## Cloths. Cassimeres

AND

## VESTINGS,

Has just been received at the Lewistown Emporium of Fashion, which will be made up to order by experienced workmen.

Gentlemen are requested to call.

Lewistown, April 21, 1859.

## BLYMYER & STANBARGER. PRODUCE & COMMISSION

#### MERCHANIS, Near Canal Basin,

Lewistown, Pa, Will purchase every description of Produce

at current prices. ALTAYS ON HAND. PLASTER, SALT, FISH, STONE COAL ted sizes, LIMEBURNERS

& BLACKSMITHS' COAL GEO. BLYMYER. C. C. STANBARGER.

#### MONGINGTIMET ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, February umstances require. Particular attention will given to those preparing to teach.

Those wishing to study and practice Music

may be assured of the best advantages. Miss S. E. VAN DUZER will continue to give astrubtions upon the Piano.
Rates of Tuition, \$3.00, \$4.50 or \$6.00, ecording to the grade of studies.

For further information address M. J. SMITH, Principal.

#### MCALISTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata Cofinty, Pa.

EO. F. McF. IRLAND, Principal & Proprietor. MOS MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c. ession of this Institution come 26th of July, to continue 22 ents admitted at any time. A Normal Department

emed which will afford Teachers the unity of preparing for fall examina-APPARATUS has been purchased,

Teams—Boarding, Room und Tuition, per esson, \$55to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates. Creulars sent free on application.

#### ROBERT W. PATTON.



IAS just received and opened at his es-I tablishment a new supply of

#### Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, MLVEH & PLATED WARE Fancy Articles, &c.,

ich he will dispose of at reasonable prices. nvites all to give him a call and examine stock, which embraces all articles in his and is sufficiently large to enable all to ions who desire to purchase. REPAIRING neatly and expeditiously ed to, and all work warranted.

ankful for the patronage heretofore reired, he respectfully asks a continuance of me, and will endeavor to please all who by favor him with their custom.

EDWARD FRYSINGER, HOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

# GARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

&c., &c., LEWISTOWN, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. jel6 New Fall and Winter Goods.

the late firm of McCoy and Grocerie

and purchased for cash, the public at a small adthe on cost. The stock of Dry Goods em-

ALL AND WINTER GOODS able for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, amany new patterns. His

### Groceries

Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio cold and colorless guyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, and Shoes, Queensware, and all other seral are invited to examine. Fish, Salt, Plaster and Coal always on

try Produce received as usual and the aket price allowed therefor.

own, Sept. 22, 1859. ACCO AND SEGARS!-I have on and a large stock of good German and Segars, which I am selling very low

THE ROCK BESIDE THE SEA.

THE MINSTREL,

Oh, tell me not the woods are fair,

Now spring is on her way:
Well, well I know how brightly there,
In joy the young leaves play;
How sweet on winds of morn or eve,
The violet's breath may be,
Yet ask me, woo me not to leave
My lone rock by the sea.

The wild waves' thunder on the shore,
The curlew's restless cries,
Unto my watching heart are more
Than all earth's melodies.
Come back my ocean rover, come!
There's but one place for me.
Till I can greet thy swift sail home,
My lone rock by the sea;

## MORAL & RELIGIOUS

A Religious Belief.

The following lines were taken from Sir Humphrey Davie's Salmonia: "I envy no quality of mind and intellect in othersbe it genius, power, wit or fancy-but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and, I believe, most useful to me, I should prefer a religious belief to any other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; breathes new hopes; vanishes and throws over decay, the destruction of kens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes fortune and name the ladder of cent to Paradise; and far above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the garden of the blest, and securities of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair."

Time and Eternity.

We step upon the earth; we look abroad over it, and it seems immense-so does the sea. What ages had men lived-and knew but a small portion. They circumnavigate it now with a speed under which its vast bulk shrinks. But let the astronomer lift up his glass, and he learns to believe in a total mass of matter, compared with which this great globe itself becomes an imponderable grain of dust. And so to each of us walking along the road of life, a year, a day, or an hour shall seem long. As we grow older, the time shortens; but when we lift our eyes to look beyond this earth, our seventy years, and the few thousands of years which have rolled over the human face, vanish into a point; for then we are measuring Time against Eternity.

