

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the authority conferred upon the undersigned by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to enable the Administrators of Hon. James T. Hale, late of Centre county, dec'd, to sell real estate," passed the 11th day of April, 1866, they will expose to sale at public outcry at Lock's Mills, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on

Tuesday, October 30, 1866.

the following valuable Real Estate, to wit: 1st. The undivided one-fourth part of two tracts of land, situated in Armagh township, Mifflin county, Pa., the one containing fifteen acres, and 19 perches, more or less, and the other containing four acres and 78 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a large

GRIST MILL, DISTILLERY

and other buildings, known as Lock's Mills.

2d. The undivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of land situated in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Beatty, Geo. Swartzell, N. W. Sterrett, John and James Beatty, and others, containing

Two Hundred & Forty-Five Acres and 32 perches, more or less, nearly all cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a FARM HOUSE, Barn and other out-buildings.

3d. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situated as aforesaid, containing eight acres and 18 perches, more or less, known as "The field by the Church."

4th. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situated as aforesaid, adjoining lands of N. W. Sterrett, James Sterrett's heirs, J. Kennedy, John Swartzell, Wm. Beatty's heirs and others, containing **THIRTY-FOUR ACRES**, and 126 perches, more or less, known as "The fields west of the road."

5th. The undivided one-fourth part of a lot of ground situated as aforesaid, containing Seventy-Seven Perches, more or less, known as the "Samuel Harvey Lot."

6th. The undivided one-fourth part of a lot of ground situated as aforesaid, containing 142 Perches, more or less, known as the "Hassingier Lot."

7th. The undivided one-fourth part of three several lots situated as aforesaid, one thereof containing 44 perches, more or less, known as the "Shop Lot." Another thereof containing 39 perches more or less known as the "Corner Lot." And the other containing 77 perches, more or less, known as the "Wagon Maker Shop Lot."

8th. The undivided one-fourth part of a lot of ground situated as aforesaid, containing three Acres and 112 perches, more or less, known as the "Hawk Lot."

9th. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situated as aforesaid, containing **ONE HUNDRED & SEVENTY-TWO ACRES** and 57 perches, more or less, known as "The East end of the Wm. Lyon Tract."

10th. The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land situated as aforesaid, containing

309 ACRES,

and 78 perches, more or less, known as the "West end of the Wm. Lyon Tract."

11th. The undivided one-fourth part of eight pieces, parcels, or tracts of land, situated in the township aforesaid on what is known as Beatty's Knob: No. 1. Containing 99 acres and 20 perches, more or less. No. 2. Containing 112 acres and 121 perches, more or less. No. 3. Containing 110 acres and 102 perches, more or less. No. 4. Containing 150 acres and 155 perches, more or less. No. 5. Containing 123 acres and 69 perches, more or less. No. 6. Containing 174 acres and 109 perches, more or less. No. 7. Containing 156 acres and 103 perches, more or less. No. 8. Containing 131 acres and 129 perches, more or less.

—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured on the premises by bond and mortgage.

It is deemed necessary for the information of persons unacquainted with this property to call special attention to Nos. one and two:—The grist mill and distillery are now in full operation and were erected by the Messrs. Locke, in the most permanent and complete manner, without regard to cost. The farm buildings are large and convenient and well adapted for all farming purposes. There are some twelve tenant and other houses for the accommodation of those employed at this establishment, all in good order. The Mifflin and Centre County Railroad is in close proximity to the Mills, being but about two miles distant.

E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY.

The undersigned owners in fee simple of the remaining undivided three-fourths part of the above described property, will sell the same at the same time and place, and upon the same terms.

E. C. HUMES, H. N. McALLISTER, A. G. CURTIN. sep29-ts

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, near Millroy, on

Saturday, October 12, 1866,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A House and Lot of Ground, situated in Armagh township, Mifflin county, bounded on the north by land of Wm. Collier, on the south by land of John Beaver and Thm. Reed, on the east by land of W. Thompson and Bartholomew Thatcher, and on the west by land of Wm. Reed, containing about 4 acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

PETER BAREFOOT,
Adm. of Dan'l Beaver, dec'd.

EDUCATIONAL.

