### DB. J. LOBIE, DESTER TO

OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown. adjoining F. G. Franciscus' Hardware re. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his effice the first Monday of each month to spend the

### DR. A. J. ATKINSON,

HAVING permanently located in Lewis-town, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and country. Office West Market St., opposite Eiserbise'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 branches of his Profession. Office at Swinemy3-ly

EDWARD FRYSINGER, WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER OF

# CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

&c., &c., LIEWISTOWN9 PA. Orders promptly attended to. jel6

#### GEO. W. ELDER. Attorney at Law,

Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties.

### notae, 2 buemena, 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.

#### McALISTERVILLE ACADEMY Juniata County, Pa.

GEO. F. McFARLAND, Principal & Proprietor. J.1COB 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 examina-A NEW APPARATUS has been purchased,

Lecturers engaged, &c.
TERMS—Boarding, Room und Tuition, per session, \$55 to \$60." Tuition alone at usual rates.

Lecturers engaged, &c.

#### SILVER PLATED WARE, BY HARVEY FILLEY, No. 1222 Market Street, Philadely hia,

MANUFACTURER OF Fine Nickel Silver, and Silver Plater of Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Butter Knives, Castors,

Tea Sets, Urns, Kettles, Waiters, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Communion Ware, Cups, Mugs, Goblets, &c.

ith a general assortment, comprising none but the quality, made of the best materials and heavily placensituding them a serviceable and durable article Hotels. Steambouts 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.

Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying, Plumbing and White Smithing THE above branches of business will be promptly attended to on application at

residence of the undersigned in Main street, Lewistown. GEORGE MILLER. jan10

HENRY ZERBE having made arrange-ments with a Baking Company, is now prepared to sell Cakes and Crackers of all kinds to retailers as low as they can be bought in any of the cities.

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

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash, which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

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

### Groceries

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

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

## EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column. Mr. Editor :- The educational column, I notice, still appears from time to time with choice, well written, and instructive articles, but very few teachers have contributed anything to it. Is it possible that the teachers of our county are s) indifferent in regard to the great subject of education that they will not aid you in your praiseworthy efforts to maintain a column in our county papers devoted to the interests of common schools and the teachers' profession?

Teachers may be divided into four clas-

One class 'have no time to write, are kept too busy, are so devoted to their cause that they cannot possibly spare a few hours once a month to prepare an article on some educational topic for publication. Their schools require their whole attention day and night—they think and dream about them-can't allow their thoughts to be drawn from them by any such trivial diversion as that of writing for the papers.

Another class will not write. To this class belongs those-fortunately their number is small and growing beautifully lesswho are too indolent, or if you prefer to smooth it down a little, they are so destitute of energy that they cannot get up the requisite amount of electricity. Some of this class are likewise so indifferent to the best interests of their pupils and the cause of education that they cannot be induced to read educational works and periodicals, much less write for them.

This brings us to those who can't write -a class of exceedingly modest, humble, and sensitive creatures. Ifow they are to be pitied! I take it that he or she who really has so few ideas, so little originality, so little knowledge of the rules of grammar, made a sad mistake in assuming to be a teacher of the young.

The fourth class are those who intend to try to write, and you will soon learn who belong to this class, as each one who does, intends kereafter to send you an article oc-PERSEVERANTIA.

#### For the Euucational Column. Precision.

Teachers should have a constant care to of being done in the best possible manner,' ber and act upon. If this rule is applica- from silicious sand and clay. ble anywhere, it certainly is in teaching; of exactness in everything they teach, and is mostly clay and carbonate of lime. in the language which they use. In the school room no error, however slight, should be allowed to pass uncorrected. The scholar's attention should be called to every mispronunciation and incorrect expression which he is heard to make. Let the teacher first ascertain what is correct, then strictly adhere to it himself, and then require his pupils to do the same. The child's first lessons should be characterize ! by habitual precision, because these are retained the longest; and all intelligent teachers know how difficult it is to unlearn what has been learned amiss, to eradicate erroneous habits of expression and conduct. And there is not a particle of necessity that children should at any time in life learn error instead of truth. All that we want is competent and accurate teachers who will carefully exclude all error from their instruction. The teacher should be no less a pattern of excellence in language and scholarship, than in character. There is no hope that children will be precise in their attainments if teachers are not so; and there should be developed in every school a love of exactness and a spirit of generous criticism. To further this end, let a critic be appointed to report at the end of each day or week, as may seem best, a list of all the erroneous expressions noticed during that time, requiring the pupil who made the mistake to correct it himself.

