

THE LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2883.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Vol. LVI. No. 33.

Poor House Business.
The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 2d Tuesday of each month.
GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties
my26

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, Esq., Main street, below National Hotel. my2

DENTAL CARD.
R. M. KEEVER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or Laughing Gas. Teeth inserted on all the different styles of bases. Teeth fixed in the most approved manner. Special attention given to diseased gums. All work warranted reasonable.
Office at Episcopal Parsonage, Corner of Main and Water Streets. jy18

DR. S. G. WPLAUGHELIN,
DENTIST,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All in want of good 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, opp. 17.

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. may14-tf

To Purchasers of Furniture.
R. H. McCLINTIC,
AT HIS
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
West Market St., Lewistown,
HAS complete CHAMBER SUITS of Walnut, Var-nished and in Oil. Also,
COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS,
together with a large assortment of Fashionable and Plain Furniture,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. E. Metallic and Wood Bureaus constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine Hearse, at short notice.
Lewistown, June 27, 1866-6mos

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

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 call on
H. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.
sep21f

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 SAILS.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
WM. WILLIS.
mar14-ly

Caution.
HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Brew'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 assignors 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 foot, 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.

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 squared Shingles, all of which will be sold for cash. Yard back of East Third street, Lewistown. jyl-ly

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Philadelphia Express, Westward, Eastward,
Baltimore (2) 7 30 a. m. 12 17 a. m.
New York Express, (1) 6 18 a. m.
Day Express, (5-2) 4 00 p. m. 11 06 a. m.
Fast Line, (2) 6 15 p. m. (3) 6 16 a. m.
Way Passenger, (2) 6 15 p. m. (3) 6 34 a. m.
Local Accommodation, (2) 5 52 p. m.
Main Line, (2) 5 52 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, (2) 5 52 p. m.
Emigrant, (3) 10 27 a. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
N. Y. Stock Freight, 3 45 a. m.
Through Freight, 10 30 p. m. 1 11 a. m.
Fast " 9 15 a. m. 7 02 a. m.
Express " 12 20 p. m. 12 42 p. m.
Stock " 1 25 p. m. 7 09 p. m.
Local " 7 35 a. m. 3 03 p. m.
Coal Train, 12 55 p. m. 9 40 a. m.
Union Line, 9 55 p. m.
1 daily; 2 daily except Sunday; 3 daily except Monday; 5 does not stop at Lewistown; Philadelphia Express Eastward, daily except Monday.
Fare to Harrisburg \$2.10; to Philadelphia \$5.85; to Pottsville \$6.00; to Pittsburgh \$6.00; to Baltimore \$5.20; to York \$3.20.
The ticket office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train.
B. E. BOBESON, Agent.
Galbraith & Conner's omnibuses connect with all the passenger trains, and take up and set down passengers at all points within the borough. Orders are requested to be left at the National Hotel.
The Trains on the Mifflin & Centre Co. Branch road leave Lewistown for Reedsville at 7 45 a. m., 11 23 a. m., 1 00 p. m., and 5 16 p. m., arriving from Reedsville at 8 57 a. m., 12 27 p. m., 2 17 p. m., and 5 17 p. m., stopping at the intermediate stations both ways.

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 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

COACH MANUFACTORY.
HARTMAN PHILIPS continues to manufacture Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Spring Wagons, &c., at his old stand, in Yeagerstown, 3 miles on the Bellefonte and Lewistown Turnpike, 3 miles from Lewistown, of a quality superior, and at prices lower than elsewhere in the country. A varied stock of neat and durable work is always kept on hand, from which purchasers may select, and any article in his line may 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.
Yeagerstown, May 25, 1866-6m

REMOVED.
J. A. & W. R. McKEE
HAVE removed their Leather Store to **Odd Fellows' Hall**, where they will constantly keep Saddles, Cloaks, Hats, Harness, Skirting and Upper Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Saddles, Linings and Bindings, and a general assortment of shoes and findings, which they will sell cheap for Cash. Highest market price paid in cash for hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
300 CORDS BARK
wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash. ap4f

MRS. M. E. STEWART,
FANCY STORE,
West Market st., Lewistown,
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Socks, 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. SPANGLER & CO.,
LEWISTOWN,
For which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.
Lewistown, mar14-ly

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, Totes, 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, Butterbowl, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Washboards, Tucker's patent Clothes Wringer—best machine out to save labor and clothing. Hair, huck, and Excelsior Mattresses, Ward-ropes, Settees, Extension Tables, on hand.
Bargains can be had by calling at A. Felix's Store or Furniture Warehouse.
jan31 A. FELIX.

