

THE LEWISTOWN GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1860.

New Series--Vol. XV, No. 6.

DR. J. LOCKE,

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, Pa. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week.

DR. A. J. ATKINSON,
HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country. Office West Market St., opposite Eisenbise's Hotel. Residence one door east of George Blymyer. Lewistown, July 12, 1860-4f

Dr. Samuel L. Alexander,
Has permanently located at Milroy, and is prepared to practice all the branches of his Profession. Office at Swinehart's Hotel. my3-ly

EDWARD FRYSENGER,
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. je16

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties. my26

NOLTE'S BREWERY,
Seigrist's Old Stand,
Near the Canal Bridge, Lewistown, Pa.
Strong Beer, Lager Beer, Lindenberger and Switzer Cheese—all of the best quality constantly on hand, for sale wholesale or retail.
Yeast to be had daily during summer. my24-yr

McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY

Junata County, Pa.
GEO. F. McEURLAND, Principal & Proprietor.
JACOB MILLER, Prof. of Mathematics, &c.
Miss ANNIE S. CRIST, Teacher of Music, &c.
The next session of this Institution commences on the 26th of July, to continue 22 weeks. Students admitted at any time.

A Normal Department
will be formed which will afford Teachers the best opportunity of preparing for fall examinations.
A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased, Lecturers engaged, &c.
Terms—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per session, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates. Circulars sent free on application.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

BY HARVEY FILLEY,
No. 1227 Market Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plated Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Cutlery, Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Waiters, Butter Dishes, Ice Pickers, Cake Baskets, Communion Ware, Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.
With a general assortment, comprising none but the best quality, made of the best materials and honestly plated, constituting them a serviceable and durable article for Hotels, Steamboats and Private Families.
Old Ware re-plated in the best manner. Feb23-1y

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

2 1/2 and 3 bushel Grain Bags, at Zerbe's 2 Grocery and Variety Store.

TABLE and Floor Oil Cloths, at ZERBE'S.

SPAIN'S patent Churn, Barrel Churn; 2 and 4 bushel measures, at Zerbe's Grocery.

PAINTED and Cedar Buckets, Tubs, Brooms, Fancy Baskets, Market and Clothes Baskets, Sugar Boxes with handles, and Flour Boxes, at ZERBE'S.

TABLE Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, all kinds, Butter Bowls, Butter Paddles, and Butter Prints, at Zerbe's Grocery and Variety Store. nov8

COTTON Laps, Carpet Chain, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Net Yarns, &c., at ZERBE'S.

COFFEE Mills, Washing Machines, Clothes Pins, by the box or gross, common and spring, at H. Zerbe's Grocery.

RAISINS, Dried Apples, Peaches, Cherries, and Currants, at Zerbe's Grocery.

TAR by the gallon or keg, at ZERBE'S.

THE largest and best assortment of Queensware ever offered in this place, such as Tea Sets, Toy Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, China and Stone Toilet Sets, Turkeys, Covered Dishes, Sauce Boats, Steak Plates, Dinner Plates, Cups and Saucers, stone and common, to sell separate from sets, for sale at ZERBE'S.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the premises, in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on
Friday, December 7, 1860,
A Tract of Land situate in the township and county aforesaid, containing

36 ACRES,
more or less, about 33 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, well enclosed, and the remainder covered with timber. The improvements consist of a two story Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings, good spring near the house, and a variety of Fruit Trees. This property is on the road leading to Newton Hamilton, near Beaver Dam Mills, and is in every respect a desirable home.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m., when terms will be made known. Possession given on the 1st April, 1861. Title indisputable. Persons wishing to examine the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing near the same.

W. WILSON,
Executor John C. Daniels, deceased.
Wayne Township, Nov. 15, 1860.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, December 11, 1860,
the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain Tract of Land, situate in Oliver township, Mifflin county, adjoining lands of Peter Rhodes, William Irwin, John Wyble, and others, containing
129 ACRES 99 PERCHES,
and allowance, on which are erected a large two story weatherboarded FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN and other out buildings. A well of water is at the door of the house. A fine YOUNG ORCHARD is on the place, and running water in the barn yard. The turnpike leading from McVeytown to Huntingdon passes in front of the house. All the land is cleared and well cultivated, except about six acres of timber. There are 1400 panels of post fence on the premises. A fine stream of water passes through this tract.

