The Lewistown Gazette.

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

Whole No. 2931. Wednesday, August 7, 1867. Vol. 57, No. 31.

Poor House Business.

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

BENEDICT & CO., BANKERS,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,
Collections and remittances promptly made. Interest allowed on time deposits. jan23-1y.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties mv26

LYCOMING COUNTY
Mutual Insurance Company.
Capital, $2,500,000.
THIS Company continues to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings and Personal Property, in Town or Country, at cash or mutual rates.
JAMES RANKIN, President.
JOSHUA BOWMAN, Secretary.
jan16'67 JOHN HAMILTON, Agent. Lewistown, Pa.

DR. JOHN J. DAHLEN,
Practicing Physician,
Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa.
DR. DAHLEN has been appointed an Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Soldiers requiring examination will find him at his office in Belleville.
Belleville, August 22, 1866.-y

H. M. DUNMIRE, DENTIST,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. Office first door from the Lewistown House, Main street, where he will be found the first two weeks of each month, and the last week of each month he will visit Kishacoquillas Valley. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide my1-tf

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.
apl5-1y*

MEYERS
NEWLY IMPROVED, CRESCENT SCALE,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS,
Acknowledged to be the best. London Prize Medal and highest awards in America received.
MELODEONS,
and Second hand Pianos. Music.
No. 722 ARCH St., below 8th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phila., April 24, 1867-3m

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE
IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE,
which will be placed upon trial with any other now in use. He invites competion. It can be tested
One Month
with any other machine to enable purchers to choose
THE BEST. TERMS LIBERAL.
Give him a call. [mar19-6m] WM. LIND.

JAS. A. THOMPSON,
HAS taken the Store formerly occupied by John Baum, for the purpose of carrying on the WATCH MAKING and JEWELRY Business. He will be pleased to see all Mr. Baum's old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with a call. All work warranted. Store on East Market street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Lewistown, April 24, 1867-tf

MRS. M. E. STEWART,
FANCY STORE,
West Market st., Lewistown,
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Socks, Gloves, 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

NEW
Meat Establisment.
THE undersigned has fitted up the building in Brown street, above Frank's store, for a meat shop where Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, &c. can be had at all times, an ice house for the preservation of meat being connected with the establishment. The public are invited to call.
☞ The room will be opened for the first time on SATURDAY MORNING, 16th inst.
JAMES S. GALBRAITH.
Lewistown, March 13, 1867—tf.

Lewistown Coach Manufactory,
Junction 3d & Valley street.
MOSER & MAYES

HAVING ASSOCIATED together for the purpose of manufacturing *Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies, Spring Wagons, &c.*, invite the public to give them a call and examine specimens of their work, which will be found equal to any in or out of the cities. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. dec12-1y

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

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office in Northeast corner of the Diamond, next to Hoffman's store. my2

C. S. HURLBUT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Lewistown, Pa.,
OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Lewistown and vicinity.
Dr. Hurlbut has the EXPERIENCE of 15 years in the active practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Office on south side of Mill street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Worrall. jul7

Wall Paper.
25 DIFFERENT Patterns—large assortment at McMANIGAL'S, Milroy.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.
THE NEW YORK MICA ROOFING COMPANY, (established 1866) are manufacturing under Letters Patent the Best Article of Composition Roofing ever Offered to the Public. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.
The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adapted its use in the Navy Yards, and upon Public Buildings.
The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make a
Durable Fire and Water-Proof Covering.
We particularly recommend its use upon
Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT,
For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. It forms a *Body Equal to Three Coats of Ordinary Paint.* No Roof can rust underit, and old leaky Roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.
The Paint requires NO MIXING, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. *Price, $1 per gallon*, which will cover two hundred square feet.
Also manufacturers of
Black Lustre Varnish,
Tarred Felt and Roofing Pitch.
Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address
THE MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
194 *Broadway, N. Y.*
Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal st., N. O.; Schofield Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Baldwin H. Woods Montgomery, Ala.; Thos. S. Coates, Raleigh, N. C.; F. A. Tucker, Richmond, Va.; Henry Wilson, Petersburg, Va., Agents. jan23

Drew's Patent
FOR
CUTTING BOOTS WITHOUT CRIMPING
OR
SIDE SEAMS.
THE greatest improvement of the age, in this line of trade. 1st. It does away with the wrinkles on the instep, also, with the welted side seam which has injured so many feet and ankles. 2d. It makes the easiest sitting and best fitting boot ever worn. This boot is now manufactured by P. F. Loop, who holds the right of use for the county, and is prepared to furnish all who wish to wear this boot. A liberal discount to dealers who wish to deal in these boots. Orders filled at short notice. Prices greatly reduced on all goods at P. F. Loop's Shoe Store. feb6

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628
NEW SPRING STYLES, "Our Own Make."
embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS.—2, 2 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 3-4 and 4 yards, round every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.
"OUR OWN MAKE," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALLY CHEAPER than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively sold by retailers, and every lady should try them.
Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is stamped "W. T. HOPKINS MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA." *No others are Genuine.* A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled. Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 628 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
mar20-10m WM. T. HOPKINS.

