

THE GAZETTE.

G. & G. R. FRYNSINGER, Editors.

LEWISTOWN, PA. Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Persons receiving papers with a X marked on it will understand that subscription is due on which a remittance ought to be made.

Cash Rates of Advertising. Business Cards (7 lines or less) 1 year \$2.00.

Job Work. Eighth sheet bills, \$1.50 for 25 or less; fourth sheet bills \$2 for 25 or less; half sheet bill, \$3 for 25 or less.

Notices of New Advertisements. New stock of goods at Rittenhouse & McKinney's.

W. J. Fleming invites attention to his Barometers, Sash Dropper and Lock, and stock of Goods.

Lewistown School Account. Nails down again at Hoffman's. Auditor's Notice, &c.

The Copperhead Convention. During a gloomy period in the rebellion, when Lee's rebel army was overrunning the lower counties of this State robbing and plundering the people almost indiscriminately, a body of men calling themselves the Democratic Convention assembled at Harrisburg, and looked with almost stolid indifference on the state of our National affairs.

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The Forgery Nailed.

This subjoined note was sent to the Huntingdon Monitor for its issue of the 5th, but did not appear in that paper until the 12th. Mr. McDivitt it will be seen gives an unequivocal denial to the reception of any such note, or anything similar to it, and thus places the misnamed Monitor and its witnesses in about the same situation the rebel iron clad was previous to being blown up:

JOURNAL & AMERICAN OFFICE,) June 3, 1867. J

J. S. CORNMAN, Esq. Dear Sir: In your issue of May 1st you publish the following note which you allege was left in this place by Mr. Morrill:

On June 2nd, 1867, I made the best arrangement you can with Miller, Wallace or Africa, any one you name will be satisfied. I will be glad to see you.

In last week's issue you re-publish the same, changing the date to the 18th, and alleging that it was directed to me. A sense of duty, alike to yourself and Mr. Morrill impels me to inform you that no such note was ever received by me, nor anything similar to it, either in language or purport, and that its publication is an act of unbecoming injustice which demands retraction. I shall, if called upon, be compelled to testify to the above statement, but trust that an early correction of the error, on your part, may prevent so disagreeable a necessity.

Respectfully yours, R. MCDIVITT.

The Journal also fires off a sixty-four pounder into the ribs of the concern that has been vainly endeavoring to implicate Mr. Morrill in war pertaining to patent democracy. That paper, alluding to one of the principals of the Monitor establishment, makes the following charges:

"You could not have considered our touch so very polluting when you sought, not long since, to effect that little arrangement by which a certain man in this town was to be ousted from the position of Revenue Assessor, and your own Journal self appointed. Do you not remember how confidently you assured us that you had the thing all right, and that it only required the endorsement of the JOURNAL AND AMERICAN to secure your arrangement?"

Your argument, too, was a very forcible one, appealing to our cupidity, our sense of wrong and injury, and in fact to all of the old Adam within us. You remember how you represented to us that "we were under no obligations to the present incumbent that he had injured us, and was no friend of ours—a fact which, however inexplicable, we were compelled to admit—and that you would do the fair thing if we would only consent to have him removed and yourself appointed." We could not but admire your logic and admit the force of your argument, but could not quite see the honesty of your intentions nor consent to lower the dignity of our manhood by an alliance with so despicable a character as yourself."

This is rather turning the tables, and proves the old adage anew that those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones.

The Democrat says if Johnson errs it is through Christian charity and kindness. That paper thought otherwise when he was inaugurated.

Several Maryland rebels have brought suit against Union men for destroying their property during the war. Treason is to be made odious we suppose by punishing Union men.

The Democrat thinks the republicans would hang everybody who differed with them, if they had a chance. They had the chance, and yet the three editors of the Democrat are still living.

Jef Davis has been dabbling in Canadian politics already. In a speech made the other day he expresses his hope that the British flag may always wave along the lakes of our country, and that Canada may forever remain a part of the British empire.

The Democrat's statement that the boy who hid on Johnson's portrait in derision, upon the impression that it was the martyred Lincoln, is not correct. The boy was a republican, and it was afterwards taken by one of the faithful's sons, who no doubt thought it was a horse.

A daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in New York on Tuesday morning, by which the fur warehouse of Oppenheim & Co. lost \$15,000 worth of other skins. The skins were in five large hogheads, and how they could be carted away without being seen by the two policemen on the beat and the private watchman is a mystery. One thousand dollars reward has been offered for the recovery of the goods, or a proportionate amount of them.

A Democratic journal in Indiana, the Evansville Daily Sentinel on the Border, advocates the nomination of Robert E. Lee as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868. The editor contends that "Lee is the first choice of a grand array of Democrats in the North, who are not afraid to urge his claim before the country for that position for which God especially endowed him. The timid men of the party may tremble when his name is spoken, but the brave applaud."

