Whole No. 2572.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1860.

New Series --- Vol. XIV, No. 40.

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THE best green and buff Window Curtain stuff, 24, 36, 40, 44 inches wide, just re-1 stoff, 24, 50, 40, 1 liberies ceived and for sale low by jyl2 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

### THE MINSTREL,

#### SISTER MARY.

Twas a stormy night in winter.
When the winds blew cold and wet,
I heard some strains of music,
I never can forget:
I was sleeping in my cabin,
With my Mary fair and young—
When a light shone in the window,
And a band of singers sing:
We're coming, sister Mary,
We're coming by and by;
Be ready, sister Mary,
The time is drawing nigh.

I tried to call my Mary.

But my tongue would not obey;
And when the song had ended,
The band had flown away;
I woke her from her slumber,
And told her every thing;
But we could not guess the meaning,
of the song I heard them sing.

The next night too I heard them.
And the third night too they sung;
As I sat beside the pillow
Of my Mary fair and young:
I heard a rustling in the room
Like the rustling of a wing,
And beside my Mary's pillow,
Very soon I heard them sing,

We're coming sister Mary, &c

I tried to call my Mary,
But my sorrow was complete;
When I found her heart of kindness
Had forever ceased to beat;
Its new I'm very unhappy,
From summer until spring,
And oft in midnight slumber,
Methinks I hear them sing.

We're coming sister Mary, &c

## MORAL& RELIGIOUS

Telling the Truth a Scandal.

Many persons justify themselves in intell an odious truth has repented in dust and ashes of his fault, and if you keep restored his soul to virtue and peace, and will you act the part of a fiend in taunting whole people; and to those who, in regard original. It was urged by another with and tormenting him? Or perhaps the erring one, if not fully pardoned and restored, is longing, sighing, and striving after his lost innocence, and will you crush and kill his good desires, by robbing him of the motive which rises from relf-respect and the good respect of others? Will you break the bruised reed and quench the smoking flax? Will you lacerate the bleeding sensibilities of those who are mourning over their faults? That you isterd have spoken to the injury of another only ders. what is true, is no justification. You may be a slanderer of the most malignant char acter, and you are such, unless a pious reason exists for your making known another's faults .- New York Chronicle.

'Religious' and 'Christian.'

Churchmen should ever bear in mind that all which is religious is not necessarily Christian. A man may do many things that are strictly moral and religious, and yet they may not be Christian acts, and will not necessarily contribute to the cause be a moral man, a Deist may be a religious man, but neither is a Christian man. A Heathen, a Mahometan, and Jew may be very religious in their way, but Christians in no way. So a nominal Christian may do what is moral and religious, and yet thereby contribute nothing to the real work of the Church's progress. A Christian man must profess Christian virtues, and must practise them, as such. His graces, as disciple of Jesus, must shine out of his life, and have so much of the brightness and beauty of Heaven in them, that nobody shall mistake them for anything else NEW APPARATUS has been purchased, than 'the fruits of the spirit.' It is only when we do as Christians, all that we attempt to do for the Church, that we employ to the utmost, the power that Christ has committed to us, for the extension of his kingdom on earth .- Dr. Randall.

Inebriety.

When this vice has taken fast hold of a man, farewell industry-farewell emulation line of your improvements. Beautiful cot--tarewell to all things worthy of attention -farewell love of virtuous society-farewell decency of manners, and farewell even attention to person. Everything is sunk by this predominant and brutal appetite. In how many instances do we see men who have begun life with the brightest prospects before them, and who have closed it without one ray of comfort or consolation ! Young men with good fortunes, good talents, good tempers, good hearts, good constitutions, only being led by and drawn into the vortex of the drunkard, have become by degrees the most loathsome and despicable of mankind. In the house of the drunkard there is no peace for any one. All is uncertainty and anxiety. He is not the same man for any one day at a time. No one knows of his out-goings or his incomings. When he will rise or lie down to rest, is wholly a matter of chance. That which he swallows for what he calls O'ROCKERY WARE—Fine assortiment of Stone Crockery Ware and Biskets at A. FELIX'S.