Tailoring Establishment
Removed.
CHARLES W. GIBBS,
MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed his shop to the building formerly known as the "green house," at the intersection of Valley and Mill street, adjoining H. M. & R. Pratt's store, where he cordially invites all who need anything in his line. Goods and Trimmings furnished and gentlemen's clothing made, in the latest styles, on short notice, and at reasonable prices. ap11-tf

WHAT'S ALL THIS?
Why the Grain Business is 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 and FISH.
He returns thanks to all his old customers for their former patronage, and shall feel grateful for a renewal of past business relations.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call. [mar14-y] WILLIAM WILLIS.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Are superior to all others for
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless; durable; and easy to work.
Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.
Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York. sep5'66-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Manufacturing Confectioners,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.
No. 303, RACE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
☞ Molasses Candy and Cocoanut Work
sept12'66-1y.

20,000 MAJORITY!
To the Voters of Central Penna
ELECTION is over and it has been decided by about 20,000 majority that the Tobacco and Cigars sold at Frysinger's Tobacco and Segar Store cannot be surpassed, either in Quality or Price.
Look at the Prices, get some of the goods, and compare with all others, and you will be satisfied that you get the worth of your money at Frysinger's.
Frysinger's Spun Roll only $1.00 per pound.
Frysinger's Navy " " " "
Frysinger's Congress " " " "
Frysinger's Flounder " " " "
Willett Navy " " " "
Oronoko Twist " " " "
And other Plug Tobacco at 40 and 50 cts. per lb.
Cut and Dry, 40 and 50 cts. Granulated Tobaccos at 50 cts., 60 cts., 80 cts., $1.00, $1.20, and $1.50 per lb.
Fine-Cut chewing, at $1.40 and $1.20.
Cigars at 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 cts. each.
Pipes in great variety; also Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches and Boxes, Match Safes, and all articles usually kept in a first-class Tobacco and Cigar Store.
To Merchants, I offer the above goods at prices that will enable them to retail at the same prices that I do and realize a fair profit.
Oct.24. E. FRYSINGER.

$20.00 AGENTS WANTED—$100.00—Male and Female, to introduce our NEW PATENT, STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is adapted for family use and Tailoring. It makes a stitch alike on both sides. Price only TWENTY DOLLARS. Extraordinary inducements to Agents. For full particulars, address DUMONT & WILSON, 630 Arch st., Phila., Pa. jul19-3m*

S. O. M'CURDY,
with
Benson, Campbell & Co.,
Commission Merchants & Wholesale Grocers,
507 *Market Street, Philadelphia.*
PARTICULAR attention given to sales of Ginseng, Wool, Woolen Yarn, Fur Skins, Deer Skins, Sheep Skins, Flaxseed, Cloverseed, Feathers, Leather, Roots, Dried Fruit, Butter, Beeswax, Eggs, &c.
All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction, and sold at the lowest city prices.
Please call and be convinced.
Also, a full line of Tobacco kept constantly on hand. jy10-6m*

Lewistown Foundry
AND
MACHINE SHOP.
REESE & SLAGLE, Proprietors.
O. K. DAVIS, Superintendent.
Manufacturers of
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY SAW MILLS.
Iron and Brass Castings
Made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.
We call the attention of Tanners to our Oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.
TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
june5 REESE & SLAGLE.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
THE following Fire, Life, and Accidental Companies are represented by the undersigned:

		CAPITAL.
Ætna, Fire of	Hartford,	$4,083,000
Putnam,	"	500,000
Home,	New York	3,500,000
Germania,	"	700,000
Home,	New Haven,	1,000,000
North America,	Philadelphia,	1,750,000
Enterprise,	"	400,000
Lycoming,	Penna.,	2,500,000
Farmers,	York, Pa.,	500,000
American Life,	Philadelphia,	1,000,000
N. Y. Accidental,	New York,	250,000
Horse Thief Ins. Co.	York Pa.,	50,000

This agency is prepared to insure against Fire, Death or Accident, in any part of Mifflin county. Horses are insured against theft. All business pertaining to insurance promptly attended to.
jan16'67 JOHN HAMILTON, Agent.