## True Contentment.

In this age of restlessness and wild speculation, when so many are searching eagerly for happiness, sighing after numerous disappointments, 'Who will show us any true peace by living in constant communion with God. In one of our exchanges we find the following :- Said a venerable farmer some eighty years old, to a relative who had lately visited him,-"I have lived on this farm for more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence as long as I live on earth. I have worshipped the God of my fathers with the same people for more than forty years. During this time I have rarely been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and have never lost one communion season. I have never been confined to my bed by siekness for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I made up my mind long ago, that if I wished to be happier, I must have more religion."

Natural History-The Flirt.

This brilliant insect of the butterfly species is common to all latitudes, but flourishes best in a warm climate. It revels in the atmosphere of the ball room, the matine, the artistic reunion; and while it loves publicity, it is not lothe to lurk in shaded alcoves or to nestle among cushions in quiet corners.

The plumage of the female Flirt is very dazzling. It is clad in the most radiant smiles, and compliments of the softest and most delicate shades, while its eyes have a strange, deep and penetrating lustre.

It diffuses a faint yet thrilling perfume eaught from crushed flowers, scent-bags and billetdoux. Its music is a low, persuasive hum. It can be true to no tune, but sings snatches, and at the piano, runs over

the keys with light and tremulous touch. The volatility of this insect has long peplexed naturalists. It baffles pursuit. Strange to say, it dissolves to the touch, and when caught, is a handful of ashes

The sting of the flirt is very severe.ad Shoes, Queensware, and an other usually found in stores—all which been known where it has proved ratal to bomers of the late firm and the public happiness and hope. It is inflicted with happiness and hope are invited to examine. Some say it is poisonous. Instances have deepest into fresh and honest hearts. The Flirt languishes at the first chill

breath of sorrow. When storm is in the air it is pitiful to see it seeking shelter, its gay plumage so beaten and soiled, and the color and perfume gone, and the low inviting music changed to a despairing plaint.

The flame that it flutters around gener-Also, Congress Tobacco of good ally burns it at last, as is the care [mh1] F. J. HOFFMAN. many a poor moth.— Vanity Fair. ally burns it at last, as is the case with

## THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Monsoon in Ceylon.

May is signalized by the great event of

grand phenomena which accompany its approach It is difficult for one who has not resided in the tropic to comprehend the feeling of enjoyment which accompanies these

periodical commotions of the atmosphere; in Europe they would be fraught with annoyance, but in Ceylon they are welcomed with a relish proportionate to the monotony they dispel. Long before the wishedfor period arrives, the verdure produced by the previous rains becomes obliterated by the burning droughts of March and April. The deciduous trees shed forth their foliage, the plants cease to put forth fresh leaves, and all vegetable life languishes under the unwholesome heat. The grass withers on the baked and cloven earth, and red dust settles on the branches and thirsty brushwood. The insects, deprived of their accustomed food, disappear under ground, or hide beneath the decaying bark, hardened mud of pools, and the helices re-tire into the crevices of the stones or the existence, the most gorgeous light; awa- hollows, amongst the roots of the trees, closing the appertures of their shells with the hybernating epipragm. Butterflies are no longer seen hovering over the flowers; the birds appear fewer and less joyous; and the wild animals and crocodiles, driven by the drought from their accustomed retreats. wander through the jungle, and even venture to approach the village wells in search of water. Man equally languishes under the general exhaustion; ordinary exertion becomes distasteful, and the native Singhalese, although inured to the climate, move with lassitude and reluctance.

Meanwhile the air becomes loaded to saturation with aqueous vapor drawn on by the augmented force of evaporation, acting vigorously over land and sea; the sky, instead of its brilliant hue, assumes the sullen tint of lead, and not a breath disturbs the motionless rest of the clouds that hang on the lower range of hills. At length, generally about the middle of the month, but frequently earlier, the sultry suspense is broken by the arrival of the wished-for change. The sun has by this time nearly attained the greatest northern declination, and created a torrid heat throughout the lands of southern Asia and the peninsula temperature and such watery vapour as it may contain, rises into loftier regions, and is replaced by indraughts from the neigh- tion. boring sea, and thus a tendency is gradually given to the formation of a current bringdraws near, the days become more overeast and hot, banks of clouds rise over the light the eye is attracted by the unusual country through which they passed.

whiteness of the sea-birds that sweep along The country through which we passed the strand to seize the objects flung on the

shore by the rising surf. among the hills and shoot through the crash of thunder the monsoon bursts over torrents, but in a wild deluge, that in the the poorest I ever saw. It is a mixture of banks, and spreads in inundations over ev- thing. Some of our animals died of acery level plain.

