PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY GEORGE FRYSHNGER, LEWISTOWN, MIFFILIN COUNTY, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

Whole No. 2596.

New Series .-- Vol. XV, No. 14.

who refuses to pay for his paper.

Sensible People-You and I.

#### DR. J. LOBIE, DESTER TO

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware e. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his effice my31

#### DR. A. J. ATKINSON.

AVING permanently located in Lewisto 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-tf

## Dr. Samuel L. Alexander. Has permanently located at Milroy, and is prepared to practice all the branch-es of his Profession. Office at Swine-

EDWARD FRYSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER

my3-ly

# CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

&c., &c., LEWISTOWN, PA. Orders promptly attended to. jel6

## GEO. W. ELDER.

Attorney at Law, Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Hunting-

#### 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 re-

Yeast to be had daily during summer. my24-yr

#### McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata County, Pa.

GEO. F. McFARLAND, 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

est opportunity of preparing for fall examina-A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,

ecturers engaged, &c. TERMS—Boarding, Room and Tuition, per ession, \$55 to \$60. Tuition alone at usual rates.

#### SILVER PLATED WARE, BY HARVEY FILLEY,

No. 1222 Market Street, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURBE OF Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plater of Forks. Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors, Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Waiters, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Baskets, Communion Ware,

Cups, Mugs, Goblets, de. With a general assortment, comprising none but the t quality, made of the best materials and heavily placonstituting them a serviceable and durable article Hotels, Steamboats and Private Families.

id 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.

New Fall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city

#### a choice assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, lested with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small ad-

#### Tance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods emoraces all descriptions of Fall and Winter Goods

#### suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, with many new patterns. His

## Groceries

omprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which he customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, October 25, 1860.

VAILS, Spikes, &c.—A large and full assortment of Duncannon Nails and Spikes. Also a full assortment of Tacks, Screws, &c. For sale by JOHN KENNEDY & CO.

CRESH Raisins, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Candies and Fancy Candy Toys at wholesale country stores and confectioneries can be had at A. Feliz's, at a small advance on city prices, for cash.

15 cents per gallon for best Coal Oil, at F. G. FRANCISCUS'S

# MORAL & RELIGIOUS

#### Death is a Grand Secret.

We know not beforehand when and how or by what means we, or others, shall be the first Monday of each month to spend the brought to death; by what road we must go the way whence we shall not return, what disease or what disaster will be the door to put us into the house appointed for

> We cannot describe what death is, how the knot is untied between the body and soul, or how the spirit of man goes upwards, to be we know not how. With what a dreadful curiosity does the soul launch out into the vast ocean of eternity, and resign itself to an untried abyss! Let us make it sure that the gates of Heaven shall open to us on the other side of death, though it is a way we are to go but once.

We have no correspondence at all with separate souls, nor any acquaintance with their state; it is an unknown, undiscovered reigon to which they are removed; we can neither hear from them nor send to them. While we are here in a world of sense, we speak of a world of spirits as the blind do of colors, and as we move thither we shall be amazed to find how much we have been

One Drop at a Time .- Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot or more long. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clear, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled .-Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds to is influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong there will be final deformity and wretchedness.

#### Living too High.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being genteel. We keep up appearances often, at the expense of honesty; and, although we are not rich, yet we must seem to be so. We must be respectable, though only in the meanest sense-in mere vulgar outward show. We do not have the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but must needs live in some fashionable state to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify that unsubstantial, genteel world of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats in the social amphitheatre; in the midst of which all noble, self-denying love is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death .-What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways in rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes for fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved

## Boucational.

Edited by A. Smits, County Superintendent.

'Room Enough Up Stairs.'

Every one admires eminence in any department of science, but few really consider that it is in the power of every one to attain it. Circumstances have undoubtedly something to do with the direction given to a man's pursuits-the natural bent or inclination of the mind also affects it, but it is certain that if the attention divided between half a dozen different objects were devoted to scientific attainment in any one branch, we would have more learned men among us and fewer smatterers.