That which he swantows for what he can's pleasure, brings morning. Poverty and misers in the train. To avoid those results we are called upon the make no sacrifice. Abstraction of the control o Our own will is all that is requisite; and disgrace and misery, we desire neither re-

lief or compassion.

### POLITICAL,

SPEECH OF HON. ISAAC HAZLE-HURST. Delivered at Reading, August 6, 1860.

Berks county, at this their first muster for | western territory. the coming political struggle. He was a Mot only does this clearly appear from member of the People's party of Pennsylthe debates and history of the times, but of a distinguished Senator of this State not be interfered with. before the Chicago Convention. He did action of this State in his favor, while it failed to accomplish what her people desired, established the fact that the Common.

But our opponents are not satisfied.

But our opponents are not satisfied. ed, established the fact that the Common-wealth of his birth was not ungrateful when with the recognition of these Constitution. her delegated power was cast in his behalf. al rights. In a speech delivered by Presigave way when the great question is presented as to whether the Constitution itself is to be preserved and maintained, and juring another's character by pleading that when the very case has arisen that the govforget that the truth is not at all times to which it had been entrusted. It is with the were acquired by the common service and ernment is no longer safe in the hands to in the territories. That, as the territories right exists to correct existing abuses-no the right to carry their slaves 'as slaves' delegated power can do it. The appeal then into the new territories, or as the President peating it, how can you longer pray that is directly to the people-not to party states it, 'Any set of principles which will God would cast your sins behind his back and remember them no more? Perhaps cians, nor to those who have an interest in cians, nor to those who have an in office and place greater than their stake in and to that extent makes you a slave.' the country, but to the people and the

> plish their own wishes. When, therefore, the People's party rat- the territories.' ify to-night the action of their representatives recently assembled in the metropolis of the west, they do so in the hope that wise and generous counsels will prevail, and that in the change of rulers, now required, our beloved republic may be adminand that in the change of rulers, now re quired, our beloved republic may be administered in the honest spirit of its early foun-

ing to advocate no new doctrines, to declare no new principles. In 1844 he had spoken in that county for the father of the American system, and he was now ready again to do battle against that enemy who at least against the common understanding had traduced and defrauded him; and, which prevails among men, as to what is nat or to elevate that distinguished American citizen who, at the same time, and under the come aircumstances on every prairie in Il.inois, raised his voice to vindicate the and kingdom of Christ. An Atheist may character and policy of Henry Clay. Hon- their own peculiar local law, a law which er or to Abraham Lincoln for his devotion to Henry Clay, and for his unwayering fideli-their own statement, is all the ground of com Henry Clay, and for his unwavering fidelity to the policy of 'Protection to our Do- plaint they have. Now here, I think, gentle

mestic Industry! While, said Mr. H., I am ready to acknowledge that the great local advantages of the position of this city, such as the magnificent river before us, and the fertili- cal law. ty of the surrounding country, may be considered as the original spring of its prosperity; still, all will acknowledge that this current of prosperity has been put to mo-tion by the desire to develop the domestic industry of the country. To my mind no man can stand in the midst of such a scene as is now presented in this valley without feeling keenly the great importance of this policy which we advocate, and which our opponents despise. It has built your railway to the coal-pits-it has united you with the Hudson. Over your canals float treasures innumerable. Foundries, forges, and steam engines have sprung up along the tages line the hill sides of the mountains around us, while all that is wanting to make our people happy, is to strengthen the spring that moves the industry of the coun-The question of the degree of protection is not of as much importance as the preservation of the principle, and that is a practical question. Labor, more than any thing else, enters into production, and labor must vindicate its sovereignty. I speak to men who have their quarrel just. I speak to men who go forth to labor until the evening. Look at your representatives -have your eye upon the Capitol. Be not deceived by party means-look to your

votes. But we are for excluding slavery from the Territories.