All the phenomena of this explosion are faintest idea of its overpowering grandeur in Ceylon; and its sublimity is infinitely increased, as it is faintly heard from the shore, resounding through night and darkness over the gloomy sea. The lightning, when it touches the earth, where it is covered with the descending torrent, flashes into it, and disappears instantaneously; but, when it strikes a drier surface, in seeking better conductors, it often opens a hollow like that formed by the explosion of a shell, and frequently leaves behind it traces of vitrification. In Ceylon, however, occurrences of this kind are rare; and accidents are seldom recorded from lightning, promost continuous streams, so close and so the scarcity of water on the prairie.

Lemon juice is now being used in giving it by tablespoonfulls. This remedy about six inches from the top, so as not was first used by American physicians.

Northwest Explorations.

Immediately after the discovery of gold in the Frazer River country an expedition was set on foot by Chicago and St. Paul merchants, to explore the region and valthe change of the monsoon, and all the ley of the Saskatchewan river to see if there were not a direct and feasible passage to the diggings, which might be made available to the tide of travel and business which was expected to flow thither from the States. The party started in the early part of the summer of '59 numbering about a dozen or fifteen in all. The party was under the lead of Col. Wm. H. Nobles of St. Paul. Arriving at Fort Ellice, a Hudson's Bay trading post, situated eight hundred unles east of the Rocky Mountains, Col. Nobles with six or seven companions, decided to return to the States, but the remainder of the party, eight in number, determined to push on, and accomplish if possible, the objects of the ex-

pedition. The returning party reached the States in safety, late in the fall. By a recent letter from Oregon, we learn that the heroes who were true to their mission they had undertaken, reached Portland about the last of December in a sad the water-beetles bury themselves in the plight, but all alive, and suffering not beyoud recovery from the fatigue and dangers through which they had passed .one of the party had ever been on the plains before, and the dangers of the jour-ney were enhanced by the late period at which it was commenced. They were poorly provided also and without a guide. traveling only by compass and imperfect directions. From Fort Ellice they proceeded to the South Saskatchewan, following that river to Bow river, and up Bow river to Kelly river. About ninety miles up Kelly river, they left the river and took a outhwest course, expecting to be through the mountains in a week, but when they got into the mountains they got lost and wandered about in the snow for three weeks, when they came across an Indian, who was nearly frightened to death by their dreadful shouts, cheers, and crying. If they had not met the Indian, who was a friendly member of the Kootonais tribe, not one of the party would ever have been heard of, although they were then only fifty miles

from Fort Benton. Putting themselves under the guidance of the Indian, the party reached the Boundary Pass, and subsequently the Koetonais village, at the western entrance of the The road from Kootonais to Fort Colville is the worst that can be conceived of India. The air, lighted by this high of, mountains all the way, and full of fallen timber. The whole route they traveled is probably the worst there is for emigra-

We can but regret that Mr. Marble did not continue with the expedition to the end, ing up from the south the warm humid air as he would then have had a subject worthy of the equator. The wind, therefore, of his pen and the pencil of the artist, good? it is refreshing to meet with a con- which reaches Ceylon, comes laden with and a very valuable addition might have tented Christian heart, which has found moisture, taken up in its passage across the been made to our limited knowledge of great Indian Ocean. As the monsoon the physical features of the interior of Northern America. Mr. W. H. Thompson, from whose letter we have quoted, makes ocean to the west, and, in the peculiar twi- the following remarks in regard to the

is, I think, the poorest on the American continent. There is no wood between At last the sudden lightnings flash Fort Ellice and the mountains, except occasional clumps of cottonwood trees on the clouds that overhang the sea, and with a river bottoms. The soil from thirty miles before we struck the Saskatchewan to withthe thirsty land, not in showers or partial in seventy five miles of the mountains is course of a few hours overtops the river clay, sand and gravel, and don't produce a tual starvation. Several times we struck out from the river in hopes of finding food stupendous; thunder as we are accustomed | for our poor animals, but were as often drivto be awed by it in Europe, affords but the en back on account of the scarcity of wa-

The ground is all cut up by buffalo trails running down to the rivers, and is covered with dung, and looks like a waste cattle yard in the wilderness. We passed through millions of them every day, and killed a great many, but they were so poor and tough we could not eat them. It seems like traveling over plowed ground. For hundreds of miles there is not even a sod on the ground, and the buffalos had eaten all the grass there might have been, so our poor animals had to suffer.