J. K. HARTZLER, Bellefonte, Mifflin County, Editor

The borough of McVeytown pays the principal of the union school at that place seventy dollars per month. Well done.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.—Thanks to the intelligence of directors and the efforts of faithful teachers, this important agency for the improvement and awakening of teachers and schools will receive another trial in every district of this county, excepting, perhaps, one or two. Let every teacher be a regular and faithful worker, and the good results will surely be seen in the continued and increased efficiency of our schools. The eye of the public is upon us in this matter; let us not fail to be true to the confidence bestowed.

GOOD SPELLING.—It is said, sometimes, that spelling does not receive as much attention in our schools as it should, and the remark is not altogether unfounded. A man once sent the following note to school with his boy: "Kepttuhmsortintaters," at least so says the "humorous corner" of the papers. But an instance of spelling that deserves notice has lately been brought to our attention. Lizzie Close, of Mr. W. C. McClenahan's school, in Armagh district, has not misspelled a word during the whole school sessions of the last two summers and last winter.—Boys and girls, who can beat that?

Thoughts for the Day.

The din and the smoke of the political contest which reached its culminating point on Tuesday of last week, is clearing away. One day its results are discussed; the next our people again go quietly about their usual work.

Would that this feeble goose-quill of mine could pen words of burning power, words that would arrest the attention and arouse the energies of the people, and enlist their hearts more completely in another popular movement of transcendent importance, a cause less exciting than a political contest but surely no less far-reaching in its results—the education of all the children of all the people up to the point of a thorough preparation for good citizenship.

There is something so exciting in a political contest, the principles at issue, and the candidates, who are supposed to embody them, are a something so tangible that the majority of people enter quite readily into the campaign. Not so with a quiet and fundamental movement like universal education.—Though its results show a powerful influence for good upon society, yet many people do not fully apprehend the great importance of this matter. But let us see what we would be without our school system. Had our State never adopted the free school system, there is no doubt but to day a great proportion of Pennsylvanians would be unable to read and write! This fact is verified in the case of the rebel States, not one of which had a system of free schools, and a large proportion of whose people were unable to read and write. Out of seven deserters from the rebel army who found their way to Kishacoquillas valley, only one was able to read and write; this is probably about a fair index of the average intelligence of the rank and file of the rebel army. The nation that permits its children to grow up in ignorance and subject to unbridled passions, is on the way to anarchy or despotism. To get an idea of the comparative insecurity of life and property, of the heavy expenses for the detection and punishment of crime, and of the prevalence of ignorance, poverty, and unhappiness among the lower walks of society, where there are no adequate provisions for popular education, it is only necessary to read a description of the present social condition of such nations as Spain and Italy. Even in our free, prosperous, happy, and intelligent New England and Middle States, our methods of home and school training are yet so defective as not to accomplish the important work of universal education satisfactorily.

As an act of policy—not to mention duty, mercy, and philanthropy—it is wiser to educate all the children of the State up to the point of good citizenship, than to have them grow up ignorant and undisciplined, to be the dupes of dangerous demagogues as was, and is still, the case in the South.

It is believed that had the southern States at an early day established free schools like those of the northern States, but as the winter advances and the "fleece mantle" shrouds the earth there is less trouble attending the operation, and even the bungling farmer's boy can track the animal to its hole. The hiding place once discovered, the unerring trap is produced, and the fate of the poor mink is sealed. Most trappers bait their traps with minnows, which are easily procured in any of the neighboring lakes.

ous anomaly and the reproach of a virtual aristocracy, based upon slavery and "poor white trash," in a free country, would not have placed its black and humiliating stain upon the pages of our history.

The moral and religious training of the young is not keeping pace with the mental training. The greatest activity is manifested in improving our text books and our methods of instruction. Is there a corresponding emulation in our homes and in our schools in promoting and strengthening religious principles and habits in the young? If Young America is noted for a want of respect for age and for law, and equally noted for a superabundance of brass and pugnacity, where lies the trouble? Does not the training to which he is generally subjected at home and in school appeal mainly to his head, while his heart—he has a generous one somewhere—is left to bear thorns and thistles? The important work to be done, therefore, is to improve and harmonize our systems of home and school education.