All the above will be sold as the property of John Stine, Jr., deceased.
Terms—Ten percent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck off, one third when the sale is confirmed, and the remaining two-thirds in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest to be secured by bonds and mortgages on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. CYRUS STINE, SAMUEL STINE, Administrators of John Stine, dec'd., Oliver township, Nov. 22, 1860-1s

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, December 15, 1860,
at 1 o'clock p. m.,
A Tract of Land situate in Armagh township, in said county, bounded by lands of Isaac Peters and others, containing

215 ACRES,
with a Saw Mill and small house thereon erected, with forty or fifty acres of partially cleared land—subject to the dower of the widow of James A. Sample, deceased.
Terms—One half of the purchase money in cash on confirmation of sale, and the balance payable in one year, to be secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises.

WM. FLEMING,
Guardian of Francis Sample, minor daughter of James A. Sample, dec'd.—no22

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, the undersigned, Guardian of Mary M. and Anna C. Barger, minor children of Elizabeth Barger, late of Granville township, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, December 15, 1860,
the undivided interest of said minor children in the following described tract of land, situate in Granville township, to wit:

Beginning at a stone on the east bank of the Juniata River and corner of lot No. 1, thence down said river north 60°, east 361° perches to high, thence with lines of land of lot No. 3, south 24°, east 149° perches to white oak, thence by land McCord's heirs south 10° east 333° perches to stones, south 74°, west 264° perches to stones, thence by line lot No. 1 (residue of tract), north 264°, west 126° perches to place of beginning, containing

87 ACRES 184 PERCHES,
near measure. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by
GEO. S. BARGER,
Guardian of Mary M. and Anna C. Barger. nov22-3t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the house of Mrs. Rosanna Davis, in the borough of McVeytown, on

Tuesday, December 18, 1860,
a lot of ground, situate in the borough of McVeytown, Mifflin county, bounded by Queen street on the south-east, by lot No. 75 on the west, and Church alley on the north, with a Two-Story

Frame House
and other improvements, known in general plan of said borough as lot No. 76.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day when terms will be made known by
WM. J. MCCOY,
Administrator of Atlas Price, dec'd., McVeytown, Nov. 19, 1860-1s

EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers' Meetings.

Teachers have within a comparatively small period begun to see what is so generally understood by those engaged in almost every other sphere of activity, namely, that 'it is not good to be alone'; that benefits may result from associated effort; that co-operation, not jealous isolation is more generous, but also more advantageous. This has been seen by many, especially by those who are most intelligent and most devoted to the interests of common schools, but there are still not a few who neglect to avail themselves of the experience and suggestions of other teachers, either because they feel sufficiently qualified for all the duties and exigencies of the schoolroom, or because they have too little interest in their schools to desire fuller knowledge or greater skill in communicating instruction. If the former be true, it certainly would be generous in those so fortunately fitted for teaching, to associate with others less qualified, to impart to them the secret of success; if the latter be the fact, the question naturally arises—are persons so indifferent to the best interests of those committed to them, fit to teach? Does not their apathy evince their unfitness to be in a school?

Hardly any one can teach for three months, perhaps for three weeks only, without gaining some experience or inventing some method which would be of use to other teachers. And on the other hand, there are very few who do not encounter difficulties in communicating instruction or discipline, which may be rendered less formidable by conference with others who have had somewhat similar troubles.

It argues well for the future prosperity of the schools of Mifflin county that in so many districts Associations have been organized, and are in successful operation. This fact would be, to a stranger, one of the strongest proofs of a healthy state of feeling in regard to education. It is certainly not less so to one who knows how earnest many of those teachers are who give direction and character to these Associations. It is to be hoped that during this winter every district will have its Association, either alone or in co-operation with other districts. And it can hardly be doubted that every true teacher will be zealous in forming and sustaining such Associations. Their object is not show or pretension, but good, hearty, intelligent work. Not for the entertainment of an audience, but for the discussion of modes of instruction and government, for the consideration of questions whose clear solution would be of essential service to every teacher, and last not least, to secure greater familiarity with the principles of all the branches taught in Common Schools.

At some meetings of teachers it seems to be the principal object to glorify the profession of teaching. It certainly is well for a man to follow a decent business, an honorable profession, if you please; but if he does his best in his calling, he honors it far more than by assuring the public that it is honorable. Yet every one should seek to have the most liberal ideas, the truest views of his vocation, and it is wise for teachers to gain a clear perception of their duties and the beneficial results which will follow the right performance of their duties.