Many young men, and especially young teachers, delight themselves with day dreams of future eminence, perhaps in the realms of natural science, or in the acquisition of other species of learning. Returning from a popular lecture by Agassiz or Draper, they feast their imaginations with the thought that they too may one day obtain equal distinction, or perhaps benefit mankind by some useful applica tion of the arts to a domestic purpose, but their application gives out when they have made but small progress in the elementary knowledge requisite. The fascinations of science lie more particularly in her higher regions, and when the young student reads of the recnostruction of an extinct animal by the genius of an Owen, or sees the features of his friend preserved by the art of Daguerre, he is apt to forget the long and difficult path leading to these results. Few are content to endure the trial for the sake of the reward, and be satisfied if after patient years of thoughtful research they add one new item to the general fund, or clear

up one doubtful point. After perusing some essay or treatise more interesting than the majority of sci-entific works, such as Mitchell's Lectures on Astronomy or Buckland's Curiosities of Geology, the difficulties to be overcome before entering the higher fields of speculative or absolute research seem to dimin-

ish—are perhaps entirely forgotten. The student, lost in lofty conjecture or wrapt in admiration of the wonderful revelations of the telescope, is apt to overlook the mental drudgery necessary to enable the mind to freely grasp the mighty questions or even to make the simple calculations of an almanac.

A knowledge of the higher departments of algebra, and its application to geometry, of the integral calculus, and of the phenomena of optics, are necessary to him who would emulate Newton or La Place, Mitchell or Loomis. He who would devote his researches to chemistry, should first comprehend the relations of bodies to each other, as revealed by natural philosophy. He who would follow in the footsteps of Buffon, Cuvier, or Owen, must first learn the structure of his own body.

What we would more particulary urge upon the young student is that he should not suffer himself to be so dazzled by the contemplation of the more beautiful features of science as to become a mere dreamer, always intending to begin study in earnest, yet always deferring it. The Italians have a proverb-" Hell is paved with good intentions," and he who would achieve eminence must work while the day lasts. A celebrated English jurist being asked whether he thought there would be opportunity for another lawyer in London, replied, "There is always room enough up stairs." There are many fields open to the youth of our day. The science of organic chemistry is almost in its infancy. Many of the phenomena of acoustics, the chemical laws governing light, the powers and functions of magnetism and electricity and their relation to each other yet remain to be developed by research or veri-fied by experiment. He who is desirous of adding his mite to what is already known need not despair of finding objects worthy of investigation, or of gratifying his aspirations for distinction. "There is always room up stairs."

#### G. F. D.

# POLITICAL,

Concession, Reconstruction, Coersion, &c. Those who talk of concession and reconstruction, do not seem to be aware that the Southern traitors who set on foot disunion, repudiate both. That arch-villain Yancy, who it will be remembered was the leader of southern democracy at Charleston when the democratic convention met there, and tirely unknown to white men, although Breckinridge at Baltimore, a few weeks ago made a speech in the Alabama disunion convention in which he said:

unalterably opposed to any and all plans of reconstructing a Union with the Black Republican States of the North. No new guarantees-no amendments to the Constitution -no peaceful resolutions-no repeal of offen-sive laws can offer to me any, the least, inducement to consider, even upon a proposi tion to reconstruct our relations with the nonslaveholding States. This opinion is not founded on any objection to a confederation with States, north of Mason and Dixon's line, on principles mutually agreeable to them; but it is founded on the conviction that the disease which preys on the vitals of the Federal Union does not emanate from any defect in the Constitution, but from a deeper source the hearts, heads, and conciences of the Northern people. They are educated to be-lieve slavery to be a religious as well as political wrong, and consequently to hate the slaveholder. Mr. Seward was right when he declared that there was "an irrepressible conflict," which would not cease until slavery was exterminated. But, sir, the elements of that conflict are not to be found in the Constitution, but between the Northern and Southern people. No compromises patched up to secure the North the benefits of Union yet a little longer, can re-educate the people slavery issue, so as to induce them, having the majority, to withhold the exercise of its power in aid of that "irrepressible conflict." To accept of such reconstruction would, in my opinion, be but salving over the irritated surface of the deep rooted cancer, which has been eating into the vitals of the Union, effecting perhaps an apparent, a deceitful cure, while still the loathsome and incurable disease keeps on its fatal progress, and daily weakens the body, until finally it breaks forth again with renewed, because temporarily repressed vigor, and the victim sinks in death.