The democratic press tries hard to make it appear that a money crisis is approaching. We think differently. Many speculators in goods and articles which are entirely too high and must come down, will break as they ought to; others who are living beyond their means will fail; but as a general thing we believe there is less indebtedness among the masses than ever. Heavy debts ought to be avoided in all cases nowadays, unless the road to repay them is clear as human foresight can make it.

At the February term of the Circuit Court of Lexington, Kentucky, a young man named Bowlin was tried on an indictment for stealing money from a negro, and was convicted on negro testimony. The case was carried to the Appellate Court, and the judgment of the lower tribunal was reversed—whether because it is a degradation to the white race to convict one of its members upon negro testimony, or because it is no offence for a white man to steal from a negro in Kentucky, the paper making the joyful announcement does not say.

The Republicans of Illinois are triumphant in the recent Judicial election in that State. The Democracy is beaten out of sight. The same disastrous result awaits that party in Pennsylvania at the approaching election for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Clippings.

The Greeks are reinforcing the Christian Army in Candia.

Niagara Falls is infested with burglars, pickpockets and gamblers.

General Grant will visit Gettysburg, on the 20th inst.

\$500,000 arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on Friday, from Fort Benton.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, met at Lebanon, Pa., last week.

One hundred clerks are about to be discharged from the Treasury and Quartermaster's Department, at Washington.

A brutal prize fight took place at Aquia creek, Va., on the 18th, between Aaron and Collyer. Aaron was the victor.

Corydon, the informer, who caused the capture of the Fenians at Dungannon, Ireland, was attacked by a mob at Waterford, Ireland, and barely escaped death.

A brute in human form was arrested in Jersey City, on Friday, for throwing his wife out doors, and then jumping on her, and kicking her to the ground.

A Washington paper has authority to state that our military commanders have no right to remove civil officers, and this, it is claimed, is the reason why they are by a majority of the Cabinet.

Difficulties with the Indians are being experienced at Fort Randall. On the 31st inst., the Fort was attacked by hostile savages, one white man was killed, and thirty-seven horses stolen.

Henry Bond is determined to kill his waiting man, at New York, on Thursday night. He failed in the former effort, but succeeded in the latter. Mrs. Bundy was not seriously injured.

On Sunday morning last an attempt was made by a robber to steal the diamond necklace of the Cumberland street (Dr. Hume's) Baptist church, in Norfolk.

The proposed substitution of petroleum for coal as fuel, under steam boilers, was practically tested in Boston harbor on Friday, on board the United States steamer Falster. The experiment was eminently successful.

A freedman lately fished up a torpedo below Charleston, S. C., and trying to break it open with a hatchet, it exploded, blowing him into the river and killing, and two more mortally wounded.

A gentleman in Charleston, Va., fastened up a hen in a bee-hive to prevent her hatching, and she died all about it. This was some six weeks ago, and the other day some one being found for the bee-hive, it was opened, and the hen found alive, but considerably "reduced in flesh."

The Harrisburg Register announces the death of a young man, near Cross Key, Rockingham county, Virginia, on Friday, the 24th of May, after an illness of ten weeks, of Rev. John J. Harshbarger, a minister of the Tunker Church, aged 61 years, 7 months and 18 days.

The most unhappy person in the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Perry's Peppermint Cure of Iron. Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it.

A jumping match for two thousand dollars took place at Allegheny city, on Tuesday, between Robert Wray, of Pittsburgh, and John W. McKim, of New York. Each man jumped with iron weights, twenty pounds, in each hand. The distances made were as follows: Robert Wray, 12 feet 5 inches; N. P. Bortles, 12 feet 2 inches.

Charles O'Connor, Jef Davis's leading counsel, has written a letter to a member of the bogus Constitutional Union party now sitting in Maryland, that the amendment to the U. S. Constitution abolishing slavery is invalid and of no effect, and of course, of no value, in its existence in all the Southern States. We have no doubt that this is the real "Democratic" doctrine.

A Radical candidate for the Louisiana State Convention has just been murdered at New Orleans, by a mob, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, which disclose the terrible social and political condition of that section of the country. The murderers were nephews of Governor W. P. Goussier, and one of them was on the Supreme bench of the State under his uncle's puerile administration.

The fearful cattle disease has broken out again in England, and with renewed vigor. The dealers in stock cannot be too careful in refusing to purchase any stock from any quarter. A wholesale slaughter of animals alone suppresses this terrible plague last year, but it seems to have returned again.

Mr. Greeley in the Tribune a few days since said that there were in the Southern States not less than two millions of "implacable rebels"—who are just as disloyal now as they were during the war, who are just as ready to take up arms, as they were in 1861. The looks are not good for the future. The looks are not good for the future. The looks are not good for the future.