Consistently with what has been said above, the teachers of this county are, by the Executive Committee, invited, and respectfully urged to attend the Teachers' Convention, which will be held during the holidays, probably December 27, 28 and 29. The specific time and place will be made known at an early day.

The following subjects will be discussed: How can whispering in school be prevented? The power and responsibility of raising the standard of Education, belong mainly to the teachers of Common Schools.

Children should be taught to read by phonetic instruction.
All teachers are requested to prepare to participate in the discussion of these subjects.
A. SMITH.

Positive Excellence.

There are two distinct modes of teaching which will secure the reputation of being a good teacher, and yet, one of them fails to impart to the learner some of the most essential constituents of a good common education. There are those who have the reputation of being good teachers, who are not good teachers, while, on the other hand there are some really good and earnest teachers, 'humbly wise and obscurely useful,' who are toiling faithfully in their noble vocation, and who, notwithstanding this, are not thought of and appreciated as good teachers. A teacher belonging to that pliable class of human beings who have not the moral courage to run counter to old established customs, and local prejudices, will be a good teacher in the eyes of the community for which he is laboring, if he submits to all their notions of right, and if he introduce no innovations; and he may be negatively a good teacher—good, not because he does much good, but because he does nothing openly and positively wrong. Negative excellence in teaching assists in avoiding improper and wrong methods of teaching; positive excellence consists in not only avoiding the wrong, but

in doing good—some real, permanent good. The teacher who does not, in all his teaching follow the dictates of truth, and right, and reason, is not a truly excellent teacher, no matter what praise the world may give to him. The education which does not enlighten and develop the moral and religious sentiments, and the social feelings, is a curse rather than a blessing to its recipient; and hence, the teacher who does not make it an object of continual, solicitous care to curb the perverted passions, and to develop and train the higher, nobler and holier feelings of youth, is not in the full sense of the word a good teacher, no matter how much technical knowledge and book-learning he may have imparted. We conclude, therefore, that true excellence in teaching consists, not in tamely trying to please everybody and thus to secure the reputation of being good teachers, but that it consists in the use of all proper and available means and methods of developing and training the whole man in all his varied and god-like powers of action, thought and feeling.

EXCELSIOR.

MORAL & RELIGIOUS.

There is a Spot to me most dear.

There is a spot to me most dear
Than native vale or fountain:
A spot for which affection's tear
Shed long and fondly from its fountain:
'Tis not where kindred souls abound,
Though that on earth is Heaven,
But where I first my Saviour found,
And left my sins forgiven.
Here was my toil to reach the shore,
Long row'd upon the ocean:
Above me was the thunder's roar,
Beneath the wave's commotion,
By the fall of night was thrown
A cold me fatal with terror—
In that dark hour how did my groan
Ascend for years of error.
Sinking and panting as for breath,
I knew not help was near me,
And cried, 'Oh! save me, Lord, from death,
Immortal Jesus, hear me.'
Then quick as thought I felt him mine—
My Saviour stood before me.
I saw his brightness round me shine,
And shouted, 'Glory! glory!'
Oh, sacred hour! Oh, hallowed spot!
Where love divine first found me;
Wherever falls my distant lot,
My heart shall linger round thee;
And when from earth I rise, to soar
Up to my Father in Heaven,
I'll tell my Father how I once
Where I was first forgiven.

Is it Cheaper.

Is it cheaper to build jails than it is to educate your children in good morals, and thus prevent their becoming inmates of our prisons?
What sort of men will those young men make who are allowed to frequent rum holes, to smoke, swear or play cards?
Do parents suppose they can hold the reins of government over their sons, while they permit them to spend their evenings away from home, subjected to all the evil influences which are always concentrated in a town?
Is it cheaper for a father to pay for the mischief which his sons do, than it is to buy them a library of books? If parents would keep their sons contented at home, let them take good newspapers so as to furnish them with mental and moral food. Is it not cheaper to furnish good books, good papers and plenty of them for our children, than it is to let them go without, and run the risk of their contracting a taste for immorality, tobacco and strong drink?
The daughters, too, should not be neglected. Take papers and magazines for them, which will give them something to think about, and then they will not grow up silly, weak-minded women, who take no interest in anything but fashions, dress and flirtations.

"She Has Gone to Rest."