THE OLD STAND AHEAD!
Hamaker & Montgomery,
HAVE associated together for the purpose of manufacturing Coaches, Buggies, Carriages, Sulkies, Spring Wagons, &c., at
HIMES' OLD STAND,
in Valley street, Lewistown. They are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line, in an elegant and workmanlike manner, and invite the citizens of town and vicinity to call and examine their new stock on hand, before purchasing elsewhere, as all work manufactured at this establishment is warranted.
Prompt attention given to all repairing, which will be done with neatness and durability, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. my1-1y

REDUCTION!
FRANK H. WENTZ.
AT HIS
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
HAS just received a large Stock of Boots and Shoes direct from Eastern Manufacturers, which he offers at greatly reduced prices:
Men's Congress Gaiters, $3 50
" Glove Calf Congress do, 4 25
Womens' Lasting Gaiters, 1 25
Other work in proportion.
Also, an assortment of Home Manufacture constantly on hand, and made to order at short notice.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. may8-y

Look out for Us, as we are Coming once more, with a
NEW ARRIVAL,
AND THE PRICES
STILL LOWER!
WE are prepared to sell Goods at the lowest market prices, lower than before the war.
If you want good
Sugars at 11 to 16,
Coffees at 28 to 30,
Rice at 13,
Syrups at 15 to 30 qt.,
Go to RITTENHOUSE & McKINNEY'S.
If you want good Teas of all kinds go to R. & McK.
If you want good Spices of all kinds, go to R. & McK.
If you want a good quality of Honey, go to R. & McK.
If you want the best
Corn Starch, Concentrated Lye,
Washing Soaps, Toilet Soaps,
Canned Fruits, &c.,
Go to R. & McK.
If you want to buy good white Muslin, yard wide, at 15 cents, go to R. & McK.
If you want Calicos, at 10 to 18 cents, go to R. & McK.
If you want good goods of all kinds, such as Ginghams at 16 to 25,
Brown Muslins at 10 to 23,
Delaines, 25, (old prices,)
including Dress goods, the best of all kinds, Go to R. & McK.
For Flannel, Ticking, Crash, Table Diaper, Linen, with a variety of other goods, go to R. & McK.
TO THE LADIES:
If you want good Cotton Hose, at 15 to 30, Go to R. & McK.
If you want good Notions of all kinds, go to R. & McK.
Gentlemen, if you want Cotton Socks, at 12½ cts., Paper Collars of all kinds, Linen Collars, got up for the summer, at 5 cents, go to R. & McK.
If you want good
Cotton Pants Stuff,
Cassimers and Cloths,
Go to R. & McK.
If you want Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, go to R. & McK.
If you want good Fish of all kinds, go to R. & McK.
If you want to find a good stock of goods of all kinds, go to R. & McK.
Thankful for past favors, and hoping a continuance of the same, we remain,
Very Respectfully,
RITTENHOUSE & McKINNEY.
Lewistown, June 19, 1867-tf

NEW GOODS.
F. J. HOFFMAN has just received a large supply of new goods, which will be sold low, for cash.
TIN WARE. A good assortment, at F. J. HOFFMAN'S.

POETRY.

CROQUET.

I.
The evening was bright with the moon of May,
And the lawn was light as though lit by day;
From my windows I looked to see Croquet.

II.
Of mallets and balls the usual display,
The hoops all stood in arch array,
I said to myself, Soon we'll see Croquet?

III.
But the mallets and balls unheeded lay,
And the maid and youth, side by side sat they,
And I said to myself, Is that Croquet?

IV.
I saw the scamp—it was light as day—
Put his arm 'round her waist in a loving way,
And he squeezed her hand. Was that Croquet?

V.
While the red rover rolled forgotten away,
He whispered all a lover should say,
And he kissed her lips. What a queer Croquet!

VI.
Silent they sat 'neath the moon of May,
And I knew by her blushes she said not nay,
And I thought in my heart, Now that's Croquet.