That the present dissatisfaction and discontent in the South does not arise from the fact that the North had passed personal liberty bills, or that the fugitive slave law is not faithfully executed; nor from an apprehension that the North proposes to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, is proved by the declarations made in the South Carolina convention on the passage of the ordinance of secession:

Mr. Parker said-" Mr President: It ap pears to me with great deference to the opin-ions that have been expressed, that the public mind is fully made up to the great occas ion that how awaits us. It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us; but it has been gradually culminating for a long ser ies of years, until, at last, it has come to that point when we may say the matter is entirely

right."
Mr. Inglis—"Mr. President: If there is any gentleman who wishes to debate this matter, of course, this body will hear him; but, as to delay, for the purpose of a discussion, ing only about ten years.

time, arrived at a decision upon the subject."

Mr. Keitt—Sir, we are performing a great act, which involves not only the stirring prespropounded for solution to the astronomer, ent, but embraces the whole great future for ages to come. I have been engaged in this great movement ever since I entered political life. I am content with what has been done to day, and content with what will take place to morrow. We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting place and now we drop the flag over its grave. After that is

drop the flag over its grave. After that is done, I am ready to adjourn and leave the remaining ceremonics for to morrow.

Mr. Rhett.—"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not any thing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by non execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head, for thirty years. The election of Lincoln's the state of Lincoln's election electio head for thirty years. The election of Lin-coln and Hamlin was the last straw on the back of a camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken bofore .-The point upon which I now differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of slavery, and that question turned upon the Fugitive Slave Law. Now, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, I my doubt its constitutionality, and I doubt ed it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body. The States acting in their sovereign capacity should be responsi-ble for the rendition of fugitive slaves. This was our best security.

Such sentiments, expressing the opinions of leading representative men in the South Carolina movement, ought to satisfy, it seems to us, any reasonable man of the motives and purposes of the traitors who are now doing all they can to break up the

Those who talk of coercion strangely enough seem to forget that the traitors are coercing the United States into a connivance of treason. Robberies may be committed by bands of men as well as individuals, and to prevent the former from taking government property is no more than for an individual to resist being robbed on the highway or at his home.

## MISCELLANEOUS,

New Lake Discovered in Minnesota.

A private letter from the venerable chaplain at Fort Ripley, Rev. E. G. Gear, to C. W. Wooley, gives the particulars of the discovery of a beautiful lake, hitherto enafterwards was prominent in nominating only six miles distant from the Fort. We are permitted to make the following extracts from the letter :- 'The first time the existence of the lake was announced in the fort, was in the early part of the fall, or Mr. President, I avow myself as utterly, the latter part of summer, by a man in the vicinity who goes by the name of Lying Jack, but nobody believed him. The lake is from two to three miles in width, and more than twelve miles long, and has a margin of rare beauty, of fine sand and pebbles, and broad enough, from the position I occupied, as far as the view extended, to accommodate a carriage. It is surrounded with dark, dense forests of pines and other timber, with high land opposite the position from which I saw it. From that point, only a part of the lake is seen: for it turns around a headland and glances off in another direction. It is said that there is another lake about half the size below it, and connected with it by a strait; and that both of them discharge their water into Long Prairie river, and thence into the Crow Wing. The solitude and beauty of the scenery, the dense dark for-est that environs it, I will leave you to imagine, for I have no time to describe them. The Indians call it Big Fish Lake. It no doubt contains a great abundance and variety of fish, and Lying Jack affirms from personal knowledge that white fish are among the number. Dr. Wall found the skeleton of a muskalonge on the shore, that indicated the largest size of that prince of fishes. If the United States hold together, the Colonel intends to build a large boat in the spring, on his own plan, and rig it with sails and the lake will be a famous place for resort for the inmates of the garrison, for pienies and fishing .- St. Paul Pioneer.