'How is your mother?' was the anxious inquiry. The young girl answered, 'she has gone to rest.' It was a Christian reply. We are assured 'there remaineth a rest to the people of God.'
'Yes, mother has gone to rest; and, as I gaze upon her face, so calm and peaceful, I cannot think that death has been here—that he has invaded our home and left us motherless. No more will we see her smiling face or hear her words of encouragement; for she has gone home—gone to rest. There is a vacant place around the family hearth; and there is a vacancy in our hearts which none on earth can fill.'

Dear reader, have you a mother? Then love her, obey her, cherish her as the dearest treasure upon earth. And you, my little friends who have no mother, come, and we will go to Him who will lead us by still waters and green pastures as we journey through this 'vale of tears.' He will take us to his home and under his protection. He will 'lead us unto living fountains of water; and God shall wipe all tears from our eyes.'

Slippery People.

There is a class of people who resemble eels in their manner of going through life. They are your smooth people who slip through the hand when you attempt to catch them, and leave you wondering how they could have escaped. The hand of morals, law or right fails to hold them, and yet they seem to recognize them all. A bargain with such men always results in their gain; there is some loop left for them to hang an advantage on; something that will rebound to their particular glorification or profit. They are splendid managers of benevolent institutions, occupy high places in the moral world—for such are not those men who get caught; and if they do get caught, they manage to slip through—are

great mortgagors, lend money on the right sort of security, and never lose, and which ever way they fall, they light all right. They are politicians, and always manage to be on the winning side. In life, they are unexceptionable, with characters excellent. But they are slippery nevertheless, and even while praising them as men may, in their short sightedness, and they wriggle through to the end, the veil will be lifted and the time that tries all do justice to them.

MISCELLANY.

South Carolina Despotism.

A Southern gentleman recently employed William C. Wood as a teacher for his children, and entered into an agreement that he was to come to South Carolina in the beginning of November. Mr. Wood was but little of a party man, having devoted his whole time to his own business, but all this did not avail as soon as he fell into the hands of a set of men who seem to regard neither law nor justice. He makes the following statement in a Boston paper:

I noticed in your paper of last evening an article on my return home from South Carolina. The impression left by it was mainly correct. One or two inaccuracies I might notice. I should prefer, however, if one case out of so many is sufficiently interesting to your readers, to give them a more detailed account of the treatment I received. I shall thus answer questions which will be asked me a thousand times once for all, and more correctly than rumor would do it.

I arrived at Blackville, 90 miles from Charleston, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, November 5. Stepping upon the platform, I was almost immediately surrounded by a group of young men. Finding that they were a Vigilance Committee, I answered their questions until they asked, 'What are your political opinions? Are you in favor of Mr. Lincoln's election? My answer was, I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I have nothing to say to you on political matters. They asked me to stop, examining my trunk and a chest containing my library, until late Monday night, and for an hour or two Tuesday morning. The examination was conducted with politeness and delicacy. They found little against me—nothing, as they told me—which materially changed their impressions. However, I was a Northern man—that was sufficient. The chief of the Vigilance Committee told me privately that such was the feeling that, were it not for several circumstances, 'I should not have been let go with a whole skin.' However, they would send me home safe, pay my passage, and keep my books until the money was refunded.

This feeling, so strong then, gradually changed. A feeling sprung up and gained ground that I should be sent out to my employer. The meeting broke up without being able to agree. I was informed of this by one of the members, who advised me to proceed. I told him no; I'm not going to run away. I was stopped officially, and I must have official notice that I may leave. This I presently received. Thus the storm, I thought, had passed away.

At Barnwell, ten miles distant, I enjoyed the hospitality of the Baptist minister. In the afternoon, my employer (from a neighboring town) called. While conversing with him, I was unexpectedly waited upon by gentlemen who wished my attendance in the village. We proceeded to the Court House. I shall not be likely to forget that occasion; many circumstances invested it with interest. It was Barnwell Court House, from which, years ago, under memorable circumstances, they sent away the venerable Judge Hoar. It was an assembly composed of the most respectable men of the place. There were educated men, one minister (at least) and the physicians of the town. There were the principal slaveholders, a large planter owning 5,000 acres having the chair.

The proceedings were parliamentary and courteous throughout. I stood at the table (a little Massachusetts man, the shortest, I believe, in my class at Harvard) and interrogatories were put me one by one. What were my sentiments on slavery, its extension, Mr. Lincoln's election, the higher law, irrepresible conflict, &c., &c. I answered them fairly. When I could reply with effect, I did so; when I could not, I declined to answer. Speeches were made—for and against. All expressed their admiration at the able and honest manner in which I had borne myself throughout. Many who did so said that convictions of duty compelled them to vote against my stay. The vote stood 22 to 9. The Vigilance Committee generously raised the money on the spot to pay my expenses home.