FRYINGERS Navy at \$100 per lb. and you will use 1 no other.
Fryingers Spun Roll can't be beat.
Fryingers Flour is the best.
The Ononko Twist defies competition.
Get your Fine Cut at Fryingers, \$1.20 a \$1.50 per lb.
Navy Tobacco 50 cents per lb. at Fryingers, and all other goods in his line very low for cash.
Merchants will find it to their interest to get their goods at Fryingers.
East Market St. Lewistown, Pa. 620

POETRY.

From the Sunday School Times.
"Oast thy Bread upon the Waters."

BY MRS. ELLEN M. H. GATZ.

Tune—"Your Mission."
Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Ye who have but scant supply,
Angel eyes will watch above it,
You shall find it by-and-by.
He who in his righteous balance—
Doth each human action weigh,
Will your sacrifice remember,
Will your loving deed repay.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Poor and weary, worn with care,
Often sitting in the shadow,
Have you not a crumb to spare?
Can you not to those around you
Sing some little song of hope,
As you look with longing vision,
Through Faith's mighty telescope?

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Far and wide your treasures strow,
Scatter it with willing fingers,
Laugh for joy to see it go!
For if you too closely keep it,
It will only drag you down;
If you love it more than Jesus
It will keep you from your crown.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Walk it on with praying breath,
In some distant, doubtful moment,
It may save a soul from death.
When you sleep in solemn silence,
With the morn and evening dew,
Stranger hands which you have strengthened
May strow lilies over you.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
O be generous in time!
Soon for you the day will darken
And the stars will cease to shine.
What are all the pearls of Ceylon,
What is every earthly gem,
To the white robe of the Redeemed
And the fadeless diadem?

MISCELLANY.

A "BOY IN BLUE"
VS.
A CLYMER SOLDIER.

The following dialogue recently occurred between a Union soldier and a companion in arms who adhered to the Copperhead organization:
"Why don't you join the Boys in Blue?"

"That crowd don't suit me. I'm a Democrat."
"Well, so was I before the war, but I've no fancy now to let the rebels whom we whipped on the battle-field triumph at the polls. I'll vote if I fought, against Jef Davis and all his crew, and so should every faithful Union soldier."

"I've heard that talk before; but I tell you I'm a Democrat, and so was my father before me, and I'll not desert my party any more than I deserted the ranks."

"Your having been a Democrat in old times is no reason why you should give power to Copperheads now, and especially no reason for voting for Hiester Clymer. He's an old Whig, who hated the Democrats worse than poison when they deserved respect, and only became an active member of the party when it began to show sympathy for treason. I hate to see a man like you going round in the same old circle, like a horse in a bark-mill, when all the world is changing, just because you went round that circle under different circumstances. Geary, a brave soldier, and a life long Democrat, is nominated on the Union side, and just as these leaders have changed ground here they've changed all over the country. Lincoln's Cabinet contained more old Democrats than old Whigs, and as the best of the men who gave vitality to the Democratic party your father supported left it, it got few new recruits except such sorry specimens of cast-off renegades as William B. Reed, the volunteer counsel of Jef Davis, George M. Wharton and Hiester Clymer, men who always hated Democracy for its virtues and praise now only the vices that blossomed out in treason. Such fellows pick up democracy in the way the Indians pick up civilization, and they make your attachment to an honorable old cause a lever to help them sustain a dishonorable new one."

"We've got other leaders, though, that were always Democrats, and I'm bound to stand by them."
"You're not bound to stand by anything or anybody but your country, and when your Democratic leaders turn against it you should turn against them."

"Now look here, you can't make that out. We went to fight for 'the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is,' and I'm going to stand by that same doctrine. It's the Radicals that's traitors now, and the Democrats that's the Union men and patriots. That's the ground that Clymer takes in his speeches. He said at Reading that he was bound to fight 'secession and rebellion.' The whole thing has got mixed up. Now, since we whipped the rebels, your party won't let them back in the Union, and that makes them just as bad as the first secessionists."

"Do you think that a chestnut horse is the same thing as a horse chestnut? If you do, you'll find out the difference

when you take them to market; and that it is not greater in proportion than the difference between the secession you and I risked our lives to subdue while Hiester Clymer opened up a fire in our rear, and the thing he denounces as secession in his speeches. When rebel bullets were flying thick around us, and our comrades were falling on every side, or if captured were reserved for a fate more horrible than immediate death in the prison-pens of Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville, what mockery it would have been to tell us that the sole or principal object for which we were confronting danger was that the enemies firing into our ranks might be again installed in the Federal Capitol to make laws for, and with the aid of Northern Copperheads, to rule and persecute the loyal people of the whole United States! If that was so, we might as well have staid at home, for it was scarcely worth while to fight to fasten a chain around our own necks. No. We fought to establish the authority of the Federal Government over the seceding States, and when this was accomplished, and defiant treason crushed, our hope and expectation was that loyal men should govern the heritage we had regained. But the rebels had no sooner been vanquished in fair warfare than the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and the promises of their Northern allies, inspired the hope that by a new flank movement 'the lost cause' might still triumph, and, after losing Richmond, virtually remove the capitol of the Confederacy to Washington. That's the plan now, as plain as the nose on your face; and there is not a rebel in the land, North or South, that don't chuckle over it and work hard for its success. As they combine to support it, we should unite to crush it, if we wish to perpetuate the fruits of our victories."