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOMS,
HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

Fellow-citizens:—The official term of George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our Constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Government, and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public importance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constant tendency in these several departments to enlarge their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of slavery, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the Union, in defiance of Congress and the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawful in all the States. And after the recent civil war was inaugurated, our State judiciary, by a denial of the constitutional powers of Congress and our State Legislature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperil our cause as to make intelligent patriots everywhere tremble for the issue of the contest. True, these false theories did not prevail. But it is equally true the continued assertion of them paralyzed the arms of both the National and State Governments, distracted and disheartened our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war, and added immeasurably to our sacrifices of blood and treasure. Hence it is, 'That warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws vital to the nation.'

Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times, and on these momentous issues? The weal or woe of the Commonwealth, and perhaps of the nation, is involved in these questions; and it behooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care.

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about 46 years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years judicial experience, on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county. He was first elected judge in 1851, when he ran over one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, and was re-elected in 1861, by the unanimous vote of all parties.—The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburgh Post (the principal Democratic paper of the West,) shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries:

'The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. *He was the best man named before the Republican Convention*, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated.'

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster. The former held free trade, and the right of nullification and secession, as cardinal doctrines, denying the constitutional power of Congress to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as inherent rights of a State. The latter denied these assumptions, and between these conflicting principles and parties there has been perpetual warfare. In the main, the old Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the State rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833 in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their States rights doctrine of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, and connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consummation could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody civil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindicated; and the Calhoun doctrine of secession was again overthrown. Such at least has been the popular conviction, and cause for rejoicing; and even the worst of Southern rebels have been compelled to confess it, and for two years past have been weeping over their 'lost cause.' Strange, sad, and incredible as it may seem, we are already called upon to fight these great issues over again. The Democratic party, with Judge Sharswood for its leader, and with Free Trade, State Rights and Secession upon its banner, is again marshaling its hosts, and now summoning us to the field of political combat, on these same issues! That party, at their National Conventions in 1856 and 1860, readopted what are known as the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, as part of their platforms. These resolutions are known as the embodiment of the old State rights and Calhoun doctrines. They do not regard the relations of the States or people thereof to the United States as constituting a *government*, in the ordinary and proper sense of the term, but declare them to be merely a *compact* and that '*as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself*, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS, AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS.'

Under this free Democratic charter for rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an 'infraction' of the 'compact;' and they chose secession and civil war as the '*mode*,' and the destruction of the Union and State independence as '*the measure of redress*.' The Democratic party at its last National Convention proclaimed the war a failure; and it has now put in the field a life long Free Trade and State Rights candidate, whom Judge Black endorses as one who 'will stand by the Constitution and give pure law'—viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State Rights party construe it, and give us such 'pure law' as Judge Black has given President BUCHANAN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful power of the National Government to coerce a rebellious State, to make and enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm negroes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of rebellion, or to arrest and try offenders in the time of war by court martial; but they hold that all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfully done, *and therefore settled nothing!* Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia Age,) in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus expresses the same idea: 'We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these grave pending questions decided according to law, and not according to war, JUST, IN FACT, AS THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN DECIDED HAD THEY ARISEN EIGHT YEARS AGO, OR HAD NO WAR TAKEN PLACE.'

Is, then the 'lost cause' not lost?—Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bondsmen free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vain? Fellow-citizens, weigh well these solemn questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October next.

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close.—But, it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? 'A man is known by the company he keeps,' says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the public will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written, and more. So long ago as April, 1834, he appeared as 'The Orator of the Day,' at a meeting of a States' Right Association, in Philadelphia. We here copy some of the proceedings of that interesting convocation from 'The Examiner and Journal of Political Economy, Devoted to the Advancement of the Cause of State Rights and Free Trade,' Vol. 1, page 309.

The orator on that occasion delivered a long and carefully prepared vindication and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, herein before cited; and summed up his elaborate endorsements thereof as follows:

'*We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserved rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior.* EACH STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF OF THE INFRACTIONS OF THE COMPACT, AND TO CHOOSE FOR ITSELF THE MOST PROPER AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES.'

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. (Same volume, p. 312.)

TOAST: 'JOHN C. CALHOUN—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. *May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world.*'

TOAST: 'THE PATRIOTS, OTHERWISE CALLED NULLIFIERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration.'

TOAST: 'THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—as her principles are cherished we need not fear usurpation, either in the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive departments of the Government.'

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others, but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow-citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee.

F. JORDAN,
Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, S. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Sec'ys.

MISCELLANY.

Life on an Ocean Shoal.

[From the Honolulu Advertiser, May 14th.]