In this, also, said Mr. H., Mr. Lincoln presents no new doctrine, and urges no new principle. The case has been thus stated in its historical and constitutional aspect, by the late Whig statesman. The argument 'still lives.'

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788, and went into operation in 1789. At the time of its adoption the state of the country was thus :- Slavery existed in the southern States. There was a very large extent of un-occupied territory—which was understood was destinif we have not the will to avoid contempt, very existed in the southern States. There

ed to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no slavery should exist in ries.

bor free, exclusively free, in the new territo strongly. I read from the address of Hendrick B. Wright, the presiding officer ed to be formed into States; and it was then determined that no slavery should exist in But, sir, let us look further into this althis territory. The motives which prompted the north to recognize the existence of slavery in the southern States, and to give a representative to those States, founded in part upon their slaves, rested on the sup not carry slaves thither, and continue that Mr. H. said he felt highly flattered by the invitation extended to him by the combined to be acquired on the southern frontier, and the independent electors of sharpy was to be excluded from the north-

vania. As a member of that organiza- as a basis of this consideration the south tion he had been interested in the success insisted that where slavery existed it should

With this the People's party of this not concerl his wishes. He was active in giving them broad and general circulation. Convention and in the first Congress it was He did so, for the simple reason that Sen- a conceded point that slavery, in the States ator Cameron in all his public acts, had been in which it existed, was a matter of State faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and had exhibited and maintained that rare virtue of absolute fidelity to the interests of his native State. During his whole po- tween master and slave by persons not livlitical life, that Senator had been consistent ing in the slave States, are unconstitutionin his desire to develop the resources of Pennsylvania, by a fair and just protection to American manual labor. The united to American manual labor. The united to American manual labor. The united to American manual labor.

But, said Mr. H., individual preference dent Buchanan, from the executive manpeople, and with the people alone, that the common exertions of all—that they have

to political affairs, have a wish for a good great force in the Senate in 1848, and was government, and who have power to accom- thus answered by Daniel Webster in his speech on the 'exclusion of slavery from

"They say that in this way we deprive red Territories with all that, in the general estimate of human society, in the general and common and universal understanding of man-Mr. H. said he appeared before the meet-States peculiar laws, which create property in persons. They have a system of local leg islation on which slavery rests; while every body agrees that it is against natural law, or

> of Southern gentlemen, in making this com tories of the United States carrying with then men, they are unjust towards us. How unjust they are, others will judge; generati that will come after us will judge. It will not be contended that this sort of rersonal slavery exists by general law. It exists only by lo-cal law. I do not mean to deny the validity of that local law where it is established; but I say it is, after all, local law. It is nothing more. And wherever that local law does not extend, property in persons does not exist. part of our Southern friends? They say :-We will carry our local law with us wherever we go. We insist that Congress does us injustice unless it establishes it in the Territories in which we wish to go with our own local aw. This demand I for one resist, and shall resist. It goes upon the idea that there is an inequality, unless persons under this local law, and holding property by authority of that law, can go into new territory and there

establish that local law, to the exclusion of the general law. "Now, our friends seem to think that an inequality arises from restraining them from going into the Territories, unless there be a law provided which shall protect their owner-ship in persons. The assertion is, that we create an inequality. Is there nothing to be said on the other side in relation to inequality? Sir, from the date of this Constitution, and in the counsels that formed and established this Constitution, and I suppose in all men's judgment since, it is received as a set tled truth, that slave labor and free labor do not exist well together. I have before me a declaration of Mr. Mason, in the Convention that formed the Constitution, to that effect. Mr. Mason, as is well known, was a distinguished member from Virginia. He says that the objection to slave labor is, that it puts free white labor in disrepute; that it causes labor to be regarded as derogatory to the character of the free white man, and that the free white man despises to work, to use his expression, where slaves are employed. is a matter of great interest to the free States, if it be true, as to a great extent it certainly is, that wherever slave labor prevails, free white labor is excluded or discouraged. agree that slave labor does not necessarily exclude free labor totally. There is free white labor in Virginia, Tennessee and other States, where most of the labor is done by slaves, But it necessarily loses some of its respecta bility, by the side of, and when associated with, slave labor. Wherever labor is mainly