In spelling and reading, require every sound to be distinctly enunciated, every word clearly and correctly pronounced Let it be understood that to every question which is asked in recitation, there must be given an answer which, in substance and grammatical construction, is entirely accurate. It is not sufficient to be precise in a few things only, and careless in others, but this same precision should extend through every exercise in the school room; scholars should be encouraged to do everything neatly and systematically, even the very common act of writing figures upon the black-board, in the solution of examples in arithmetic. By this means precision will become a habit, something which is most truly desirable.

EARNEST

When is ignorance more blissful than knowledge?

Geological Definitions.

Many terms in general use among scientural works are obscure to our young readers.

be a clay soil, a sand soil, a calcareous soil, as the surface is composed of clay, or sand,

or clay strongly mixed with lime, etc.

Subsoil.—The earth lying below the or dinary depth to which the plow or spade the running of the plow over it for a serics of year; then it is called pan, as hardpan, clay pan, etc. It is sometimes of the when a coarse gravel underlies vegetable

the share runs from five to seven inches deep. A plow has been constructed (called ten to sixteen inches.

row 'double share, or a small share on each side of the cutter, and on mould board.' It is designed to break up and soften the subsoil, but not to bring it to the top.

Mold .- A soil in which decayed vegetable matter largely predominates over earth. He never knew anything about this liabilheath mold, a black vegetable soil found in now held responsible, his property will be

by the intermixture of sand, or vegetable comply with the conditions of the law, I friend. Am I right in the inference? matter, is called loam. Clay lands well think the case has strong claims upon us minured with sand, dung, or muck, are and should be passed. turned generally to a loam.

Alumina or Alumine .- Generally employed to signify pure clay. It is, chemically speaking, a metalic oxide; aluminum is the metalic base, and is an elementary substance.

It is generally known that the diamond comes within the range of their instruction. Children are sent to school to learn the most beautiful gems with which we are Mr. Bartholomew. In truth, and truth only. It is therfore the acquainted, are composed almost solely of gentleman from Eric (Mr. Teller) I would duty of the educator to understand thor- alumina, or pure clay, in a crystalized state. state that the reason the surety cannot ob-

labor assiduously to give his pupils the of silex. Silex or silicia is considered to operates to defeat the clam of the Comsame clear and truthful views of things. be a primitive earth constituting flint, and monwealth. Notwithstanding the lapse of was owned by the sureties at the time those Whatever is worth doing at all, is worthy containing most kinds of sands, and sand time, the Commonwealth can sue and restones, etc. China or porcelain ware is cover. Mr. Strank cannot have any remis a maxim which teachers need to remem- formed from silicia and alumina united i.e. edy in a court of law. But the circum- would like to know how they could make

and all instruction which is not precise is of which lime enters largely. Limestone which should induce the House to pass not be done. That lien still exists against faulty. There are but few teachers, com- lands are calcareous. Pure clay manured this bill. Had the officer of the State paratively, who come up to a just standard freely with marl, becomes calcareous. Marl en that notice which the law required, Mr.

formed by a wash of a river. It is usually a mixture of decayed vegetable matter and | bill to our sense of justice and right.

Diluvial .- A diluvial soil or deposite is one formed by causes yet in existence. Thus a deposite by a deluge is termed diluvial. The word is derived from the lattin diluvium, signifying a deluge.

The terms argillaceous, calcareous, silicious, alluvial and diluvial are constantly employed in all works which treat of hus-

Friable.-A friable soil is one which crumbles easily. Clay is adhesive, or in common language clammy; leaf-mould is friable, or crumbling. Clay becomes fria- ate passage of the bill. ble when, by exposure to air or frost, or by addition of sand, vegetable matter, etc., it is thoroughly mellowed.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. Relief of the Sureties of Daniel Zeigler.

Several subscribers having expressed a desire to see the proceedings in the House of Representatives in this case, which came up on Tuesday of last week, we publish them in full, as reported in the Harrisburg Telegragh:

No. 132. An Act for the relief of the of Mifflin county.

Mr. Wildey. I would like to hear an explanation of this bill.