In our issue of the 27th ult., we gave a detailed account of the loss of the American whaling bark Daniel Wood, Richmond, master, on the 14th of that month, on French Frigate Shoal.—After our paper had gone to press on Saturday last, the United States steamer Lackawanna, Captain Reynolds, which had sailed on the 25th to rescue the shipwrecked crew which remained on the shoal, returned to port, having been absent nine days, and having fully succeeded in her errand of mercy. She brought the first officer, Mr. Hall, and twenty-six others, all in good health, having happily been preserved from famine and thirst.

An account of the life of these castaway mariners—on a barren shoal, far out at sea, with no natural sources from which to obtain water to allay the thirst excited by a tropical sun, and with but a scant supply of water and provisions obtained from the wreck—may not prove uninteresting.

When the captain and his boat's crew of seven men embarked on their perilous voyage of four hundred and fifty miles to Honolulu, over a tempestuous ocean, the stock of provisions left on the shoal for the subsistence of the remaining twenty-seven souls consisted of about two hundred and forty gallons of water, some of which was brackish, and bread enough to last two weeks if used moderately. The bread, however, had got saturated with salt water, and was in a state of pulp. This constituted all the provisions saved from the wreck, exclusive of that which the captain took in his boat. As he disappeared in the shades of night on the afternoon of the 16th, various were the emotions of those who were left behind. Would they ever see him again, and would not his boat be upset or swamped in the heavy trade wind sea that rolled between them and Honolulu? Any accident to the captain might consign them to linger out for a few weeks a miserable existence, evidently to perish in this out-of-the-way place, scarcely ever visited by vessels, and indeed studiously avoided by shipping on account of the known dangerous character of navigation in its neighborhood.

Out of the whole number of men on the shoal but five were American born—the chief officer and four others. The remainder were Portugese and Hawaiians, and on those five depended the contriving and the adoption of measures of proper economy in the use of provisions and the maintenance of discipline. But they proved themselves equal to the task, for Yankees are always ready to meet any emergency. First, all hands were put on a regular allowance to each man of a handful of soaked bread—which was reduced to a pulp—twice a day, with two half pints of water. Some pieces of white twilled cotton, such as is used for boat sails, had been saved from the wreck, and with these a tent was improvised to shield them from the hot sun.

Here they were tolerably comfortable, for the climate is so mild that thick clothing at night can be dispensed with. Here it may be mentioned that when the ship commenced breaking up, the American portion of the crew were endeavoring, under the direction of the officers, to save something of value for the benefit and preservation of all, while the Portugese, with characteristic regard for their individual interests, were busy in securing each his kit of clothes, so that while they and most of the Hawaiians landed with outfits, the Americans had nothing but what they stood in.

Fortunately the shoal on which they were cast abounds with sea birds, of the kind known among seamen as 'Molly mocks." We are unable to say what name they are known by among ornithologists, but presume the peculiar cry which they make at times originally furnished sailors with a reason for calling them 'Molly-mocks,' a name by which they are known from Cape Horn to the Arctic Ocean, for they are to be seen in all latitudes. They visit these low islands and shoals for the purpose of incubation, laying their eggs in countless numbers on the sand. Although they are essentially sea birds and subsist entirely on flesh, yet their eggs, when fresh, are quite as palatable as those of a Shanghai or a Dominique. The men of the Wood used to go out every morning and collect several baskets full of them, and found them excellent eating, either boiled or roasted. The young birds, too, before they are fledged, are quite fat and tender, and when skinned and hung up a short time, eat well. The lagoon abounds in turtle and fish, the former of which were easily caught, and a good deal of diversion was had among the sailors in getting astride of a big fellow and seizing him by the flippers, amusing themselves by his ineffectual attempts to dive. There was plenty of fish, too, in the lagoon, but they had no fish-hooks, but managed to make one or two out of a piece of wire.—They had one cooking utensil, a copper kettle, saved from the wreck, and and in this they did all their cooking. Their firewood was from the spars of the South Seaman, still lying on the shoal. So it would seem there was no danger of starvation so long as the turtle and the birds lasted.

But the subject of the supply of water for drinking purposes was the one which most engaged their thoughts.—Should help fail to come before many days their already scanty stock would, even with the strictest economy, be entirely exhausted, and then, like the case of Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' there would be

'Water, water, everywhere,
And not a drop to drink.'

But Yankee intelligence and energy here came into play. The second day after the captain left, they set to work to make an apparatus to distill fresh water out of salt. To do this they had a deck pot, two gun-barrels, and a short piece of lead pipe. Fitting a wooden cover to the deck pot, the bent end of a gun-barrel was inserted in the top, and, joined to the other gun barrel, was led through a cask of cold

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