

DR. J. LOCKE,
DENTIST.
OFFICE on East Market street, Lewistown, adjoining F. G. Francis' Hardware Store. P. S. Dr. Locke will be at his office the first Monday of each month to spend the week. my31**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, 1860-14**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 FRYSSINGER,**
WHOLESALE DEALER & MANUFACTURER
OF
CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,
&c., &c.,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
Orders promptly attended to. j-16**GEO. W. ELDER,**
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Millin, 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**
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 best opportunity of preparing for full 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.**WILLIAM LIND,**
has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles. ap19**Lock Repairing, Pipe Laying,
Plumbing and White Smithing**
The above branches of business will be promptly attended to on application at the residence of the undersigned in Main street, Lewistown. jan10**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, Rio and Laguayra 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.
FLOUR by the barrel or hundred—Fancy, Extra Family and Superfine Flour for sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.
COAL OIL LAMPS, Shades, Chimneys, Brushes, Burners, &c., for sale by
feb14 **JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**
Cheaper than the Cheapest!
GLASSWARE—Tumblers at 62½, 75, 87, \$1, 1.50, and 2.00 per dozen. Goblets, Pitchers, Fruit Stands, and Covered Dishes, &c., at
JOHN KENNEDY & Co's.
JUST RECEIVED.
10 bbls. Pic Nic Crackers,
10 " Boston Biscuit.
10 " Sugar Crackers,
10 " Family " "
5 boxes Soda Biscuit.
Fresh from the Bakery. Low to the trade. For sale by
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.

THE MINSTREL.

Make Home Bright and Pleasant.
More than building showy mansions,
More than dress or fine array,
More than domes or lofty steeples,
More than stonions, power or sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.
More than lofty swelling titles,
More than fashion's tiring glare,
More than Mammon's gilded honors,
More than thoughts can well compare;
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright:
Trices, arranged with taste and order,
Flowers, with all their sweet delight.
Seek to make your home most lovely:
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where, in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot.
Where the flowers and trees are waiving,
Birds will sing their sweetest songs,
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love belong.
There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam,
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better:
Pure and lasting its control;
Home, with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

EDUCATIONAL.

For the Educational Column.
Studying.
Although many improvements in school-teaching have been made within the last few years, there are yet many duties with which teachers have not made themselves acquainted; which, at least, they do not practically carry out. I will here take a brief glance at one or two things which, I think, I am correct in saying, a large majority of teachers too much overlook, viz: the instruction of pupils as to the best methods to be adopted, and the best rules to be followed in preparing their lessons. Of course all teachers tell their pupils that if they wish to learn and become good scholars they must study, they must have their lessons well prepared, and so on. In case the assigned task has not been well prepared, some let it pass as though they did not care; (the truth is they do not care very much); some spend many words in picturing to the pupil the beauties of having the lessons at the 'tongue's end,' and others appear to consider the 'birch' as the great means of bringing about an improvement; while, perhaps, all of these either do not think there is any one method of study preferable to another, or else they take it for granted no instruction is needed in this particular.

The same lesson may be assigned to two pupils of equal talents. Each may spend a half hour's study upon it, and the one be master of it, while the other knows but little about it. Why? The one acted on the principle that, now is the time for this task to occupy my mind, to command my attention, and all the rest of the world is to be shut out; the other scattered his half hour's labor through perhaps double that length of time, allowing every trifling circumstance around him, and many trivial thoughts to draw his mind from that which should have had its whole attention. The result is, the former, who carries out the psychological truth, that 'the mind can exercise its full force on only one object at a time,' accomplishes far more than the latter, and in much less time. The greatest victory a scholar can gain at the commencement of his labors, and the one which will be of most benefit to him is, to get that command of his mind which will enable him to concentrate all its powers on whatever he wishes, and there keep them as long as he desires. The great contrast in readiness of scholars at recitation is owing more to their different habits of study than to the diversity of nature's talent. But, says one, get the pupils thoroughly interested in their studies, and they will need but little urging and advice to make suitable preparation for recitation. True, but to accomplish this in all cases is an impossibility; and from the fact that we so very frequently fail in this, we naturally resort to other resources. The great mistake then made by so many is, the laying of too much stress on the honor of a brilliant recitation, thus strengthening the erroneous idea so prevalent among pupils, that they study to recite. A practical knowledge of the best rules for study is one of the greatest aids in causing a pupil to become interested in his labors.

Mr. Editor—The Granville Township Teachers Association closed its sessions for the winter, on Wednesday evening, February 20th, having been in operation for four months (this winter), in which time were held seventeen meetings. The exercises consisted of recitations in the various branches taught in the Public Schools, lectures, essays and discussions; in addition to these there was also a recitation in Algebra at each meeting. The meetings were held in the different school houses of the district, and were well attended by the citizens of the township, thus showing their interest in the cause of education.
GEO. S. MYERS, Sec'y.