Mr. Bartholomew. For the information of the gentleman and of the House, I will state that in the examination of this the facis were fully elicited; and the Comrer of the county of Mifflin-that Zachariah Rittenhouse, Samuel Belford and George Stronk were his sureties. In 1853,

anything to be due. The Auditor Gens this money. ral is required by law to have such balances entered as liens in the county where gentleman from Beaver, (Mr. Wilson,) I was neglected; nor was any notice publish- not have the transcript entered until 1856, For their sakes we will explain some of ed in the newspapers as is required by law. when the other sureties were insolvent. them; and shall not be angry if old men No notice was given of this balance due bonds-that the other parties are insolvent main liens. -worth nothing.

penetrates. Sometimes it has hardened by menced suit, which he is bound unler the asked in this bill. law to do within six months, the other sureties were solvent; they had real estate; became insolvent. and there was a reasonable probability that

Mr. Strunk is a farmer living in the mould, or when elay lies beneath sandy county of Mifflin. He never had any notice of this balance due the State until several years had elapsed. If the provisions of the law had been complied with, he would have received notice and would the subsoil plow) to follow the furrow and have been enabled to reimburse himself for Zeigler's property, as well as the property been made liable. As the case now stands | ty that they had such information. Mr. Strunk is unable to be reimbursed. Thus, leaf-mould is soil principally com- ty or the deficiency in the account of the of the case. posed of rotten leaves; dung-mould, or treasurer till some three or four years after dung reduced to a fine powdery matter; the settlement of the account. If he is heath-lands; peat-mould, garden-mould, etc. sold and he will be a ruined man. Under Loam .- Clay, or any of the primitive these circumstances, as he received no no-

Mr. Teller. This seems to me a strange proceeding. If the Auditor General neglected to give the proper notification, by which neglect these sureties suffered, that would be a proper case for the consideration of the courts. It does not, as I think. constitute a good reason for special relief, is pure carbon, (charcoal is carbon in an impure state,) but it is not generally known as contemplated by this bill. To exone-rate the surety in this case would, I con-real estate? They could not dispose of teach with the utmost accuracy all that impure state,) but it is not generally known rate the surety in this case would, I con-

Mr. Bartholomew. In answer to the oughly all that he means to teach, and to Silicious .- An earth composed largely tain relief from the courts is that no laches Strunk could have saved himself to a great Alluvial .- Strictly speaking, alluvium extent, because at that time Mr. Zeigler or alluvial soil, is a soil formed by causes and the co-sureties had property which vet in existence. Thus a bottom land is could have been made liable. I think the circumstances are such as to commend this

Mr. Wilson. I would like to inquire whether some other of the surcties besides George Strunk had not at the time real estate upon which the bonds, when filled up, became liens and are still liens.

Mr. Gibboney. This case has been fully examined by the Committee on the Judiciary, (general), and they have reported it unanimously with an affirmative recommendation. As the questions involved are purely of a legal nature; this affirmative recommendation would, I should suppose, be almost sufficient to induce the immedi-

In reply to the gentleman from Beaver (Mr. Wilson) I would say that two of the sureties in this case received some intimation that there was a deficiency in the account of Mr. Zeigler-a balance of a large amount due the Commonwealth; and in consequence, they assigned their property, so that they would not become responsible for this defalcation.

Mr. Wilson. What I wish to inquire is whether Zachariah Rittenhouse and Samuel Belford had not real estate at the time the bonds were entered up, upon which real estate those bonds became liens.

Mr. Gibboney. 1 do not know as to sureties of Daniel Zeigler, late treasurer that fact; but the whole responsibility fell the act of Assembly, it is made the duty upon Mr. Strunk, the other two sureties of the Auditor General to file, in the counbeing found to be worth nothing. The claim was entered against the sureties of of the accounts, and the statement thus Daniel Zeigler; but Mr. Strunk was the filed becomes a lien upon the property of only solvent party. As has been stated, if the Treasurer and also upon the sureties, the Auditor General had promptly entered and secures the Commonwealth. By the bill by the Committee on the Judiciary, up the bond, it would have become a lien neglect of the Commonwealth, this stateupon the property of the treasurer, Daniel mittee reported favorably. It appears that Zeigler; and it was in evidence before the al years, and consequently the lien was not in 1852 Daniel Zeigler was elected treasu- committee that Daniel Zeigler put his property out of his bands between the time the settlement was made with him and the time when the notice was given to the surehis account was settled in the Auditor ties. It was in evidence that the property has lost this money. Were this a case be-General's office, showing a balance due the thus assigned by Mr. Zeigler, would have Commonwealth, as exhibited by a notice been sufficient to cover the whole claim of the claim would unquest onably be lost; published in the newspapers. In 1854, the Commonwealth against him. Thus, if because I take it the principle of law is his second year, his account, as settled in the Auditor General had not failed to do well settled that where a creditor has amthe Auditor General's office, shows also a his duty, the sureties would not have be-balance due the Commonwealth; but the come liable. It appears to me a matter of by his own lackes allows that security to istown, Pa.