MISCELLANY.

The Fur Trade in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22, '66.—The fur trade forms an important feature in the wealth and prosperity of Minnesota. Although the business is by no means as extensive as it was a few years ago, still it gives employment to thousands, and is a matter well worthy of investigation. In good seasons furs valued at half a million of dollars have been shipped from this point; but this season the exports will fall short about \$100,000. The trade seems to be monopolized by three or four large houses in this city, one firm alone claiming to have exported \$150,000 worth; but there are small dealers scattered all over the State who drive a profitable business, and invest their earnings in land, with the expectation of being as rich some of these days as their more showy neighbors of St. Paul. Trappers usually resort to this city in great numbers at this season of the year.—Here they can dispose of their furs at the highest prices, and refit on terms more reasonable perhaps than at any of the small towns in the interior. They are a hardy, industrious class of people, and frequently whole families are supported during the winter by the untiring activity and wonderful skill of these backwoodsmen. Their stock in trade consist of a few steel traps and a rifle, together with a natural aptitude for the business, without which few of them can be successful.

Chief in importance is a mink fur which is a source of considerable revenue to the trappers and traders throughout the northern part of the State. In former years, when mink was not considered a fashionable fur and martens were all the rage, skins could be bought for twenty five or thirty cents each; but now they will bring from six to seven dollars apiece by the gross.—Last year they could not be had for less than nine dollars, but an unusual mild fall at the East lessened the demand for fur goods, and a fall in the price of skins followed as a natural consequence. The Chippewa Indians are the most successful trappers we have, and monopolize the lion's share of the fur business, especially since the expulsion of the Sioux, with whom they were ever at war. The hunting grounds are located in the wildest and most uninhabitable parts of the State, chiefly in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Mississippi, and along the shores of that chain of lakes which distinguishes the northern boundary of Minnesota, and forms a natural line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Hudson Bay Company. The trapping season usually commences in October, and continues through the greater part of the winter. Furs obtained in December are the most valuable, on account of weight, mink at that season of the year being considered "full furred," as the traders express it. Experienced dealers can by examining the pelts, tell to a nicety almost in what particular month the animals are killed, and fix a price upon the skins accordingly.

In trapping the mink great caution and ingenuity have to be exercised by the hunter in order to be successful.—Before the snow covers the ground it is difficult to find their hiding place, and requires all the wily art of the aborigine to discover their whereabouts; but as the winter advances and the "fleece mantle" shrouds the earth there is less trouble attending the operation, and even the bungling farmer's boy can track the animal to its hole. The hiding place once discovered, the unerring trap is produced, and the fate of the poor mink is sealed. Most trappers bait their traps with minnows, which are easily procured in any of the neighboring lakes.

Next in importance to the mink comes the muskrat. It is found very plentifully in all the lakes throughout the entire State, and large quantities of the furs are shipped from St. Paul for the European markets. The skins are worth about twenty-five cents each, and are easily converted into good warm gloves, which find a ready market among the poorer classes of our population. Bear skins, which are becoming rather scarce now, are brought in by the Chippewas generally, and find a ready market at fifteen dollars each. Wolf and raccoon skins, which are used principally in the manufacture of robes, are plentiful this year. The wolf skin is worth about four dollars and the raccoon about one dollar. Fox skins are gathered for exportation. In some parts of Europe, especially Germany, large quantities of these furs are used for trimming purposes. The fur of the American fox is preferred to the European, and good profits can be made on shipments from this country.

The best otter skins are sent to China, where the fur is highly prized.—Pelts are worth from seven to eight dollars each. Beaver is the only fur sold by weight. It is worth three dollars per pound, and is bought up by agents of Eastern manufacturers in considerable quantities. Buffalo skins are brought here by the Red river traders, but not in large quantities, the great bulk of the skins being sent down the Missouri river to St. Louis. Good buffalo can be purchased for seven or eight dollars by the quantity, although retailers here have the conscience to charge fifteen dollars. A white buffalo skin is considered a great rarity, and is very much sought after by traders. Major Hatch of this city, while acting as the agent of the Blackfeet Indians several years ago, was presented with a couple of white buffalo skins by the chief of the nation. They were the only skins of that description in the possession of the tribe, and the compliment was esteemed the highest that could be paid. The recipient regards the favor very highly, and would not part with the present for love or money, I suppose.