MISCELLANY.

A Dying Man Confesses to a Murder for which Another was Executed.

On the night of the third day of September, 1858 when bloodshed and murder were rife and of common occurrence in Baltimore, a colored man, named William King, was stabbed and killed, opposite to his residence, on Wagon alley, near Schroeder street. At the time police was at fault, and though several parties were arrested, there was no testimony sufficiently strong to warrant the holding of any of them for trial. On the twenty-seventh day of the same month, however, upon information which was thought correct, John Stevens, alias, Cyphus, was arrested, and the grand jury indicted him for the murder of King. The party who committed the murder was with a female, but when the case was called for trial she swore positively that Cyphus was not the man who was with her. The trial proceeded, and after three days of investigation, the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree, and the sentence of death was pronounced, and the Governor of the State ordered the execution on the 11th day of February following. Some persons, who doubted the guilt of the condemned, obtained three several respites, with the hope of being able to lay before the Executive some reason why his sentence should be commuted, or for his entire pardon. All their efforts failed, and on the 7th day of April, 1859, he was executed to satisfy the law. Throughout his whole imprisonment he protested his innocence, and upon the scaffold declared that he was to die for an offence he had not committed.

All efforts to produce some evidence of the innocence of Cyphus having failed, after his execution there was no longer any doubt of his guilt until within the past three days. It now appears that a man named George Orem, not unlike Cyphus in appearance, died on Sunday afternoon last, in Wagon alley, near the scene of the murder of King, and before his death confessed to a number of persons that he, and not Cyphus, was the author of the death of King. He also confessed having cherished an animosity against King, because the latter married a woman whose hand he had himself sought. After the marriage of King, who was engaged in the oyster business, Orem declared that he should not live, and engaged as a hireling to peddle oysters through the streets to afford a better opportunity to accomplish his object. He also confessed to having been the first who initiated that Cyphus was the guilty party. On the day before the night when the murder was committed, Orem and King had a difficulty about a belt, in which was carried a butcher knife, both of the parties having been previously engaged in the slaughter of hogs, at a place near the residence of King.

The matter has been communicated to the police, and an effort is now being made to discover the truth of the statement of the dying man, and to further learn whether he had any accomplice in the transaction, but it seems difficult to find anything more than the confession which was made but two hours before the man died, in the presence of some eight or ten persons.

Food of the Japanese.—The Japanese are abundantly supplied with the means of subsistence. By planting new crops before the old is harvested, they get three or four courses a year from the same field, while the soil is constantly fed with manure to meet this heavy tax upon its fertility. Their waters abound in fish. Among the different animals killed for game are the wild boar, deer, monkey, jackal, rabbit, squirrel, bear, porcupine, &c. The birds for food are geese, ducks, pigeons, partridges and many others. Beef and rat flesh are eaten not as food, but as medicine for the cure of diseases. We are daily finding out something new or strange about this people, and very probably we shall find several years residence necessary to make us acquainted with all their habits. —Correspondence *Alta Californian*.

The narrow limit of the longest life is every day becoming narrower still. The story is told of an Italian State prisoner, who, after some weeks confinement, became suddenly aware that his apartment had become smaller. He watched, and saw with horror, that a moveable iron wall was gradually encroaching on the space, and that, as the movement came on, it must soon crush him to death, and he could calculate it to a day! But in numbering our days we have not that advantage. John Foster yet more appropriately resembles our time to a sealed reservoir, from which issues daily a small quantity of water, and when the reservoir is exhausted we must perish of thirst; but we have no means of sounding it to ascertain how much it originally contained, or whether there be enough remaining even for to-morrow!

The selectmen of the town of New London, Conn., have taken occasion to introduce all the able-bodied applicants for assistance to a saw, and saw horse and wood pile before passing upon their title to aid from the town. This test has in most cases, been too much for the paupers, who after a little exercise, have 'skooted' to more

favorable locations, or thrown themselves upon private charity.

A Clear Conscience.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence towards God or man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligation unfulfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

The Territories.