Auditor General nad not failed to do well settled that where a creditor has amany any of the stores or by mail will be promptly attended to. Address J. Himmelwright, Lew-jan17-4t\*

account, as published, shows no such bal- justice and equity that these sureties be lest, the sureties are relieved. This is

Mr. Wilson. I understand that; but

Mr. Bartholomew. No sir; two of them At the time when the Auditor General had become insolvent; only one of them should have entered up the lien and com- had real estate-the one for whom relief is

Mr. Wilson: I wish to know when they

Mr. Bartholomew. It was prior to the same nature as the top soils, as in clay-lands; in others it is a different earth; as

Mr. Wilson. I would like to have some evidence of that fact.

Mr. Bartho'omew. The evidence was

adduced before the Committee. Mr. Collins. I would like to ask the gentleman from Mifflin (Mr. Gibboney) whether I understand him to say that two break up from six to eight inches deeper- any liability. But the Auditor General of the sureties ascertained that the princiso that the whole plowing penetrates from neglected to comply with the law. Thus pal was indebted to the Commonwealth in there is in favor of Mr. Strunk a very a certain amount, while the other, whom strong equity. Had the requirements of you now seek to relieve, had not that immediately complied with, Mr. formation.

Mr. Gibboney. It is presumed from the of the other sureties, could doubtless have fact that they did make over their proper-

Mr. Collins. It is only presumed, then? Mr. Gibbaney. From the circumstances

Mr. Collins. I thought that the gentle man threw out the insinuation (I drew that inference) that the Auditor General gave the information to two of the sureties, who were political friends, but failed to give earths, reduced to a mellow, friable state tice, as the officer of the State did not notice to the other, who was not a political

Mr. Gibboney. I did not exactly say that the Auditor General acted in that manner; but by some means, I believe two of the sureties ascertained that Zeigler was in arrears and made themselves safe; while the other had no notice of the defalcation for several years.

Mr. Wilson. If those sureties had real estate at the time these bonds where filed, that real estate except subject to the lien of these bonds. The person who is now in possession of that real estate holds title subject to this lien. Therefore this bill would be for the relief of those persons who have purchased that real estate which bonds were filed. It is stated that two of the sureties assigned their property. I stances of the case are such as to raise a an assignment so as to divest the lien of Calcareous. - A soil into the composition strong equity in his favor - an equity the Commonwealth against them. It could property, in whosoever hands it may

Mr. Bartholomew. Does the gentlemen mean to say that the mere bail-bond would be a lien upon the real estate?

Mr. Wilson. Are not those bonds filed? Mr. Bartholomero. They are not liens

until after judgment. Mr. Wilson. Are they not liens when entered up?

Mr. Bartholomew. No. sir. Mr. Wilson. I think this a matter that ought to be further inquired into. I move that the bill be postponed for the present. The yeas and nays were required by Mr Wildey and Mr. Walker and were as follows,

.—Mesers, Abbott, Acker, Alexander, Anderson, Barnsley, Elsel, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Caldwell, Craig, Dismant, Douly, Douglass, Frazler, Gaskiii, Gg, Graham, Harper, HB, Hood, Mullin, Ober, Stoneback, Taylor, Teller, Watker, White, and Wil--33, v. Messrs. Armstrong, Aschom, Bartholomew, ne, Coilins, Cowan, Builleid, Bungan Bumlap, Ellenber-Elliott, Gibboney, Reck, Halman, Huhn, Koch, Lichwallner, Lowther, Mibonough, Maribold, Myers, Oster, Preston, Pugde, Randal, Reiff, Rhoads, Robinson, ler, Seltzer, Shafer, Sheppard, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, Idadelphia.) Strange, Tracy, Whiley, Williams and Da-Speaker, 29.

So the question was determined in the negative.

The question recurring on the bill. Mr. Armstrong. 1 am not entirely familiar with the case in all its details; but I would like to state to the House the views which influenced the committee in report-

ing this bill affirmatively.

In the account of Mr. Zeigler, as published for the year 1853, there appeared a balance due the Commonwealth of several thousand dollars; but the account published in 1854 shows no such balance. By ty where the Treasurer resides, a statement ment was not filed in the county for seversecured against the property of the Treasurer, and the other sureties. So far as regards the equities of this case, the Com-

ance; there was no public notice showing should be released from the payment of a principle in equity which I presume no Mr. Bartiolomew. In answer to the lawyer will dispute. In this case the surple because no laches will operate against tific men, and usually employed in agricul the officer resides, and to bring suit. This would state that the Auditor General did the Commonwealth. In equity I see no read son whatever why the Common wealth and an individual creditor should not be placed ujprofit by the explanation.