> A Lady Falls Dead in Her Parlor .-About three o'clock, on Sabbath after- your letters. noon, January 20th, Mrs. Melinda King, wife of John M. King, of Johnstown, while in her usual health and spirits, fell and expired in an instant. While seated in her parler, surrounded by her children, who had just returned from Sabbath-school, and were exhibiting to her their books, tickets &c., she suddenly arose from her chair, and falling forward, expired instantly, without a word, a moan, or a struggle. Assistance was immediately called in, and the aid of three physicians speedily obtained, who applied restoratives and employed such means as were within their power; but their efforts were unavailing-she was dead! Up to this moment she had been in good health, and had attended church in the forengon of that day. She was about thirty-five years old, and leaves to the care of her bereaved husband four small children, the age of the eldest be-

Distressing Suicide.

The greatest consternation was excited in the northern part of the city last week, by a suicidal act of a nature more than ordinary distressing. A young wife and mother, whose remarkable charms of person and manner are within the recollection of a large circle of acquaintances, in a fit of temporary derangement cut her throat with a razor, dying almost immediately. She had been married about fifteen months, and at the time of her death was residing with her father and husband, (both Department clerks,) on Tenth street, between G and H. On Thanksgiving eve she gave birth to a child, since which time she has been very ill, at periods delirious, and had threatened to put an end to her existence, so that it had been deemed advisable to keep everything from her reach by which she could do herself bodily injury. Yesterdy, about 11 P. M., while the family were at dinner, she managed to make her way unobserved to an upper room, where she obtained a razor and drew it across her throat with so much determination of purpose as to put an almost immediate end to her existence. Doted on as she was by her husband and parents, their distress may be imagined. She was a truly amiable woman, Grainer of White Oak, Red Oak and worthy member of the Church of the Ascension. Her marriage at this church some fifteen months ago, with every circumstance auspicious of a happy future, was chronicled in the Star at the time, and the announcement is doubtless in the memory of many of our readers .- Washington

#### Forty Men Lost in the Snow.

An English journal says ;- 'Perhaps no more severe weather was ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended with thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by scores, and were picked up in the streets of Malton half dead with cold and hunger. Vast numbers of crows and other birds are found dead. The works on the Rosedale railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Esklitt Huts, on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snown over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labor a passage was made to the huts, where, on the door being opened, the poor fellows were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last

## Salting Wheat in the Mow.

W. P. Cooper, of Lancaster, Pa., in an essay on cutting and harvesting grain, published in the Farmer and Gardener says in storing wheat in the mow, he commences on one side, places the sheaves in regular layers, with the butts outside, tramping heavily on the butt of each as it is laid down. The next layer is placed with the tops lapping about half way over the first, care being taken to keep the heads or tops uppermost. When the entire space of the mow is covered in this way, common ground salt s sprinkled over the mow on the top of the layer, at the rate of four quarts to every twenty dozen sheaves of wheat-large proportion of salt if the sheaves are very large. During the sweating, the salt is dissolved and absorbed by the grain and straw. The effect of this practice has been to make the grain brighter, and bring two or three cents more per bushel than that which was not salted. is larger and whiter. Cattle eat the straw freely. It is a most effectual remedy against the barn weevil. Experience has proved this to be a fact.

