmed and defenceless, pleading for their lives and crying for mercy; the wounding, beating and maltreating of a still greater number; burning, pillaging and robbing; the consuming of dead bodies in the flames; the burning of dwellings; the attempt to burn up whole families in their houses, and the brutal and revolting ravishing of defenseless and terror stricken women.

The report gives a circumstantial account of the commencement of the difficulties, the renewal of the disturbances, shooting negroes, brutal murders, what the riot was, the cowardice of the mob, burning of the Lincoln Chapel, and other features of the mob, and recapitulates the number of colored persons killed at forty-six, and of whites two. Wounded, 75; rapes on colored women, 5; maltreated, 10; robberies, 100; houses and cabins burned, 91; churches, 4; school houses, 12.—Value of property destroyed, $139,081.

The committee say, in their several conclusions, that from the testimony taken from personal observation, and from what they could learn in regard to the state of feeling in Memphis, and indeed throughout that entire section of the country, they are of opinion that there is but little loyalty to the Government and flag. The state of things in the city of Memphis is very much now as it was before the breaking out of the Rebellion.

Many of the same newspapers published there then are published now, and by many of the same men, men who, during the war, were in the rebel armies, fighting for the overthrow of the Government. Professing to accept the situation, they seem inspired with as deadly hatred against the Government as ever, and are guilty of the same incitation to violence, persecution and oppression toward the men holding opinions obnoxious to them that were held towards the men who were well disposed toward the Union in 1861.

They believe in the principle and doctrine of secession the same as ever; though they have been beaten by arms they assert and maintain that the principle is the same, and hope for its vindication hereafter in some way. In view of the fact, the state of public sentiment is such in Memphis that it is conceded that no punishment whatever can be meted out to the perpetrators of these outrages by the civil authorities, and in view of the further fact that the city repudiates any liability for the property both of the Government, and individual, destroyed by the mob, the committee believe it to be the duty of the Government to arrest, try and punish the offenders by military authority, and also by the same authority lay a tax upon the citizens of Memphis sufficient to cover the losses of all property destroyed.

Captain Scott's Dog.

The celebrated Mirtin Scott was a friend of Gen. Marcy, who in his new book, "Thirty Years of Army Life," gives many interesting anecdotes about him.

Captain Scott was at one time, while stationed at Prairie du Chien, in possession of a wonderfully sagacious dog—a cross of the setter and pointer.

The captain would for example, while sitting in his quarters at the fort, with his dog at his feet, say, "Mark, I want you to go over to the island and ascertain if there are any woodcock there, and come back and tell me."—The dog would instantly go to the river, swim to the island, and if he had found birds, run up to his master, then to the gun, wag his tail, and make other demonstrations of joy, which made it perfectly apparent that he had been successful. Scott would then tell the dog to get the canoe in readiness, and strange as it may appear, he would take the cushion in his mouth, carry it to the river bank where the boat was moored, place it upon the seat, return for the paddle, carry that to the canoe, then go back to Scott, and look up in his face with an expression which indicated that all was ready.

The captain had at the same time another dog, which he called Turk.—These dogs, from their first acquaintance, had never been on friendly terms, and they had many severely contested encounters, which finally resulted in Turk's gaining and retaining the mastery. Mark was emphatically a vanquished dog, and by his meek and submissive demeanor in the presence of his adversary admitted as much.

Upon one occasion Turk had gained possession of a bonne bouche, in the form of a beef's bone, which he was quietly enjoying by himself upon the parade ground, when Mark chanced to pass that way and scented the choice morsel. The longing, anxious look which he cast upon the bone told how desirous he was to participate in the feast, but his experience had taught him that an attempt to contend with his powerful adversary would only result in his own discomfiture. He therefore prudently resolved to resort to strategy in order to accomplish his ends. Accordingly he ran furiously outside the stockade inclosure and set up a tremendous barking as if something extraordinary had occurred, upon which, as usual, all the dogs in the fort hurried out of the gates to see what was the matter, and among them was Turk, who in the excitement of the moment, abandoned his bone. As soon as this was done Mark very quietly slipped back, seized the prize, and carried it to a hiding place, where he could enjoy it at his leisure.

Mark was by no means a dog of regular habits, and would often steal away from home and pass the night among his canine companions. For this he was invariably punished, his master compelling him to stand on his hind feet, with his fore paws resting against the wall, while castigation was administered by a cowhide. In one instance, after having absented himself all night, he returned home with a dejected and penitent air, and, seeing his master looking very angry at him, he immediately went to the wall, placed himself in the position he had been required to assume when he received his previous punishments, and at the same time turned his head around and looked at Scott, as much as to say, "I am ready."