The water all through this country is alkaline. The Saskatchewan is quite a wide bably owing to the profusion of trees, and stream, and is filled with sandbars, which especially of cocoa-nut palms which, when are continually shifting their positions. Its drenched with rain, intercept the discharge, bottoms are very wide and extensive, and and conduct the electric matter to the earth. are generally from 150 to 200 feet below The rain at these periods excites the aston- the level of the prairie. We were forced The rain at these periods excites the aston-ishment of a European; it descends in al-down to the river every night to camp, by dense, that the level ground, unable to ab- would generally take us about an hour evsorb it sufficiently fast, is covered with one ery night to get to the river from where uniform sheet of water, and down the sides | we began to descend, and the same length of acclivities it rushes in a volume that of time to get back on the prairie again in wears channels in the surface. For hours the morning. We couldn't make more together, the noise of the torrent, as it than five or ten miles travel per daybeats upon the trees, and bursts upon the hence our prolonged journey. This courroofs, flowing thence into rivulets along the try abounds in game of all descriptions. ground, occasions an uproar that drowns the There is not a point between Pembina and ordinary voice, and renders sleep impossi- Walla Walla, on the route we came, where a town site or settlement could exist.

A LANTERN CANE .- One of the most Europe with excellent results, in rheuma- unique of recent inventions is a cane, tism, especially in cases where several joints which is also a lantern-a stout, elegant are affected. M. Lebert begins with four walking-stick, and a brilliant seady light. ounces a day, and gradually rises to eight, The lantern is set in the body of the cane,

to disfigure its proportions of beauty, and can be lit at pleasure by pulling the cane apart, or borne along dead, when the cane, without close observation, is undistinguishable from an ordinary large-sized walking stick. It is a useful invention for doctors,

watchmen, editors of daily papers, young men who 'sit up' late with people who ain't their sisters, and all other classes who have to be out late o'nights.

What Should Be Taught.

Common schools would have done a great deal more good to the people if they had paid more attention to the physical and mathematical sciences. Probably foorfifths of the pupils of common schools are destined to make their living in some of the mechanical arts, or the workshops of practical training they receive at our schools them for eminence in their professions. Natural philosophy is ignored just as much as if no such knowledge existed. Boys leave shool to work at trades, knowing nothof mathematical figures, or to making practical draughtsmen of pupils. Geometry is scarcely touched, grammar and geography being considered more important. much of the information which the pupil | be issued. spends the earlier periods of his life in learning, is of but little use to him when he leaves school, and is forgotten entirely, unless his after pursuits require it. That him, and which would have made his labors in his profession a source of pleasure and of solid acquisition, instead of being a task to be got rid of as soon as possible and never thoroughly comprehended, is not learned at all. The true value of education is the uses to which it can be put, and that would seem certainly to be the best education which enables the pupil to put the knowledge gained at school to immediate use in maintaining himself respectably and independently in society.tem which would substitute physical and mathematical science for a great deal which is now taught, or at least divide the time of study, so that the most useful should have at least as fair a share of attention as that which is less so.

Three Pugilistic Deacons.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says the following is a true account:-In a small neighborhood in Geanga county, Ohio, lived three deacons. The first is a Methodist, the second a Presbyterian, and the third a Baptist. All live quite a distance from their respective meeting houses, and as traveling is excessively bad at this time of the year they concluded to hold meetings in the little red school house in the neighborhood. The question then arose which denomination should hold the first meeting. The Methodist claimed the privilege of opening the ball. The Presbyterian demanded it. The Baptist insisted upon it. Here was 'a fix.' They wrangled over the matter until the anger to each deacon arose to feverish heat, and each vowed he would hold a meeting in the red school house the very next evening, which happened to be Friday last, and on that evening at early candlelight the school house was crowded with Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and several world's people. The Presbyterian commenced reading a catechism. The Baptist, at the same time, arose and commenced reading a tract on immersion. The Methodist, at the same time, struck up an old fashioned hymn, shouting it at the top of his lungs. The effect was ludicrous. It apparently struck the mixed congregation so, for they all commenced laughing. The Baptist was wheezy. He sunk exhausted into his seat, while the Presbyterian and Methodist continued. All at once the ludicrousness of the scene struck the Baptist, and he indulged in a protracted horse laugh. This displeased the Presbyterian, and forgetting himself, he dealt the Baptist a stunning blow under the right ear. The Methodist threw his hymn book down and rushed to the Baptist's rescue. He arrived just in time to receive Presbyterian's iron fist between his eyes. The Baptist and Methodist rallied, and together attacked the Presbyterian, but he was to much for them. She scene that ensued, beggars description. Chairs were overturned. Window-glass was broken. Women shrieked. Men yelled .-We have no wish to make fun of an affair which has caused profound regret among the religious people of Geanga. We merely relate the facts. The matter is in litiga-

CULTIVATORS, Cultivator Teeth, Cultivator Plates and Bolts, for sale by mh29 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

OES, Rakes, Spades, for sale by mh29 F. G. FRANCISCUS. GARDEN SEEDS of every variety, some very superior, just received and for sale F. G. FRANCISCUS.