Soil.—The surface earth, of whatever ruary, 1856, nearly three years after the and all of his sureties had not real estate under similar circumstances, have been reon precisely the same footing. Had the credingredients it may be composed. It may first settlement. It appears that Mr. at the time these londs were filed, upon be a ciay soil, a sand soil, a calcareous soil, Strunk is the only solvent surety on the which the bends became lieus, and yet rethe Committee, apply in this. The Coms monwealth should not by reason of her sovereignty be exempted from the ordinary application of rules of law county which apply in cases of individuals. It was consequence of the equitable consideration which recommends this case, that the committee were unanimous in re-

porting this bill affirmatively. Mr. Tracy. It seems to me, sir, that if the reasoning of the gentleman from Lycoming (Mr. Armstrong) be correct, we should make a change of the law in regard to the liability of debtors to the State .-His argument does not furnish a good reasor why we should make an exception in this particular case. If the interests of the Commonwealth are too well protected-if she has an undue advantage over individ! her upon the same footing as the private citizen. We should not make individual exceptions, as we are called to do in this particular case. I shall, therefore, notwithe standing what has been said, vote against

On the final passage of the bill,

The year and nays were required by Mr. Hill, and Mr. Wildey, and were as follows,

YES.—Messrs, Abbott, Alexander, Armstrong, Asheon-Austin, Bartholomew, Bisel, Biair, Boyer, Bressier, Brynes, Caldwell, Cope, Cowan, Donley, Duffield, Duniap, Ellenberger, Elliott, Gibboney, Gorbinn, Harvey, Heck, Hillman, Hoost, Hofus, Hohn, Kline, Koch, Leichtenwalls, Lowdier, Mibanough, Morrison, Mullin, Osterhout, et al., Markey, Heck, Hillman, Hoost, Hofus, Honnison, Mollin, Sterber, Stafer, Smith, (Berks, Smith, Philadelphia, Strang, Thomas, Williams, Bavis Speaker—51, Navy—Messrs, See, Anderson, Barnsey, Biss, Brodhead, Clack, Bisman, Eds., Anderson, Barnsey, Biss, Brodhead, Clack, Bisman, Eds., Anderson, Barnsey, Williams, Borden, Gaskill, Hill, Mandold, Myers, Reiff, Stoneback, Taylor, Teller, Tracy, Walker, White, Wildey, Wilson—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. Bliss, (when his name was called,) said: As a member of the Judiciary Committee, I desire to say that I was not, present when the bill was acted upon by that committee; and with the views I now entertain, I could not have concurred in their recommendation. I vote no.

CORN in ears, for sule by F. J. HOFFMAN. jan3

COAL OIL—the very best article in use at sep6 F. J. HOFFMAN's.

SHOE FINDINGS.—A full assortment of Shoe Findings on hand, some articles much reduced in price. F. J. HOFFMAN.

ROCERIES Reduced in price .- Good gar, 10c. Best A White, 10c. Extra Syr. gar, 10c. Dest A. ups and Baking Molasses, at F. J. HOFFMAN.

Nails for Duncannon Iron Works, I am prepared to sell to dealers at prices so low as o make it their interest to l F. J. HOFFMAN.

SOLE LEATHER.—A good stock just re-ceived, of the best Red and Oak Sole Leather. I have also a good assortment of Morocco, Linings, French Calf Skin, Upper, Kips &c., all at low prices for cash.
my10
F. J. HOFFMAN.

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1000 Blacksmiths 1000 Coachmakers 1000 Saddlers 5000 Tinners 5000 Housekeepers 5000 Shoemakers

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DRUGS! DRUGS! HIS branch of our business continues to I receive our close attention. As we are continually receiving new supplies, our stock is pure and reliable. Physicians' prescrip-

BURNING Fluid at 12 cents per quart, by jan3 F. J. HOFFMAN.

tions carefully attended to.
jan31 F. J. HOFFMAN.

NOTICE!

IT is hoped that persons knowing them-selves indebted to the firm of W.M. 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.

### J. HIMMELWRIGHT, HOUSE PAINTER OLAZIEB. Grainer of White Cak, Red Cak

and Maple. Walls and Ceilings painted. Orders left at