In the course of time Mark waxed in years, and was no longer able to endure the work required in hunting, and Captain Scott took him home to Bennington to pass the remainder of his days in quiet retirement, and here he continued to make himself useful even in his dotage by going to the pasture every night and driving home the cows. It certainly appeared as if this animal was endowed with something beyond mere brute instinct, as he seemed to comprehend all the relations existing between cause and effect.

Captain Scott was so very fond of his dogs that I have known him, upon the death of a favorite one, to walk his room in great apparent distress of mind during the entire night, and afterward place the body in a coffin, and, with his boy Jack leading his hunting horse draped in black, follow it to the grave, and bury it with as much care and ceremony as if it had been a child.

☞ We sometimes bring hurt upon ourselves by trying to injure others. So did Haman of old.

Horrible Death—A Sleeping Infant Killed by Rats—The Pittsburgh Gazette of yesterday says:

We have just received the particulars of a horrible occurrence which transpired a few days ago on Roberts street, in the Seventh ward. It appears that a young married lady placed her sleeping infant—a little cherub three months old—in a cradle and left the room. Five or ten minutes afterwards she heard a piercing shriek from the little innocent, and immediately rushed to its side. She arrived in time to see a large rat jump from the cradle and escape through the open door.—Upon raising the infant she found it cold in death, the rat having bitten through the lip and cheek, producing spasms, in one of which the baby had died. The coprse was laid out in the parlor, and being left unguarded a few minutes, a swarm of rats entered and attacked it; devouring nearly the entire face and arms before their presence was discovered The house in question is literally swarming with large, ravenous Norway rats, which frequently attack grown persons, and are a source of terror to the occupants.

Sleeping in the Moonshine.—A little boy, 13 years of age, named Henry Lowry, residing near Peckhamrye, England, was one night, late, expelled from his home by his mother for some trifling misdemeanor. He at once ran away to a cornfield close by, and on lying down in the open air fell asleep; he slept throughout the night, which was a moonlight one. Some laborers on their way to work, seeing the boy apparently asleep, aroused him; the lad opened his eyes, but declaring he could not see. He was conveyed home and from thence to an ocular institution, where medical advice was obtained. The surgeon affirmed that the loss of sight resulted from sleeping in the moonlight. The boy is totally blind, and few hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Burying Alive.—On Monday last a lady named Mrs. Ranney, living at Morrisania, on the outskirts of New York city, was taken ill, and soon after, to all appearances, died. Preparations were made for the funeral on the following afternoon, although two doctors had expressed their belief that she was not actually dead. As they were about to bury the lady her brother arrived, and the coffin being opened to permit him to take a last look at his sister, he too declared that she was not dead, and refused to allow the interment to proceed. This state of things continued until Thursday evening, at which time there were no signs of revival nor of actual death.

Sad Case of Drowning.—On Saturday last Mrs. Marston, of East Haddam, Ct., took her daughter and the child of a neighbor to the river for a bath. She sat on the bank watching the children, when suddenly her attention was attracted by their cries, and she found that they had got beyond their depth. With motherly instinct she plunged into the water to rescue the little ones, and was herself carried under. All three soon appeared at the surface, struggling for life, but the effort was unavailing, and they finally went down to a watery grave.

The Stolen Child.—The following is a description of the little girl, Lillie Davidson, who was abducted from her home in Cincinnati, on the 15th of April, and who has not yet been found: 'She is between four and five years of age; rather stout in stature; light complexion; light brown hair, cut short; full gray eyes; two moles on the side of her face, one near the temple, the other near the top of her ear.' Two thousand dollars is now offered for the recovery of the child, and the amount has been placed in the hands of the Mayor of Cincinnati.

A Fact Worth Printing.—At a second class hotel in Frankfort, Ky:, a few days since, a little girl entered the barroom and in piteous tones, told the bar-keeper that her mother had sent her there to get eight cents.

'Eight cents?' said the bar-keeper.

'Yes sir.'

'What does your mother want with eight cents? I do not owe her anything.'

'Well,' said the child, 'father spends all his money here for rum, and we have had nothing to eat to-day.—Mother wants to buy a loaf of bread.'

A loafer suggested to the bar-keeper to kick the brat out.

'No,' said the bar-keeper, I'll give her mother the money; and if her father comes back again I'll kick him out.'

Such a circumstance never happened before, and may never happen again. Humanity owes that bar-keeper a vote of thanks.

☞ Beware of strong drink.