understand that one balf the people .. ho settled Illinois are people, or descendants of people, who came from the Southern States. And I suppose that one-third of the people of publi Ohio are those, or descendants of those, who immigrated from the South. And I venture to say, that, in respect to those two States, they are at this day settled by people of south ern origin in as great a proportion as they are by people of northern origin, according to the general numbers and proportion of the peo-ple, South and North. There are as many people from the South, in proportion to the whole people of the whole South, in those States, as there are from the North, in proportion to the whole people of the North. There is, then, no exclusion of southern peo ple; there is only the exclusion of a peculiar

The question, whether it was not competent for Congress to prevent its further increase was met and answered by the same authority in the same year. Congress ' has full power over the subject. It may establish any such government and any such laws in the Territories as in its discretion it may see fit.' This was certainly the opinion of William Pinkney, as derived from his celebrated argument on the Misposed of by a proscriptive prohibition of lavery in the Territory north and west of

local law. Neither in principle nor in fact is

Does Mr. Lincoln proclaim any new doctrine? Listen to the old Whig champion in the Senate, in February, 1850 :- 'Sir, I have said that I never could vote for it; and I repeat that I never can and never will vote for it; and no earthly power shall ever make me vote to plant slavery where slavery does not exist!' Two weeks later. on the 20th of February, 1850, he said again, in the same arena :- 'From the earliest moment when I could consider the institution of slavery, I have held, and I have said, that from that day down to the resent, again and again; and I shall go to evil, a social and political evil.'

Look now then at what has been the course of our opponents upon this question.

It is not that the people of the Territory our watchword be the Constitution and the Union. shall determine the question, although that is the view of one fragment of the opposition; but, that the Constitution of itself carries slavery into the Territories. And what has been the practical effect of this indicial construction-nothing more than this, that slavery is to be forced into the said Mr. H., most heartily do I co-operate with my fellow countrymen in the endeav- "The Southern States have peculiar laws, er. That the youthful Territory of Kanin this city, 7,000 guns, of the latest mod-Territories as an element of political powand by those laws there is property in slaves.

This is purely local. The real meaning, then, the iron collar of servitude upon her neck one hundred and twelve thousand guns, -but never is to be admitted as long as mostly early models, have been sent to civic grown of Republican Freedom.

Against all such reasoning the people of this State most solemnly protest. dicial construction of the Constitution has to this hour ever justified it.

Mr. Lincoln has placed-himself on a platform, a portion of which is hostile to Americans of the opposition. If Americanism was the hostile and proscriptive principle which our opponents considered in 1856, there might be something in this suggestion; but I have never so considered

In 1857, the American Convention honored me with the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State. In that canvass, I spoke freely and unreservedly to citizens, native and adopted, in various sections of the State. In this city I said 'with the right of suffrage as to the foreigner who has immigrated, or with his privelege to be naturalized under our present system, we do not pro-pose to interfere.' It was to the faithful and honest administration of the naturalization laws that the efforts of the American party were directed; how entirely unavailing the recent developments at Washington have strikingly exhibited.

Nor did the American party proscribe any one on account of his religion-the argument was in favor of an unlimited freedom of religion, and the unrestrained right to adopt and practice any form of worship; the only qualification was, that there should be no combination to control the American ballot-box.