Thus far I had met only courteous and considerate treatment. After a day spent under the roof of Rev. Mr. Perry—himself a slaveholder—I returned to Blackville. On the train I was insulted by a fellow, who dragged me into the negro car (there was no one to say no), and persisted in sitting by my side, threatened me with whipping, paddling and hanging, and

who, on my refusal to answer his questions, drew his knife to cut off my ear. A pretended friend offered me a pistol, telling me I should need it before I reached Charleston. Of course I declined it.

At Bambarges, where they had hanged a man shortly before, the 'fellow' went out and called the Vigilance Committee, several of whom entered and seized me and endeavored by main strength to force me from the car to hang me. I had a good hold and they couldn't move me, but they tore my coat badly in the struggle. The cars, moreover, were starting; they tried in vain to get them stopped and were forced to desist. The conductor quietly extended all the protection, as I think, which he thought safe for him to do. Arriving at Charleston, he procured me an officer who conducted me to the guard house. It was not safe, the chief of police told me, to go aboard until it was about to start. They congratulated me upon my narrow escape. Next day the officer attended me to the boat.

Emigrant Hardship and Suffering.

The Portland (Oregon) Advertiser of the 7th contains the following letter from C. C. Hascum, who was one of the company under the command of Captain Pent sent to Walla-Walla to aid the emigrants who some time since were attacked by Indians:

BREVINET RIVER, Oct. 26.
We are homeward bound after a successful tramp, and have been as far as Owyhee and rescued twelve emigrants, and gave an account for all that were in the train. Mr. Myers, the brother of Mr. Myers rescued, started to meet his brother and family this morning. A supply train and ambulance were sent out from the fort with blankets, clothing, fresh vegetables, beef, and other necessities, which will meet them near Grande road about the 3d or 4th instant. The details are of the most heart-rending character. The survivors were in a perfect state of nudity, having been stripped by the Indians and left to perish. For ten days previous to their discovery they had subsisted upon human flesh from the bodies of those who had perished. Mr. Chase had fed upon the dead body of her husband.

A private letter says that on the evening 27th October, an officer with a detachment in advance of the main body found, near a small stream, the women and children naked and in a state of starvation and greatly emaciated, so much so that their bones almost protruded through their skin. The women and children on seeing their rescuers fell on their knees, and by the most piteous wails implored for food. The stout hearts of the soldiers were softened to the most touching emotions of pity, which was immediately followed by threats of revenge towards the red-skins. On receiving the intelligence at the fort the sensation felt was such as humanity alone can experience. The conduct of Major Stein, the officer in command, was prompt, and every comfort of the fort which could be transported was quickly dispatched to the scene of suffering. The wives of the officers purchased every description of clothing requisite for the women and children of the train. A physician, with medicine, &c., accompanied the supply train.

An old toper being urged to drink the beverage prepared by God to nourish and invigorate his creatures and beautify his footstool, 'No,' said the toper, 'water is very dangerous—very. It gets into their chests—into their heads, water on the brain for instance. And then, too, it makes that infernal steam what allers blowin' a feller up. Water! no; I'll drink none on't—Let 'em drink it what likes.' Upon being urged that liquor drinking was slow poison. 'True' said he, 'I've drank these forty years. Others have had my share of the water, to which they are welcome, and you may take what remains.' Toper declared to be a gone case, and past recovery.

The customers of a certain cooper in a town near this, caused him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their old tubs and casks repaired, and buying but little new work. 'I stood it however,' said he, 'until one day old Sam Crabtree brought an old 'bung-hole,' to which he wanted a new barrel made. Then I quit the business in disgust.'

A little fellow, four years old, the other day nonplussed his mother by making the following enquiry:
'Mother if a man is a Mister, ain't a woman a Mister-y?'

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

The subscriber having now on hand one of the best and largest stocks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, in order to accommodate business to the times, offers for sale a complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, Hames, Valises, Carpet Bags,
which are offered for sale low for cash, or approved credit.

Among his stock will be found some highly finished sets of light Harness equal to any manufactured.
Let all in want of good articles, made by experienced workmen, give him a call.
JOHN DAVIS,
Lewistown, April 19, 1860.