The vexed territorial questions which have so long agitated the country are now apparently about to be finally and conclusively settled. Kansas has been admitted into the Union. No question has been raised in regard to the probable destiny of Washington and Nebraska. The troubles about Utah have grown out of the institution of Mormonism, with its abominable accompaniment of polygamy, and not out of the slavery question. New Mexico contains a sufficient population to entitle her to admission into the Union under the present ratio of apportionment, and her Legislature has already authorized her people to elect delegates to a Convention which is to form a State Constitution. Even in the absence of a Congressional enabling act, she may soon obtain the position of a sovereign State, if her people desire to emerge from the Territorial condition. Thus, there is no substantial ground for a protracted and embittered controversy in regard to the existing Territories. The agreement of the Peace Conference, too, upon a dividing line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, north of which slavery was to be prohibited, and south of which it was to be allowed, although it was not adopted by Congress, indicated a strong desire on the part of prominent representatives of Northern and Southern States to adopt that plan of adjustment if further action is needed.

Meanwhile, one of the closing acts of Congress was the organization of three new Territories—Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota, on the popular sovereignty system, there being no express prohibition or protection of the institution of slavery within their limits. Although the Republicans possessed a decided majority in the House, they did not insist upon the adoption of an anti-slavery restriction, and Mr. Buchanan, notwithstanding his peculiar proclivities, signed the bills, waiving all objection to the absence of Congressional protection to slavery.

The new Territory of Colorado includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. It contains an area of about 100,000 square miles in extent, and a population of about 25,000 souls. It includes the famous Pike's Peak mining district. Notwithstanding the many contradictory and discouraging reports in regard to the mineral wealth, there is a strong probability that it will prove a profitable gold producing region.

The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, said that it had sent to the United States Mint \$622,000 during the previous year, and that there were indications that the supply of gold bullion from thence will hereafter be increased. He also referred to the fact that at Denver City a private mining establishment has been set in operation, from which pieces of ten and five dollars are issued, so that a considerable portion of the Colorado product was probably retained in the vicinity in which it was discovered, as a circulating medium. The Territory of Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California, and includes the new silver-mining Washoe district. It also contains the famous Carson Valley, the beauty and fertility of which have been the themes of much deserved praise from explorers and tourists.

The Territory of Dakota formed a part of Minnesota before its admission into the Union, but was detached from it at that time. It lies immediately south of British America, west of Minnesota and Iowa, and north and east of Nebraska. It has an area of about 70,000 square miles.

POLITICAL.

THE INAUGURAL IN THE SENATE.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.
Mr. Clingman said in voting for the resolution he did not wish to be understood as endorsing the position of the inaugural. If he understood correctly, for all in it was dark, the purpose which seemed to stand out clearly and directly, if carried out, would lead to a war against the Confederate States. The policy indicated was therefore unwise and should be avoided. The President expressly declares that he intends to treat the States as if they were all in the Union, and he regards the acts of secession as nullities. Certain States claim to be independent, and if the President acts as he enunciates there can be no resort except collision between them and the Federal Government. It is plain and unmistakable that he intends to hold and occupy and possess the forts, arsenals, etc., in these seceded States, when we know this can be done only by dispossessing the State authorities.

The collection of the revenue therein must also lead to a collision of arms. After we declared our independence of Great Britain nobody supposed the Colonies would pay taxes. In fact they refused to pay before the declaration of independence. He repeated that if the President's policy would be carried out there must inevitably be war.

SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. Douglas said he could not consent that the Senator's remarks should go out unanswered. He had read the inaugural carefully, with a view of understanding what the policy of the Administration is to be, as therein indicated. It is characterized by great ability and with great distinctness on certain points. A critical analysis is necessary to arrive at the true construction. He had partially made an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war message. He had examined it candidly and critically, and he thought there was no foundation for a different opinion. On the contrary, there is a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration shall be conducted exclusively with reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties. It is true the President indicates a certain line of policy, so to be conducted as to lead to a peaceful solution, but it was not as explicit as he (Mr. Douglas) desired. He then quoted from the inaugural in support of his positions, saying that unless the means be furnished the President cannot execute the laws. He thought the President in his remarks on the subject was referring to future action of Congress giving power to enforce obedience to them.

The President must have been aware that in 1832 a law was passed to enable General Jackson to enforce the revenue laws in the port of Charleston. The act expired in two years. Was it to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln thought he had more power without than General Jackson had with the aid of legislation? He repeated that when the President pledges himself to collect the revenue and enforce the laws, unless Congress withhold the requisite means, it is not to be understood that his act is dependent on the further course of Congress.

He thought that was the proper construction of the inaugural, for the President says he shall perform his duty 'so far as practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means or in some authoritative manner direct to the contrary.'

The power conferred to me will be used to hold and occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.'

The President does not say he will take and hold, occupy and possess them. This was equivocal language, but he did not condemn the President for it. 'Beyond what may be necessary' for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force anywhere. It is the duty of the President to enforce the revenue laws. It is his duty to enforce the other laws. It cannot be justified that the revenue laws be enforced, and all other laws which afford protection as a compensation for taxes shall not be enforced.