To these sentiments I have nothing to add or alter. I believed then as I believe now, that the times demanded the organi-

Let us then unite and press on for the accomplishment of the great purposes of the People's Party. We are all Americans, linked now and forever to the fates and fortunes of our beloved country. The party of disunion is in the field-the Vice five hundred and eighty years old when she President of the Pepublic bears its standard onward arid forward-the President from the windows of the Executive Mansion waves encouragement, while a motley troupe are marshalling their forces conjoined beneath the impious banner of a 'South-

ern Republic.' I do not desire to state the case too

of the recent Democratic State Conven-

"After Yancey and the Disunionists went

out of the regular Convention, it occurred to me that it would be profitable to me to go into the Secession Convention and ascertain for myself the sentiments there proclaimed. I did go into the Yancey Convention, and during the two hours I was there, as God is my judge, I heard nothing but with reference to the expediency of erecting a Southern Reublic upon the ruins of the present Union.
If Mr. Breckenride be not a Disunionist himself, it must be conceded that he is the candidate of the Disunionists. in the hands of the worst men that this country has ever seen. Those men are fixed up-on a dissolution of this Union and the erection of a Southern Confederacy. I do not care what their apologists may say—I have heard their debates and I know that which I do

spenk. (Applause.) Disunion was the cry of the disunion movement at Charleston and at Baltimore. Breckenridge is the pliant tool of the Disunionists—the men who proclaim from the bousetops that they want disunion. And such are the men that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania are asked to support. For one, I never will submit to such burning dishonor. I ask the people of Pennsylvania to pon-

der over this statement. The authority is eminently respectable. The facts are carefully stated. The subject of discussion a Southern Confederacy—the place, -a Democratic Convention!

Fellow citizens, our path of duty is plain. Fidelity to all sections and at all times, and obedience to the constitutional authorities souri question, when he expressed the of the land, will make our Union perpetuhope that the whole subject might be dis- at. With our Union as it is, and thorough fraternal feeling between its various parts,

> grand nationality, fostering its own labor and developing its own resources. Let us move on in defence of these great principles, just as we would move onin defence of those stars and stripes, the

> we may present ourselves to the world as a

proud emblems of our native land. Let us meet disunion with Union. That Union which gave us the Constitution-That Union which with successive strides of progress has crossed the Alleghenies, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri; has stretched its living arms almost from the Arctic Circle to the tepid waters of the Gulf; has belted the Continent with rising States; has unlocked the treasures the grave with the opinion, that it is an of the Siera Madre, and flung out the banners of the Republic to the gentle breezes of the Peaceful Sea.' Fellow citizens, let

#### MISCELLANEOUS,

Shipping Muskets to the South and West.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says that the United States Governa persists in wearing upon her brow the Southern and Western State arsenals since last January, besides several thousand furnished to companies in this vicinity. No ju- Eight thousand are furnished each month, but the demand is so great that only two hundred of the new model now remain on But, said Mr. H., it is supposed that hand, and about sixteen thousand, mostly of the models of 1822 and 1824, are yet in store in the Springfield United States arsenal-comparatively a very small num-

It would be satisfactory to know how many of these arms were shipped to where dis-unionists could lay hands on them!] ....

A Good Hit-An invalid once sent for a physician, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, &c., he thus sums up:

'Now, doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless syrups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you to strike the true cause of my ailments, if it is in your power to reach it.'

'It shall be done,' said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood on the sideboard.

..... Trading Horses .- What do you ask for that ere beast?" 'One hundred and twenty-five dollars.'

One hundred and twenty-five dollars P 'Yes! 'Give you twenty-five.'

'Take him along. It shan't be said that. I spoiled a good trade for a hundred dol-

The foreman of a grand jury in Mis-Souri, after administering an oath to a. beautiful woman, instead of handing the Bible, presented his face, and said, 'Now kiss the book madam.' He didn't discoverhis mistake, until the whole jury burst into a roar of laughter.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was was married. Courage, ladies!

"There never was a goose so gray, But some day, soon or late, An honest gander came that way, And took her for his mate."

How does the aching of a tooth im-

pose silence? By causing one 'to hold his