The "Ladies' Magazine" is published monthly, for July, is out on table. In addition to the usual number of shorter stories, the year 1867 will contain four original copy-righted Novels, \$2 a year in advance. It is published at No. 324 West street, Philadelphia.

MARRIED. At the Catholic Parsonage, Huntingdon, by Rev. O. Gallagher, Mr. JAMES McRITCHIE and Miss ROSA COSTELLO, both of Reservoir, Mifflin county.

In Deatur township, March 28th, 1867, by Esq. DANIEL SNOOK, JACKSON RAGER and CATHERINE SHILLING.

DIED. On the 8th inst., FRANKIE MARION, son of James and Rebecca Casner, aged 8 years, 11 months and 24 days.

In Deatur township, ROBERT KEENEY, Sen., in the 80th year of his age, on the 18th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Eliza M. Stevens, Mrs. JULIAN PINNELL, widow of the Rev. Jesse Pinnell, in the 82nd year of her age. She was a worthy member of the M. E. Church for 67 years.

At the residence of his mother, near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Sunday morning, the 23d of June, GRANTVILLE P. SWOOPRE, in the 82d year of his age.

On the 23d ult., in Hanover, Mrs. REBECCA BARNITZ, aged 73 years, 3 months and 5 days. This brief record announces the death of an estimable and kind hearted woman who had secured the good will and esteem of all who knew her. "Aunt Becky" were words uttered in many households for years that are past and gone, and whether pronounced by those who have seen the meridian of life, by the young just entering its busy scenes as men and women, by the boy or girl, or even by the lisping child, it was always with grateful remembrance, for few of all endeared by the ties of kindred, or who ever enjoyed her acquaintance, but had been indebted to her for many of those acts of kindness and good feeling which never fail to create impressions that neither time nor change of scene can efface. G. F.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

A TRIP TO EUROPE. LETTER NO. II. Railroad Travel—Scenery—London—Hotels—People—Spurgin—Crystal Palace and Park—Kew Gardens—Off for Paris.

LONDON, May 21, 1867. We arrived here from Liverpool on the evening of the 18th, having traversed proud little England from shore to shore in a few hours. Thirty miles an hour is the ordinary rate of speed on the railroads here. The tracks are more substantially built than in our own country, and for nearly their entire length are as straight as the surveyor's line can make them. Instead of the long cars used in America, the English employ carriages, containing three separate compartments, with doors at the sides, a large number of which are attached to each train.

The country between Liverpool and London, comprising the very heart of England, is the finest, in an agricultural point of view, I ever looked upon. The entire route at this season presents a marvellous picture of verdure and beauty. The few days' travel, however, is not without its charms. The gardens, the beautiful villas, the charming cottages, half covered with eglantine and ivy, the little railway stations, built in very picturesque and tastefully varied forms—these and a hundred other objects come into view in the most rapid and ever changing succession. But I believe I promised your readers not to be poetical, and I shall have to leave the country and get back to London, or, if you begin to think I have forgotten my promise.

Well, here I am, in this great city, the largest in the world, said to contain 3,000,000 inhabitants. Having been here but a few days, I have had of course seen but little of the world's metropolis. The public buildings, of which I have obtained a glimpse, are splendid specimens of architecture and strength, looking as if they had been constructed by the end of time. Those built of marble seem to have the atmosphere being constantly filled with the smoke from a million chimneys. The principal structures I have seen this far are the Parliament House, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Our party is stopping at the United States Hotel, an old but finely kept house, the proprietor as well as the food of which are of the highest quality. In an English hotel the usages are entirely different from those which prevail in America. There are no stated hours for meals, and no public rooms, except one for gentlemen. In an American hotel there is no objection to a little bustle and life; in England, on the other hand, the hoteliers keep as still and quiet as possible, the idea being to make you feel just as if you were in your own private house. Indeed, they are so strictly private that a friend might be living in the same house with you for a week, and you would not know it.

The people of England appear to be a goodly, well-to-do, and well educated set. All look alike, being stoutly built and coarse-featured. I have not seen a pretty one among them. The men, however, are, as a general thing, handsomely formed, and possess good-looking features. On the whole, I am very well pleased with our English cousins.

My first day in London was the Sabbath. Of course I went to hear Spurgin, who sustains the same reputation here that Henry Ward Beecher does in America. His church is called the "Tabernacle." It is of oblong form, holds over 9000 persons, and on the occasion of my visit was crowded to its utmost capacity. It contains no organ, as the loudest tones of such an instrument would be drowned by the mighty sound of human voices which arises from the vast congregation.

I never before heard of Spurgin, but Henry Ward Beecher does in America. His church is called the "Tabernacle." It is of oblong form, holds over 9000 persons, and on the occasion of my visit was crowded to its utmost capacity. It contains no organ, as the loudest tones of such an instrument would be drowned by the mighty sound of human voices which arises from the vast congregation.