In deer skins there is not much doing, on account of the scarcity of pelts. The Sioux played great havoc with the deer before their expulsion from the State, rendering that description of the game quite scarce; but now that these relentless hunters are away, it is hoped that these monarchs of the forest will become more plentiful. The skins are principally bought on account of New York houses, and are worth about five dollars each. From New York they are transported to Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y., to be manufactured into gloves and a variety of useful articles.

Probably three-fourths of all the furs furnished by this State find their way to New York, where they are sold to manufacturers and then distributed all over the country. The New York houses have their agents here, and appear to monopolize all the trade. There are two or three establishments here where furs are dressed, but the most valuable furs are transported to New York to be dressed; so that the best class of fur goods can be bought cheaper in that city than they can here.—There is a good opening here for a first-class dressing and manufacturing house, and it is surprising that some astute Yankee has not jumped at the chance ere this.

The Hudson Bay Company have an agency in this city, but not for the purchase or sale of furs. It is merely a forwarding agency for the transportation of goods to Fort Garry and the numerous posts throughout the territory of that ancient monopoly. Most of the goods received at these trading posts come from England; but St. Paul enjoys a fair share of the patronage, especially in the winter season, when the supplies at the posts are apt to run short. Fort Garry, which is the post whence all the other posts obtain their supplies, is only about sixty miles from the northern boundary of this State; so that you will perceive it is quite convenient to this market, and can be readily supplied at any time of the year. The Hudson Bay Company enjoy the reputation of being the oldest business concern on this continent.—Their charter was granted by James the Second—two centuries ago.—N. Y. Herald.

Singular Birds.
Some curious birds were encountered by Dr. Livingston in his travels in southern Africa. One them is called the "honey guide." Instinct seemed to have taught it that all men, white or black, are fond of honey, and the instant one of them gets a glimpse of a man he hastens to greet him with an invitation to come to a bee hive and take some honey. He flies in the proper direction and perches on a tree, and looks back to see if the man is following; then on to another, till the spot

is reached. If the first invitation is not accepted, he follows with pressing importunities, quite as anxious to lure the stranger to the bee's hive as other birds are to draw him away from their nests. It never deceives, but always leads the way to some hive.—Equally remarkable in its intelligence is the bird that guards the buffalo and rhinoceros. The grass is often so dense and tall that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams, which causes its bulky charge to rush off from the foe he has neither seen or heard. For his reward the vigilant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend.

Southerners Emigrating Westward.

We have a most significant despatch from Fortress Monroe, a despatch which has more meaning in it than will be generally supposed at first glance.—Five hundred emigrants from North Carolina are announced as en route for Indiana and Illinois. These people come from the interior of the State, that portion of the Commonwealth which has been more loyal than any other. Their lot for the past five years has proved exceedingly hard; they have been impoverished by the treasonable action of their neighbors; their situation has been rendered perilous, both in person and property, and now they have resolved to seek a region where they can have liberty of thought, speech and action, and where by their energy and industry they can provide for themselves and their families.—These men will meet with a hearty welcome among the stalwart sons of the West. There is room for thousands more, who may follow in their footsteps, on the broad prairies and in the magnificent woodlands of the mighty States of Illinois and Indiana. Do Southern leaders understand the cause of this emigration?

2922 Prayers and Still Praying.

The Johnson paper in this city should certainly be a most religious journal, if its editor speaks truly in the following:

"For four years, night and morning, on our bended knees, we besought Providence to place him (Andrew Johnson) at the head of our nation. Our prayers are so far answered. We still implore," &c., &c.

We were under the impression that Wilkes Booth murdered President Lincoln and "placed Johnson at the head of the nation;" but it appears it was the persistent prayers of N. P. Sawyer, Esq., who hung on till his "prayers were answered"—an evidence of the efficacy of prayer surpassing any heretofore known. Will he inform us whether he designated the mode of "placing Johnson at the head of the nation," or left that with Omnipotence?