## Dish of Salmagundi.

Fine Fellow-The man who advertises in our paper, the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

Genteel People-The young lady who reads romances in bed, the friend who is always engaged when you call, and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer

Unpopular Personages-A fat man in an omnibus, a tall man in a crowd, and a short man on parade. Timid People-A lover about to pop the

question, a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with a cholera case on board. Dignified Men-A cit in a country town,

a midshipman on quarter deck, and a school committee on examination day. Persecuted People-Women, by that ty

rant man, boys, by their parents and teachers, and all poor people by society at large. Unhappy people-All old bachelors and old maids.

Ambitious chap-The writer who pays the magazines for inserting his communications, the politician who quits his party because he cannot get into office, and the boy who expects to be President.

Humble Persons-The husband who does his wife's churning, the wife who

blacks her husband's boots, and the man who thinks you do him so much honor. Mean People-The man who kicks folks when they are down, and the subscriber

#### McVEYTOWN ACADEMY.

S. Z. SHARP would respectfully announce that the second quarter of the McVeytown Academy will commence on the 6th of February, 1861, and continue eleven weeks, Instruction given in all the common and higher English Branches, as well as Latin, Greek, French and German, if desired. For this purpose he has secured the services of G.

York, and an experienced teacher.

Tuition, \$3.00 to \$4.50 per quarter; Languages \$1.50 extra; Primary Department,

\$2.50 per quarter.

\$2.5tudents boarded in respectable private families at very reasonable rates. MeVeytown, January 24, 1860.-\*

## J. HIMMELWRIGHT, HOUSE PAINTER AND GLIXIXI.

and Maple. Walls and Ceilings painted. Orders left at any of the stores or by mail will be promptly attended to. Address J. Himmelwright, Lew-

#### LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING.

DR. ROSEN will remain in Lewistown of for a short time, and should a sufficient number of pupils desire Lessons in

OIL PAINTING,
will give instructions to a limited class. Specimens can be seen at Burkholder's Photographic Gallery, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, Lewistown, Jan. 17, 1861-3t\*

#### Jacob C. Blymyer & Co., -Produce and Commission Merchants,

LEWISTOWN, PA. Flour and Grain of all kinds purchased at market rates, or received on storage and shipped at usual freight rates, having storehouses and boats of their own, with care-ful captains and hands.

Stove Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand. Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage.

## NOTICE!

T is hoped that persons knowing them-selves indebted to the firm of WM. B. HOFFMAN & Co. will do us the justice of calling and settling their accounts. If not done soon, they will be left at a Justice for collection. F. J. HOFFMAN. Lewistown, January 17, 1861.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.

M. A. McKEE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Milroy vicinity that his car will remain for a short time in the above named place, for the pur-pose of affording all who may desire it, the opportunity of procuring a

## FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPH

of themselves, families or friends, executed in any and every style, from miniatures up to life size Photographs. Pictures copied from small Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., and enlarged to life size. Stereoscopic pictures of residences taken upon reasonable terms, and stereoscopic boxes furnished when called for. Having had ten years' experience in business and availed himself of all the latest improvements in the art, he feels confident that he can render satisfaction to all who may call upon him. Every variety of Photograph ic work undertaken at moderate prices. Al whiter. Cattle eat the straw all the various branches of the art. Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather. Call soon. decl3-3m

## THE PUBLISHERS

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY TIDOILIPIEIO WOILIPIE OF NEW YORK,

His Sole Agents in this Vicinity FOR

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

Pure Cognac Brandy, Pure Madiera, Sherry, and Port Wine, Pure Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,

Pure Scotch and Irish Whiskey, ALL IN BOTTLES,

Begs leave to call the attention of his fellowcitizens to the above WINES and LIQUORS. imported by UDOLPHO WOLFE, of New York,

whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated Schiedam Schnapps.

Mr. Wolfe, in his letter, speaking of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, saye: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the city of New York, that all the Brandy and Wines which I bottle are pure as import-

ed, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and a fac-simile of his signature on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

For sale by the Case or Bottle by JOHN KENNEDY & Co. Agents for Mifflin county.