"The Southern States ought to get back in the Union some time, though, for all that, and we've no right to keep them out."
"They could get back easily enough if they showed sincere repentance for their treason and gave guarantees against a repetition of their war on loyal men and loyal interests. Let them pass the constitutional amendment, and form loyal State governments, like that in Tennessee, and like here they can gain admission for their Senators and Congressmen."

"I don't believe in tinkering at the Constitution. Why do you want to change it?"
"Because that is the only practical way of making a permanent treaty of peace with the rebel States, and the only way of adapting the government of the country to the changed condition produced by the war. You know that while we were in camp, Hiester Clymer and the Copperheads in Pennsylvania tried to prevent us from voting at all, and the State constitution was changed to give soldiers the right of suffrage. If the Federal Constitution is not amended now, and the rebel Congressmen are admitted, each rebel soldier will have twice as much control over the Federal Government as you or I. If you are ready to submit to that, I am not."

"That's rather hard, I must confess. I don't know but what it's right to make that change; but then your party asks other changes, too."
"None that are not just and necessary. Only a guarantee that the rebels shall not rob the treasury with claims for their debt and damages; that their worst men shall not be immediately restored to power, and that civil rights shall be extended to all American citizens."

"I don't want to help pay the rebel debt any more than you do; and it would not be pleasant to think that the men who shot down our companions should step into the front seats of politics, so suddenly; but the civil rights clause has got a nigger in the wood-pile, and I'm against negro equality, and especially against giving them the right to vote."

"It says nothing about suffrage one way or the other. But it provides against their oppression. The war showed how little the rebels cared for the health or lives of white prisoners, and they care less for the rights of freedmen. They have so long been accustomed to treat colored men as brutes that it will require sharp laws sharply administered to teach them better. The negroes are human beings entitled to our protection under any circumstances, and certainly since they acted as our faithful allies against the cruelty of a common enemy. Of all the bugbears ever invented to frighten fools, negro equality is the most ridiculous. The maintenance of your manhood don't depend upon the power of rebel ruffians to cheat, assault and murder emancipated slaves with impunity. The 'man's the man for a' that,' being certainly made no better by the oppression of his fellow-

men, on the one hand, as he is no worse for lack of rank and fortune, on the other. You talk about Democracy!—What a libel on the word it is to make it the name of a party that boasts of its anxiety to heap undeserved wrong and ignominy upon a down-trodden race that proved its patriotism and loyalty in the darkest hours of national adversity, and is now by the confession of friend and foe proving its industry and capacity for freedom. The sneers and taunts hurled against it by your Democratic speakers are as old as the hills. Aristocrats have used them for centuries against the laboring masses of the white race, and it is only where brave, bold Radicals have successfully combated them, that the masses of any color are free."

Nasby on the Convention.
Petroleum V. Nasby has had another dream, and while in visionary state beheld the gathering of the Philadelphia Convention. His report is as follows:

The Secretaries was appointed, and then the committees—two, one each from the South and one from the North—which wuz conciliated. I wuz out on the committee on credentials, Randall, the Postmaster General, being the Northern Representative. We had our hands full. There wuz a rush made on us, so many claimin seats that we locked the doors for two hours to decide what should be the proper qualification for a place. Finally we agreed to admit ez delegates:

From the North—All Democrats who had been arrested by Linkin's minions—all officers who hed resigned rather than to serve in an Abolition war, and all Republicans who cood show a commishun ez Postmaster and sich (and this wuz considered necessary to guard agin imposition) who wuz willin to take his solemn oath that he wuz a steadfast bleever in evrything A. Johnson hed did sence Janooary '66, (ceptin sum small items which wuz specified) and all he wuz doin, and all he might do.

From the South—All who cood show a officer's commishun in the late Confederati army—all who hed received a pardon from A. Johnson, and all who had lost their niggers in an unholy war, wich included all present.

This decided upon, the work wuz done. The delegates took their seats, and the grate work wuz Reconstructin the Yoonyun commenced. Garret Davis wanted to make a speech, and a hall wuz hired for him in another part of the city, and fifty or sixty German emigrants, who coodent understand a wurd uv English, hired at a shillin an hour to act ez audience. Five kegs uv lager beer, a flood which I hev been told Germans tie to, hed bin rolled in the hall, and most uv em staid, seven hours and a half.