He thought that there were two forms in which they could find a solution of these doubts. The President says: 'Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object.' The President draws a distinction between the exterior and interior. If he has power in one case, he has in the other. If it is his duty in one case to enforce the laws, it is his duty in the other. There was no provision of law which authorizes a distinction in this respect between places in the interior and on the seaboard.

This brought him to the construction of another clause—the most important of all, and the key to the entire policy; but he was rejoiced when he read it. He invited attention to it, as showing conclusively that the President is pledged to a policy which looks to a peaceful solution of our difficulties, and against all others. He says: 'The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.' In other words, the President says if the collection of the revenue will lead to a peaceful solution, then it will be collected. If the abandonment of the collection will have that effect, then it will be abandoned. So of the forts and arsenals in the seceding States. He will recapture or not recapture them, and will reinforce or not reinforce Forts Sumter and Pickens. He is pledged in either case to a peaceful policy and to acting with this view. If this is not the true construction, why was there not inserted a pledge to use

coercion, retake the forts, recapture the arsenals, collect the revenue and enforce the laws, unless there was attached to each one a condition on which the pledge was to be carried out? But the pledge is only to do it in order to a peaceful solution, and for no other cause.

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 storerooms and boats of their own, with careful captains and hands.
Store Coal, Limeburners Coal, Plaster, Fish and Salt always on hand.
Grain can be insured at a small advance on cost of storage. no22**JOHN G. McCORD,**
AUCTIONEER,
Strode's Mills, Oliver Township,
OFFERS his services to the public on reasonable terms. jan31-ly**AMBROTYPES**
AND
MELAINOTYPES,
The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth. The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS, TRUTHFULNESS, BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases.
Room over the Express Office.
Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Executed in the best style known in the art, at
C. G. Crane's Gallery,
532 Arch st., east of Sixth, Philadelphia.
Life Size in Oil and Pastel.
STEREOSCOPIC PORTRAITS.
AMBROTYPES, DAGUERRETYPES, &c.
For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings &c.
Philadelphia, November 15, 1860-ly.**SALT! SALT!**
The undersigned are agents for the Onondago Salt Company.
Wholesale price, \$1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs, or 5 bushels.
Retail price, 1.75.**MARKS & WILLIS,**
de13-6m Sole Agents for Mifflin County.**The Greatest Discovery of the Age is that**
John Kennedy & Co. Proprietors,
AND**JAMES FIROVED, Salesman,**
ARE selling goods at prices that defy competition. They keep a large stock of all kinds of goods such as Sugars, at 7, 9, 10, 11, Coffees at 16, Teas 88, Syrups at 60 or 70 per gallon, 100 boxes of Mould Candles 16 oz or 1 lb., (to dealers at 13 cts. by the box), 14 cts. per lb., Segars, very low, Sugar Cured Hams at 12, Dried Beef 12, Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, and all kinds of Dry Goods for sale at prices that can't be surpassed. Everybody and anybody are invited to come and see the sights. Don't forget to bring along the ready cash, as you may be sure its that we're after; and don't forget that we sell goods to suit the hard times; we take produce of all kinds in exchange for goods.
JOHN KENNEDY & Co.
feb14 J. B. FIROVED, Salesman.**NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.**
THE undersigned being desirous of closing out their stock of Boots, Shoes and Under Clothing, respectfully announce to the citizens and all others, that they will sell anything in the above line at and below cost. feb14 **JOHN KENNEDY & Co.****Lewistown Nursery.**
The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of Farmers to the fact that they are still alive, and have as fine a lot of**TREES OF ALL KINDS**
for sale as ever offered in Mifflin county. We will be able to furnish Trees this fall in large or small quantities. We have all the choice varieties of fruit on hand now, and if any one wishes any kind that we have not got, by sending in their orders early they can have them without farther trouble. Don't forget that all Trees are warranted true to name.
Orders promptly attended to.
Address **WARNER & BUTTS,**
sep6 Lewistown.**TOBACCO & SEGARS.**—A fine stock of best Segars and Tobacco for sale low to dealers, by **F. J. HOFFMAN.****CORN** in ears, for sale by **F. J. HOFFMAN.** jan3**COAL OIL**—the very best article in use at **F. J. HOFFMAN'S.** sep6**BURNING Fluid** at 12 cents per quart, by **F. J. HOFFMAN.** jan3**SHOE FINDINGS.**—A full assortment of Shoe Findings on hand, some articles much reduced in price. my17 **F. J. HOFFMAN.****FLAXSEED OIL, Turpentine, &c.,** in store and for sale by feb14 **JOHN KENNEDY & Co.**