Fall of a Great Man.

Coming down Chestnut street, St. Louis, one day last week, writes a correspondent, I was struck by the appearance of an old man past sixty, who wore a threadbare coat, shiry with constant wear, and whose hat was bruised and seedy. His head bent toward the earth, and his walk was a tottering shuffle, the effect of whiskey and old age. He reeled from one side of the pavement to the other, and at last, brought up against a lamp post on the corner, when a young looking loafer coming along saluted him with "Hulloa Jim! Come and take a drink!" The old man's eyes brightened, and arm-in-arm, he sauntered along to the nearest groggery with his companion. Five years ago that man was James Green, United States Senator from Missouri, and in the days of the Kansas and Lecompton matters, he was, next to Stephen A. Douglas, the ablest debater in Congress, soon lost his property, his position and his character; and now he is a poor drunkard, and earns barely a pittance of a living as a calaboose shyster.

The Political Calendar for 1866-7.

The following are the dates of the State elections yet to be held this year; also the officers to be chosen:

West Virginia—October 25.—Governor, three members of Congress, and Legislature.

New York—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly.—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

Massachusetts—November 6.—Governor, ten members of Congress, and State Legislature.

What They Won't Own To.

There are several things which you never can, by any accident, get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to. Here are some of them:

That she laces tight.
That her shoes are too small for her.
That she is tired at a ball.
That she paints.
That she is as old as she looks.
That she has been more than five minutes dressing.
That she blushed upon hearing a certain person's name mentioned.
That she ever says a thing she does not mean.
That she is fond of scandal.
That she cannot keep a secret.
That she—above all persons in the wide world—is in love.
That she doesn't want a new bonnet.
That she does not know everything.
That she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel.
That she has not the disposition of an angel, or the temper of a saint, or how else could she go through with one-half of what she does.
That she doesn't know better than any one else what is best for her.
That she is a flirt or coquette.

A Right that all Men are bound to Respect.

In Carroll county, Tennessee, last week, a man was tried before a country magistrate, charged with stealing corn from a neighbor's crib. The defendant had been found with his hand in an aperture in the crib, safely fastened in a steel trap, which the owner of the crib had set for the purpose of catching a thief who had been preying upon his grain. It was also in evidence that two empty sacks were found lying at the feet of the entrapped individual. The decision of the magistrate was that there was no proof that the prisoner had stolen any corn, and as to being caught in a steel trap, any gentleman had a right to stick his hand into one if he felt inclined so to do.

Cured on Homopathic Principles.

The Grant county (Illinois) Herald relates that a man named Lyon was bitten three times on the foot by a rattlesnake while binding grain, and fell to the ground. He was carried to the house, drank a pint of alcohol and camphor, then a quart of whiskey, and then a quart of pure alcohol, feeling no symptoms of intoxication. The next morning he felt some numbness and pain in his limb, and drank another pint of alcohol, then swallowed a quarter of a pound of fine cut chewing tobacco, boiled in sweet milk. These doses, which it would be supposed would kill any body, had no injurious effects, and the fourth day after the bites he felt well enough, only a little soreness from the knee down.

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New York—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty-five members of the Assembly.—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

Massachusetts—November 6.—Governor, ten members of Congress, and State Legislature.

Michigan—November 6.—Governor, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Illinois—November 6.—State officers, fourteen members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

Wisconsin—November 6.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Timothy O. Howe.

Minnesota—November 6.—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of B. Gratz Brown.

Kansas—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress, and members of Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Nevada—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Jno. A. J. Creswell.

Delaware—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress and Legislature.

New Hampshire—March 12, 1867.—Governor, three members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Dan'l Clark.

Connecticut—April 4, 1867.—Governor, four members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator already elected.

Rhode Island—April 6.—Governor, two members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Oregon—Election on the 4th of June, and Union Governor, members of Congress, and Legislature elected. No election in 1867. U. S. Senator to elect in place of James W. Nesmith.

Kentucky—August 5, 1867.—Governor, nine members of Congress, and Legislature. U. S. Senator to elect in place of Garrett Davis.

California is not included in this list, nor the States not yet admitted to representation in Congress.