In the reglar hall there was a comminglin which wuz edifyin. Cowan wood make a motion and Blair or Reverdy Johnson wood second it. Forrester made a speech and Randall indorsed it. Mosby and John Morrissey were on the Committee on Resolutions, and Dick Taylor and Cowan were occupying one seat. The resolutions were brief and to the pint. They resolved that

Whereas, There hed bin a season uv unpleasantness in our national history wich, owing to circumstances over wich nobody hed any control, extended over several periods uv ninety days each; and

Whereas, The unpleasantness resulted from the two sections vievin things from its own stand-pint, instead of vievin things from the other's stand-pint; and

Whereas, Both parties wuz highly in the wrong, partickelely the North; and

Whereas, The South, with a magnanimity unknown in history, hed thrown down her arms, and was ready to re-son her old position in the Government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are for the Yoonyun ez it wuz.
Resolved, That the persistency uv a sectional Congress in continuin the unpleasantness wich hez to some extent disturbed our system uv Government, in legislatin while eleven sovereign States is unrepresented, is pizen.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the manifest determination uv Congress to centralize in theirselves the law making power uv the Government, and we pledge our support to our worthy Chief Magistrate, who is a second Jaxon, in his efforts to check their centralism schemes by vetoin all they may do.

Resolved, That the citizens uv the Southern States which lost their lives and legs, and sich, in the late unpleasantness wich hez bin referred to, ought to be placed on the pension rolls, the same ez the Northern citizens who suffered likewise, and that the debt incurred by the South in upholdin things ez viewed from its stand-pint, is

entitled to be paid the same ez the debt incurred by the North in upholdin things ez viewed from its stand-pint.

Resolved, That we are willing for the sake uv harmony to admit that Grant and Sherman were, all things considered, worthy uv being ranked with Lee and Jackson.

Resolved, That the safety uv the Government demands that sich ez took part in the late unpleasantness from the Southern States, be to wunst admitted to Congress, and to the other possibleness which they yoost to ornament, and that the more unpleasent they was dooring the trouble, the more they ought to be admitted.

A horticulturist advertised that he would supply all sorts of fruit trees and plants, especially pie plants of all descriptions. A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for one package of custard pie seed, and a dozen mince pie plants. The gentleman promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

Some men keep very savage dogs around their houses, so that the hungry poor who stop to 'get a bite' may get it outside the door.

AGRICULTURAL.

Lime and-so-forth.

Time.—When the lime is prepared for agricultural purposes, in should be used immediately. If long exposed to rain and dews before spread, it loses a great portion of its fertilizing power, which consists in its decomposing vegetable matter, and neutralizing acids which abound in some soils, especially those subject to flooding or stagnant water.

Application.—The preferable way of applying lime, according to my experience, is on wheat stubble; as the lime gives the grass power to absorb ammonia from the atmosphere, and retains that which is disengaged by the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil. Form thirty to sixty bushels per acre, once in six years, should be applied. Thirty bushels is about equal to one ton.

Good effects have resulted from its application on wheat and corn.—When thus applied, it may be spread before plowing, but better afterwards, and thoroughly harrowed in. It should never be combined with manure, unless the whole is immediately plowed in.

Indications of want of lime in the soil, may be seen in heavy crops of straw, and light crops of grain; and in root crops, where they seem to run to fingers and send.

Soils.—Lime is applicable to every clay soil, every peaty soil, sandy or thin soil. When applied to the latter, manure should accompany it. Lime will renew many exhausted soils, if properly applied.

The nice adaption of manures to the peculiar wants of every crop, is a point in farm economy too universally neglected. There should be more system and research by practical farmers. To double the crops on most farms, about all that is necessary is for our agriculturists to sell off one half their land, and with the proceeds buy manure for the other half. The larger the farm the less a man grows to the acre.—Farmers should always plow deep; the roots will strike deeper into the soil and thus obtain more nourishment, and will stand the drought much better; the ground can afterwards be tilled much deeper, thus enabling the moisture from dews and fogs to penetrate to the roots of plants in times of drought.

Sheltering Manure.—Stable manure kept under shelter, and properly mixed with absorbing substances, muck, leaves, straw, litter, &c., is of much greater value than when exposed in the open yard. An analysis made at the English Agricultural College, shows that it contains more than double the quantity of nitrogenized matter, and the same of salts, containing organic and inorganic matter, soluble in water; while of potash and soda, the unsheltered manure retains only 05 per cent., and sheltered 02 per cent. It would pay farmers well to build manure sheds.

The Manure of Fowls is of great value to farmers. A few weeks before planting corn time, mix the manure with ashes and plaster, in proportion of about four parts manure, one part ashes, and one part plaster. Let it dry and pulverize. Drop a handful in each hill, and cover slightly with earth before planting.

Build a hen house for your fowls to roost in; one year's manure on your next crop of corn will pay all the expense, and will, if properly built, with a yard attached, add very much to the increase of eggs through the winter season.