I visited the Sunday school, which is conducted by about 1000 scholars. On Monday we took the cars for the "Crystal Palace and Park," situated seven miles from London. It is the old building used for the World's Exhibition of 1851, and is a magnificent structure, containing specimens of natural history, pictures, plants, ruins from ancient Pompeii, Egypt, &c. The Park, in which the Palace stands, is beautifully laid out, with many fine fountains, and adorned with every variety of flowers, and we visited Regent Park, also, which is in the city, and handsomely laid out in expensive lawns, beautified with trees and shrubbery, something like the New York "Central."

On Tuesday we took the cars again, and went seven miles from the city in another direction, to see the famous "Kew Gardens." These are the National Botanical gardens, containing specimens of almost every tree and plant that has ever been discovered. Gardening is here practised on the most extensive scale. There are some twenty immense green houses, two of which are covered with the Crystal Palace building. Upon entering some of them you would think that you had been suddenly transported to Asia or Africa, so dense are the artificial forests of palm, mahogany, and gigantic ferns, that nearly your view. Trees, plants, and flowers, of every variety and hue, are to be seen at every step you take in these wonderful gardens. You almost imagine yourself in Paradise as you gaze upon the gorgeous colors and your senses take in the delightful perfume. To see this spot, so beautified by nature and art, is in itself worth a trip across the Atlantic.

On Wednesday we will be off for Paris, where we will remain a few days only, and then push on to Italy, wishing to reach there before the weather becomes too hot. My next letter will be written from the French capital. Yours, HANS.

The Great Horse Remedy.—Charles L. Smith, well known in the interior of this State, testifies to the efficacy of Dr. R. Martin's great Horse and Cattle Remedy, the Excelsior Oil:

DR. MARTIN'S.—Few persons have had larger experiences with horses, their diseases and treatment, and the various remedies offered than myself, and those who know me will believe me when I say, as I do most unhesitatingly, that your Excelsior Oil is the most efficient remedy I have ever employed. During the last trip I made with my team one of my horses received a severe and extensive wound from a kick immediately over and down to the stifle joint. Desiring to make a point on my route, I drove two days before doing anything for his relief, during which time his leg became enormously swollen and so powerless he was forced latterly to drag it after him. I commenced using your Excelsior Oil, commencing on Saturday evening, and on Monday started with my wagon, the swelling and inflammation, and all troublesome symptoms removed. I also with the same medicine healed a large abscess on the shoulder of my other horse in three days, driving him all the time.

I regard your Excelsior Oil an unequalled and invaluable medicine. C. L. SMITH. Lewistown, May 23d, 1867.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, June 19, 1867.

Eggs per dozen 15 Butter per lb 15

We have no quotations for grain or flour. Philadelphia Market.

Flour and Meal.—The market continues in the same dull and unsatisfactory state noted for some time past, but prices remain without quotable change; \$8.89 per lb for superfine, and \$8.10 for extra. Rye Flour at \$7 per bbl.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market continues very dull; Penna. red at \$2 1/2, 45, and California at \$2 80, Rye at \$1 40, 45, and Corn at \$1 05, Oats \$1 10.

CATTLE MARKET. The Cattle Market is dull, with a decline from last week of \$1—1495 head of beefed.

Quotations of Government Bonds. U. S. 6s, 1881, 112 1/2 @ 113

Old U. S. 5-20, 1862, 110 @ 110 1/2

New U. S. 5-20, 1864, 106 1/2 @ 107

New " " May & Nov. 1865, 107 @ 107 1/2

New " " July & Jan. 1865, 106 1/2 @ 106 1/2

10-40 Bonds, 100 @ 100

7-30s, AUGUST, 106 @ 106 1/2

7-30s, JULY, 105 1/2 @ 106

Gold, 137 @ 137 1/2

\$20.00 MEN'S WANTED.—Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, SASH DROPPER, SEWING MACHINE, &c.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the accounts of Lewistown Common School District. Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June 1, 1867.

RECEIPTS: Gross amount of Duplicate, \$3722 92

Deduct Exonerations \$121 01

Collectors Com's 189 17

Net amount of Duplicate \$3421 74

Add rent received for lot 71 00

Add State Appropriation 323 40

\$3814 14

EXPENDITURES: Paid to 12 Teachers \$32 96 1/2

per month, each for eight months 3075 00

Exchange of Books and Contingencies 720 38

Balance on hand 17 78

JOHN HAMILTON, Secretary.

BAROMETERS. NOW is the time for every farmer to see to it that he has a reliable barometer. A farmer may save several times its cost in a single harvest, and then it will last for a lifetime. It is estimated by our scientific