SPAIN'S Patent Churns; Common do., all sizes, at very loss rates sizes, at very low rates. b29 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

The Free-Banking Law.

New Series --- Vol. XIV, No. 23.

The following are the main provisions and safeguards of the bill to incorporate a system of Free Banking in this Common-

'A certificate stating the particulars as to the Bank to be established must be drawn up, approved by the Attorney General, published in the newspapers, recorded in the courts, and a copy deposited and re-corded in the Auditor General's office.

'The Auditor General has the notes engraved and printed. Every note must be signed by him or by his clerk, numbered and registered, and have stamped on it'secured by the deposit of public stock."

'The stocks deposited must be either of this State or of the United States, and the the country. Yet how very little does the amount of notes issued to the bank by the Auditor General to the market value of the stock less five per cent, provided that this is never to exceed ninety-five per cent. of

'Twenty per cent. in specie must be ing at all of the principles of mechanics, paid in before the bank can begin business, which lie at the foundation of their profes-sions. Great care is taken with them in specie, twenty per cent. of the amount of elegant and ornamental penmanship, but notes issued, as a security additional to the not a single hour is devoted to the drawing stock in the hands of the Auditor Gener-

'The capital stock cannot be less than fifty thousand nor more than one million of dollars. No note less than five dollars to

'As soon as a bank stops the payment of the Auditor General appoints three citizens to make inquiry, and if they report that the bank is suspended, he is to apwhich would have been practically useful to point a receiver, who is to turn all the assets into money and pay, first the note-holders; second the depositors; third the other debts; and fourth to distribute the remainder among the stockholders pro

'The condition of each bank must be published monthly in the newspapers, and on each semi-annual dividend day statement is to be made on the oath of the President and Cashier, which is to be sent to the Auditor General and published, setting forth minutely the condition of the Not simply himself but the world, would receive the benefit of an educational sys-

Defalcation is to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to ten years. 'A tax is to be paid on dividends to the

State of from eight to thirty per cent.'

Who Have the Offices?

The New York Tribune has made a table of the birth place of each individual holding an appointment at Washington. Here are the totals:

High officials and clerks born in Free High officials and clerks born in Slave

High officials and clerks born in for-Messengers, laborers, and watchmen born in Free States, Messengers, laborers, and watchmen

born in Slave States. Messengers, laborers, and watchmen born in foreign countries, Clerks, &c., appointed from Free States Clerks &c., appointed from Slave States

Messengers, &c., appointed from Free States, Messengers, &c., appointed from Slave States.

It will be seen that in every grade of office, the Slave States have the majoritythat of the aggregate, the South has 1348 and the North 829, or more than one third

11

So long as this disparity exists in favor of the South, it is hardly probable that there will be any serious efforts to dissolve the Union-is there? None in the least. The Democratic doughfaces of the North, themselves, are beginning to discover this, and will not again be deceived.

FRUIT TREES!

AVING accepted an agency for the Morris Nurseries, West Chester, Pa., I am epared to order and furnish all kinds of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berries, Vines, Apple Trees for Summer, Autumn or Winter, Pear Trees do do do Dwarf Pear Trees, Peach Trees, Plum Trees, Apricot Trees, Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, trawberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries,

Lawton Blackberrry, &c., &c. As the Morris Nurseries are near our own latitude, trees from them are well calculated for this climate. Those desiring Fruit Trees, &c., will do well to call and examine descriptive catalogues.

F. J. HOFFMAN. ARDEN SEEDS!-A good supply of I fresh Garden Seeds on hand and for sale [mb1] F. J. HOFFMAN.

UNGARIAN MILLET or Honey Blade Grass Seed at \$1 per bushel, for sale by

Estate of Dr. Moses T. Mitchell, dec'd. TOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Dr. MOSES MITCHELL, late of Armagh township, Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing near the Farmer's High School, Centre county, and the latter at Milroy, in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly au-

thenticated for settlement.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, Admr. MARIA B. MITCHELL, Admx.